Heinz Wimmer

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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38660 85405 12,162 66 50 71 citations h-index g-index papers 71 71 71 4921 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Threeâ€yearâ€olds' difficulty with false belief: The case for a conceptual deficit. British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 1987, 5, 125-137.	0.9	1,216
2	"John thinks that Mary thinks that…―attribution of second-order beliefs by 5- to 10-year-old children. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 1985, 39, 437-471.	0.7	1,122
3	Characteristics of developmental dyslexia in a regular writing system. Applied Psycholinguistics, 1993, 14, 1-33.	0.8	607
4	Development of word reading fluency and spelling in a consistent orthography: An 8-year follow-up Journal of Educational Psychology, 2008, 100, 150-161.	2.1	538
5	The impact of orthographic consistency on dyslexia: A German-English comparison. Cognition, 1997, 63, 315-334.	1.1	493
6	Ignorance versus False Belief: A Developmental Lag in Attribution of Epistemic States. Child Development, 1986, 57, 567.	1.7	465
7	Functional abnormalities in the dyslexic brain: A quantitative metaâ€analysis of neuroimaging studies. Human Brain Mapping, 2009, 30, 3299-3308.	1.9	413
8	The influence of orthographic consistency on reading development: word recognition in English and German children. Cognition, 1994, 51, 91-103.	1.1	376
9	Children's Understanding of Informational Access as Source of Knowledge. Child Development, 1988, 59, 386.	1.7	375
10	Meta-analyzing brain dysfunctions in dyslexic children and adults. NeuroImage, 2011, 56, 1735-1742.	2.1	353
11	The double-deficit hypothesis and difficulties in learning to read a regular orthography Journal of Educational Psychology, 2000, 92, 668-680.	2.1	321
12	The visual word form area and the frequency with which words are encountered: evidence from a parametric fMRI study. Neurolmage, 2004, 21, 946-953.	2.1	292
13	Learning to read: English in comparison to six more regular orthographies. Applied Psycholinguistics, 2003, 24, 621-635.	0.8	270
14	Differences in Phonological Recoding in German- and English-Speaking Children. Scientific Studies of Reading, 1998, 2, 31-54.	1.3	267
15	Against the Cartesian view on mind: Young children's difficulty with own false beliefs. British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 1991, 9, 125-138.	0.9	254
16	Dysfluent reading in the absence of spelling difficulties: A specific disability in regular orthographies Journal of Educational Psychology, 2002, 94, 272-277.	2.1	213
17	The relationship of phonemic awareness to reading acquisition: More consequence than precondition but still important. Cognition, 1991, 40, 219-249.	1.1	210
18	Poor Reading: A Deficit in Skill-Automatization or a Phonological Deficit?. Scientific Studies of Reading, 1998, 2, 321-340.	1.3	206

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Structural abnormalities in the dyslexic brain: A metaâ€analysis of voxelâ€based morphometry studies. Human Brain Mapping, 2013, 34, 3055-3065.	1.9	203
20	Eye movements of dyslexic children when reading in a regular orthography. Brain and Language, 2004, 89, 235-242.	0.8	197
21	Phoneme awareness and pathways into literacy: A comparison of German and American children. Reading and Writing, 2002, 15, 653-682.	1.0	189
22	How German-speaking first graders read and spell: Doubts on the importance of the logographic stage. Applied Psycholinguistics, 1990, 11, 349-368.	0.8	180
23	Deficits in phoneme segmentation are not the core problem of dyslexia: Evidence from German and English children. Applied Psycholinguistics, 2000, 21, 243-262.	0.8	171
24	Developmental dyslexia: Gray matter abnormalities in the occipitotemporal cortex. Human Brain Mapping, 2008, 29, 613-625.	1.9	149
25	Resting-State and Task-Based Functional Brain Connectivity in Developmental Dyslexia. Cerebral Cortex, 2015, 25, 3502-3514.	1.6	141
26	On the automaticity/cerebellar deficit hypothesis of dyslexia: balancing and continuous rapid naming in dyslexic and ADHD children. Neuropsychologia, 2003, 41, 1493-1497.	0.7	135
27	Pseudoname Learning by German-Speaking Children with Dyslexia: Evidence for a Phonological Learning Deficit. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 2000, 75, 116-133.	0.7	134
28	A dual-route perspective on eye movements of dyslexic readers. Cognition, 2010, 115, 367-379.	1.1	134
29	Young children's conception of lying: Lexical realism—Moral subjectivism. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 1984, 37, 1-30.	0.7	130
30	The Nonword Reading Deficit in Developmental Dyslexia: Evidence from Children Learning to Read German. Journal of Experimental Child Psychology, 1996, 61, 80-90.	0.7	130
31	Taxi vs. Taksi: On Orthographic Word Recognition in the Left Ventral Occipitotemporal Cortex. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2007, 19, 1584-1594.	1.1	127
32	Evidence for a dysfunction of left posterior reading areas in German dyslexic readers. Neuropsychologia, 2006, 44, 1822-1832.	0.7	117
33	A dual-route perspective on poor reading in a regular orthography: An fMRI study. Cortex, 2010, 46, 1284-1298.	1.1	115
34	Dyslexia in regular orthographies: manifestation and causation. Dyslexia, 2010, 16, 283-299.	0.8	110
35	A dual-route perspective on brain activation in response to visual words: Evidence for a length by lexicality interaction in the visual word form area (VWFA). NeuroImage, 2010, 49, 2649-2661.	2.1	105
36	Children's theory of mind: Fodor's heuristics examined. Cognition, 1994, 53, 45-57.	1.1	102

