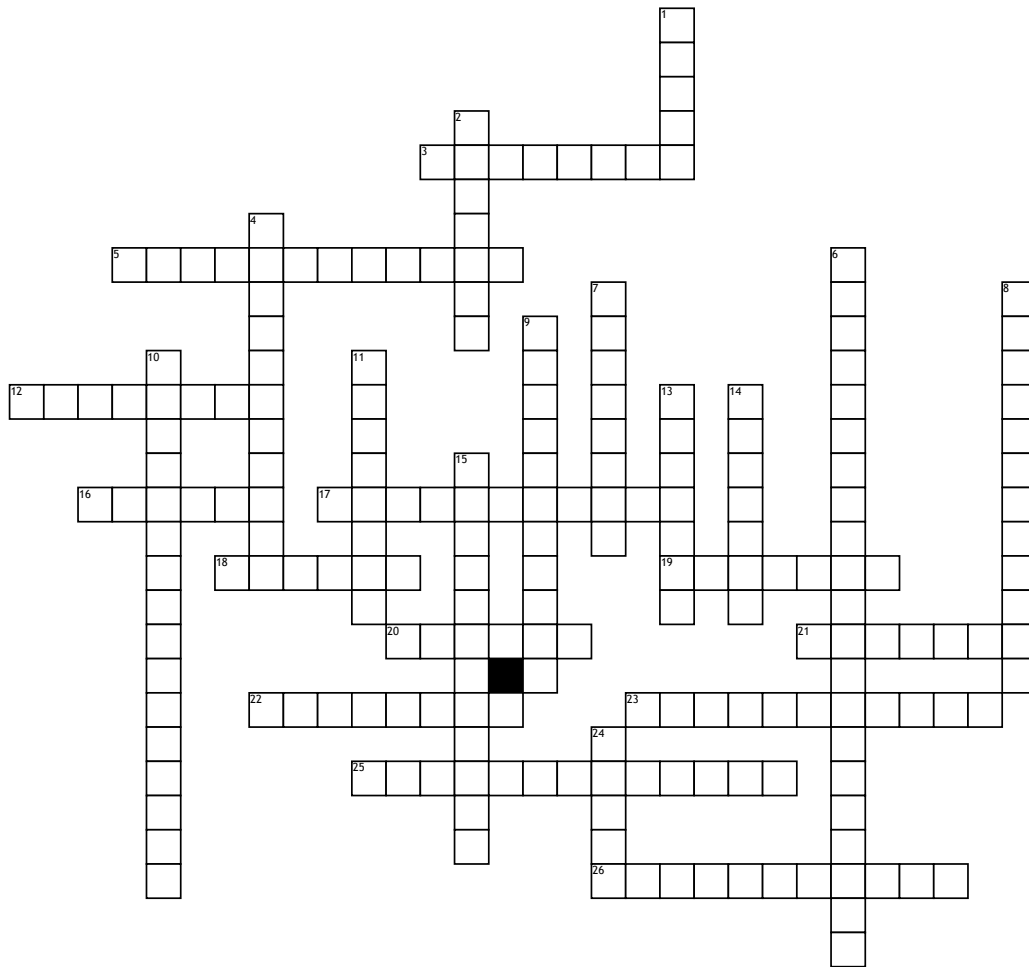


Name: _____

Date: _____

Language



Across

3. scientist who discovered "receptive" or "fluent" aphasia due to a disruption of the sensory memory for words
5. interpreting language with visual input; famously displayed in the "ba / fa" video
12. disorder that involves difficulty in learning to read or interpret words, letters, and other symbols
16. not able to name things
17. Speech that can be tested with open ended questions and scene descriptions
18. reading deficit
19. another word for word choice
20. ____ aphasia lacks input and output.
21. language deficit from brain injury

22. last name of patient who was often referred to as "Tan" for the only word he was able to form
23. represented bilaterally
25. repetition, often due to injured frontal lobes
26. automatic speech patterns (e.g. hello, thank you, curse words, etc.)

Down

1. Patients with Broca's aphasia are often ____ of their condition, while patients with Wernicke's aphasia are not
2. the words in a language
4. _____ markers are necessary in everyday speech, such as "-s" or "-ing"
6. can be tested with simple commands, multi-step commands, and open ended questions

7. examples of ____ words include "of," "to," and "at"
8. Meaning of word can be deeply tied to a ____
9. In Wernicke's aphasia, speech is often fluent but ____
10. the branch of linguistics dealing with the relationship between language and the structure and functioning of the brain
11. writing deficit
13. refers to the ranges of rhythm, pitch, and stress in language
14. sometimes called "telegraphic" speech
15. ability to recognize shapes by touch
24. scientist who discovered "expressive" or "non-fluent" aphasia due to a disruption of the motor memory for words