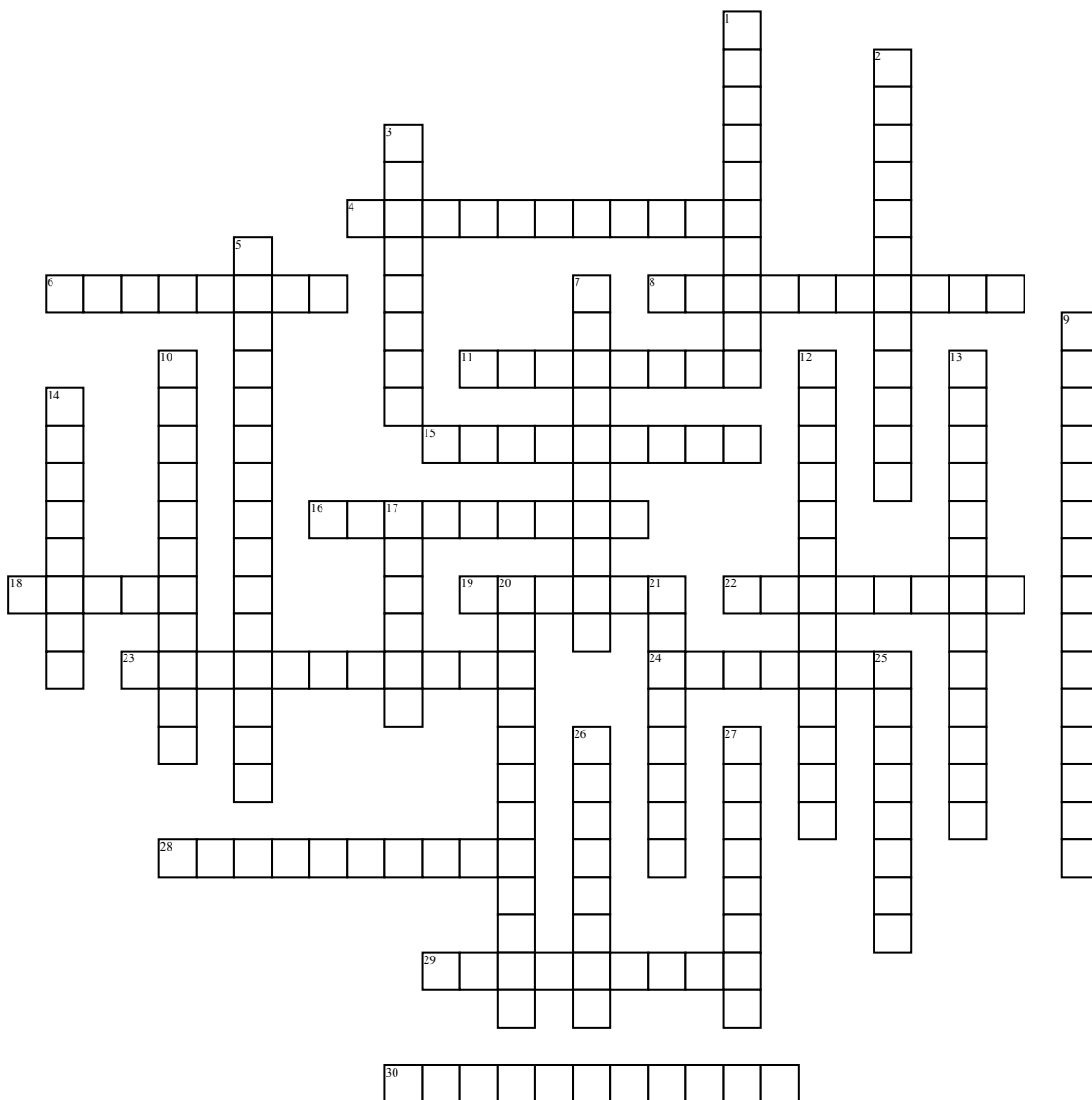


Analyzing Speech Sound Data to Make a Differential Diagnosis



Across

4. Consonants that occur after a vowel
6. Errors can be described relative to their initial, medial, or final
8. Type of analysis where child's production is compared to the adult model
11. Loss of _____ contrast is a central problem for clients with phonological impairments
15. Pass/fail process, determines need for further eval
16. Sound class errors result in lisping
18. Age by which all consonants should be produced correctly
19. Sound class errors result in hyponasality
22. In single word standardized artic tests, raw scores are converted to _____ scores

23. Type of analysis where child's production is not compared to the adult model
24. Sound class errors result in vowelization
28. Problematic AMRs can indicate this
29. Clinician's estimate of an outcome
30. Analysis of speech sound patterns relative to types of errors in various word positions

Down

1. Consonants that occur before a vowel
2. Type of SSD, errors are patterned
3. Inventory useful for assessing children with impaired intelligibility
5. _____ rate assesses slowness of articulatory movements
7. Type of testing, determines facilitative contexts

9. How easily a child can be understood by others
10. Stability in the use of sounds in words
12. Assesses if a child's production improves with a model
13. Process of orthographically recording speech production
14. Type of phonological pattern, substitutes tun/sun
17. Another word for "clusters"
20. Type of SSD, errors are organic, structural or neurological
21. CV, VC, CVC are _____ structures
25. Assesses degree of impairment
26. Type of phonological pattern, substitutes /t/ for /k/ and /d/ for /g/
27. Phoneme _____ occurs when a child uses one sound to represent numerous others