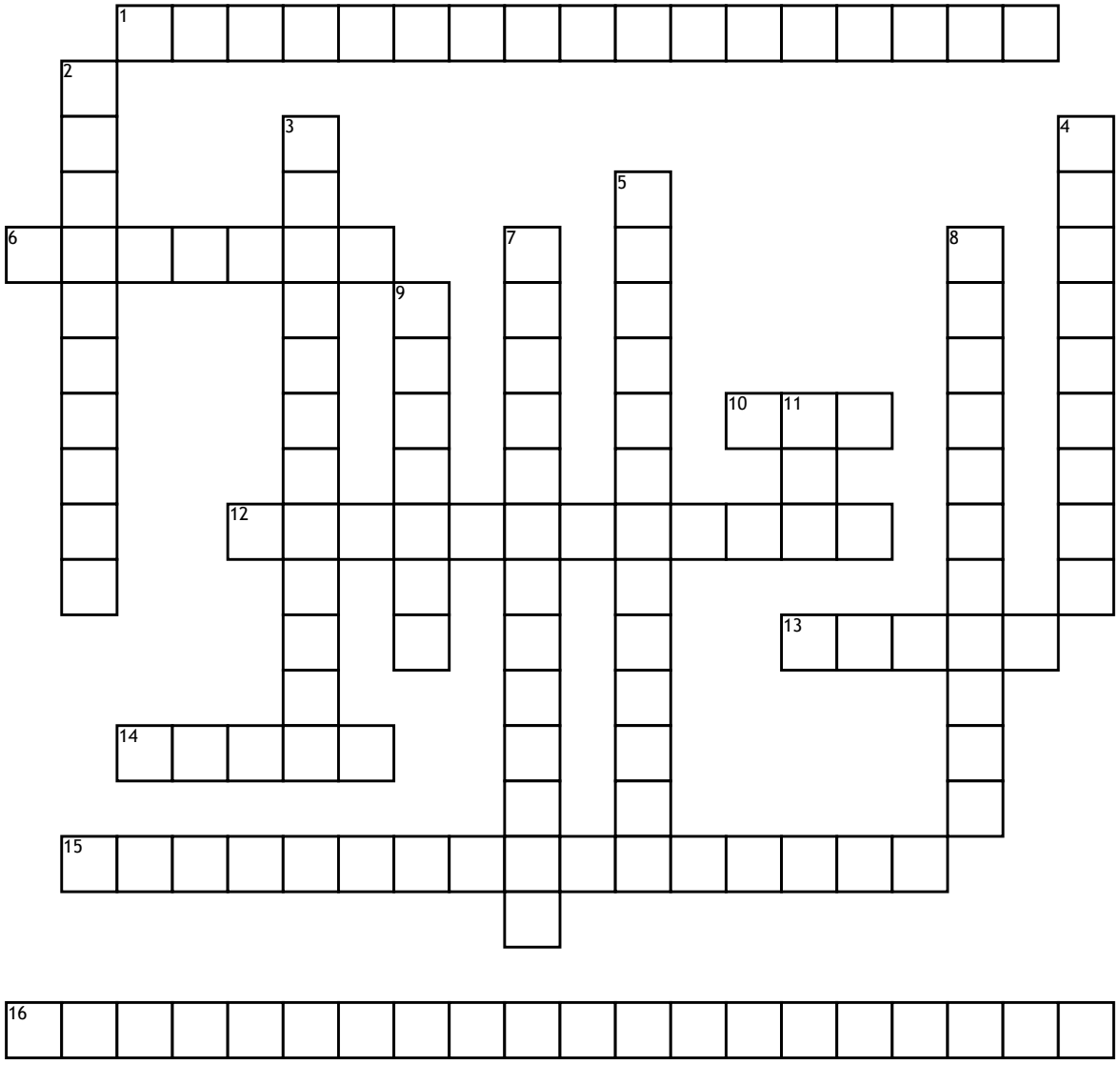
Name: _____ Date: _____

SHS



Across

1. A point where a patient will react to the sound 50% of the time.
6. Helps prevent the overlapping of speech sounds
10. Represents the direct correlate of frequency
12. Examples of this include teeth, tongue and palate
13. This phenomenon is possible due to phases of reinforcements and cancellations of two sounds in the cochlea
14. May be either lax or tense
15. This phenomenon is used for stereophonic listening
16. Limited to sounds above 4000 Hz

Down

2. Is responsible for us being able to understand speech despite different F0
3. Difference between MAC and threshold of feeling
4. Vibration of vocal folds to produce speech
5. An example of this is audible vascular activity
7. Our brain is able to hear a 200 Hz tone from a complex sound that includes, 1000 Hz, 1200 Hz 1400 Hz etc.
8. An attribute that can be measured directly
9. As it increases F0 increases
11. Sense organ tested using air conduction