cerebral dominance. The control of speech and handedness by one hemisphere of the brain. In 90% to 95% of human beings, the left cerebral hemisphere is functionally dominant; as a result most people are right-handed. A lesion (such as a stroke or tumor) to the left cerebral hemisphere of such people will produce aphasia and right-sided paralysis. Aphasia rarely occurs in right-handed people from a right cerebral lesion. Hand preference observed in large healthy samples: classification, norms and interpretations of increased non-right-handedness by the right shift theory. Effects of cerebral dominance on college-level achievement. Differences Among Cognitive-Processing Styles Groups on Personality Traits. Abstract/OtherAbstract: A genetic theory of handedness, the right-shift theory, associates differential patterns of cerebral functioning with contrasting handedness groups and suggests that individuals with an rs + + genotype will be disadvantaged in mathematical performance. This hypothesis is investigated with contrasting handedness groups drawn from a national sample of over 11,000 children from the National Child Development Study. Some differentiation in cognitive performance between handedness groups is found in the direction predicted by the right-shift theory but the level of the finding Handedness and cerebral dominance: the right shift theory. J. Neuropsychiatry Clin. Neurosci. 10, 459–469. Annett, M., 2002. Handedness and Brain Asymmetry: The Right Shift Theory. Psychology Press, Hove. Atkinson, J., Braddick, O., 2011. Where and what is the right shift factor or cerebral dominance gene? A critique of Francks et al. (2007). Laterality 14, 3–10.