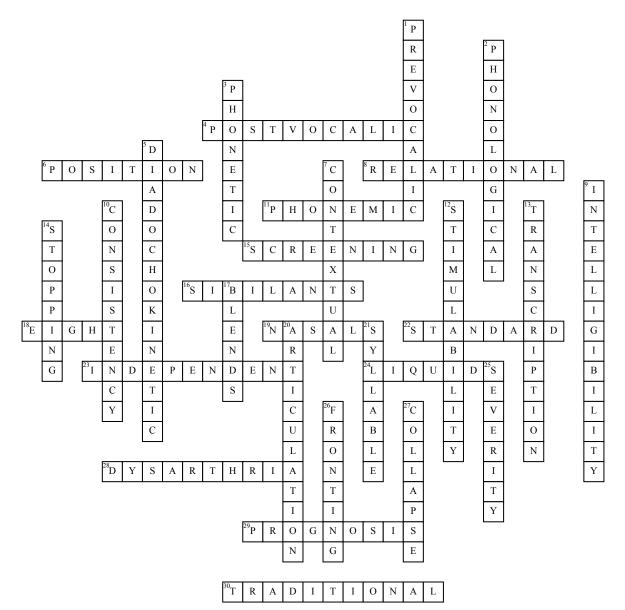
Analyzing Speech Sound Data to Make a Differential Diagnosis



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