



Figure 2. Listening to speech in noise requires possible auditory-motor integration and the phonological working memory network. Arrows indicate activation of interest: (a) During the SNR 20 vs. quiet contrast, the inferior parietal lobule (IPL)/superior temporal gyrus (STG) is activated; (b) During the SNR -5 vs. quiet contrast, the IPL is activated; (c) During the SNR 20 vs. quiet contrast, the middle frontal gyrus (MFG) is activated; and (d) During the SNR -5 vs. quiet contrast, the MFG is activated.