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Impaired visual processing of multi-element arrays is associated with increased number of eye movements in dyslexic reading. Vision Research, 2005, 45, 855-863.	0.7	100
38	Reading and Dual-Task Balancing. Journal of Learning Disabilities, 1999, 32, 473-478.	1.5	98
39	A dual-route perspective on poor reading in a regular orthography: Evidence from phonological and orthographic lexical decisions. Cognitive Neuropsychology, 2008, 25, 653-676.	0.4	97
40	Perhaps correlational but not causal: No effect of dyslexic readers' magnocellular system on their eye movements during reading. Neuropsychologia, 2006, 44, 637-648.	0.7	92
41	The early manifestation of developmental dyslexia: Evidence from German children. Reading and Writing, 1996, 8, 171-188.	1.0	91
42	Training reading fluency in dysfluent readers with high reading accuracy: Word specific effects but low transfer to untrained words. Annals of Dyslexia, 2004, 54, 89-113.	1.2	88
43	Dyslexia: Verbal impairments in the absence of magnocellular impairments. NeuroReport, 2002, 13, 617-620.	0.6	86
44	A Common Left Occipito-Temporal Dysfunction in Developmental Dyslexia and Acquired Letter-By-Letter Reading?. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e12073.	1.1	85
45	Do current connectionist learning models account for reading development in different languages?. Cognition, 2004, 91, 273-296.	1.1	84
46	The role of rhyme awareness in learning to read a regular orthography. British Journal of Developmental Psychology, 1994, 12, 469-484.	0.9	71
47	Intrusion of orthographic knowledge on phoneme awareness: Strong in normal readers, weak in dyslexic readers. Applied Psycholinguistics, 1996, 17, 1-14.	0.8	61
48	Visual target detection is not impaired in dyslexic readers. Vision Research, 2008, 48, 850-852.	0.7	54
49	Impaired visual processing of letter and digit strings in adult dyslexic readers. Vision Research, 2006, 46, 718-723.	0.7	53
50	Young children's conception of lying: Moral intuition and the denotation and connotation of "to lie.". Developmental Psychology, 1985, 21, 993-995.	1.2	50
51	On the Functional Neuroanatomy of Visual Word Processing: Effects of Case and Letter Deviance. Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience, 2009, 21, 222-229.	1.1	46
52	Topâ€down and bottomâ€up influences on the left ventral occipitoâ€temporal cortex during visual word recognition: An analysis of effective connectivity. Human Brain Mapping, 2014, 35, 1668-1680.	1.9	42
53	When does the brain register deviances from standard word spellings?—An ERP study. Cognitive Brain Research, 2004, 20, 529-532.	3.3	40
54	Left ventral occipitotemporal activation during orthographic and semantic processing of auditory words. Neurolmage, 2016, 124, 834-842.	2.1	34

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
55	No deficits at the point of hemispheric indecision. Neuropsychologia, 2002, 40, 701-704.	0.7	31
56	Accessing orthographic representations from speech: The role of left ventral occipitotemporal cortex in spelling. Human Brain Mapping, 2015, 36, 1393-1406.	1.9	31
57	Don't neglect reading fluency!. Developmental Science, 2006, 9, 447-448.	1.3	29
58	Misinformation and unexpected change: Testing the development of epistemic-state attribution. Psychological Research, 1988, 50, 191-197.	1.0	28
59	On Sources of the Word Length Effect in Young Readers. Scientific Studies of Reading, 2015, 19, 289-306.	1.3	28
60	Visual Experience Shapes Orthographic Representations in the Visual Word Form Area. Psychological Science, 2016, 27, 1240-1248.	1.8	25
61	Children with dyslexia and right parietal lobe dysfunction: event-related potentials in response to words and pseudowords. Neuroscience Letters, 2002, 331, 211-213.	1.0	23
62	Cognitive Autonomy of the Development of Moral Evaluation of Achievement. Child Development, 1982, 53, 668.	1.7	15
63	Opposite effects of visual and auditory word-likeness on activity in the visual word form area. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 2013, 7, 491.	1.0	15
64	Developmental dyslexia in a regular orthography: A single case study. Neurocase, 2005, 11, 433-440.	0.2	10
65	How is dysfluent reading reflected in the ERP?. Journal of Neurolinguistics, 2005, 18, 153-165.	0.5	8
66	Searching for the Orthographic Lexicon in the Visual Word Form Area. Literacy Studies, 2018, , 57-69.	0.2	4