**Aphasia: The Disorder that makes you Lose your Words**

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1. Name two activities that we use language for in daily life:
2. The delicate web of language networks in our brain can be disrupted by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. This disorder where we confuse language is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Top of Form
5. A paraphasia is:
   1. The inability to speak
   2. The mistaken use of a word that sounds like, or means something similar to, the intended word
   3. The inability to comprehend the words of others
   4. A long series of hesitations between words
6. Bottom of Form
7. In most people, which hemisphere of the brain is responsible for governing language? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. What is Broca’s area responsible for?
9. Severe difficulty comprehending language might result if there is damage to:
   1. Wernicke’s area
   2. Broca's area
   3. The motor cortex
   4. None of the above
10. How many people in the US are affected by aphasia? **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
11. Primary progressive aphasia is a type of:
    1. Stroke
    2. Paraphasia
    3. Amnesia
    4. Dementia
12. Bottom of Form
13. What is brain plasticity? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Two things that may encourage brain plasticity are:
    1. Brain lesions and dementia
    2. Speech therapy and new experimental technologies
    3. Experiments and hopefulness
    4. Paraphasias and Primary Progressive Aphasia
15. How is Primary Progressive Aphasia (PPA) different from other forms of aphasia?
16. There are many types of aphasia, broadly grouped into two categories: fluent and non-fluent. What are the main differences between them?