

GLOSSARY OF DIFFICULT WORDS AND SCIENTIFIC TERMS

DIFFICULT WORDS

Yield (v) [ji:ld] *produire*

Shed (v) [ʃɛd] *se débarrasser de qqch.*

Sparse (adj) [spɑ:s] *clairsemé*

Hence [hɛns] *par conséquent*

Grope [grəʊp] *tatonner*

Reliability [riːləɪəˈbiːlɪti] *fiabilité*

Convey [kənveɪ] *transporter*

Pacing [ˈpeɪsɪŋ] *cadence*

Sample [ˈsɑ:m.pəl] *échantillon*

Farewells [feəˈwelz] *adieux*

Conversely [kənˈvɜ:s.li/] *inversement*

Carryover effect [ˈkæri.əʊvər ɪˈfekt] *effet de transfert*

Overlearnedness [əʊ.vəˈlɜ:nɪdnəs] *surentrainement*

Constrain [kənˈstreɪn] *contraindre*

Assess [əˈses] *évaluer*

Ensure [ɪnˈʃʊr] (s')*assurer*

Onset [ˈɒn.set] *démarrage*

Pitch accuracy [pɪtʃ ˈæk.jʊ.rə.si] *précision de hauteur*

Henceforth [hensˈfɔ:θ] *dorénavant*

Devoid [dɪˈvɔɪd] *dépourvu*

Claim [kleɪm] *annoncer*

Caveat [ˈkæv.i.æt] *avertissement*

Utterance [ˈʌt.ər.əns] *énoncé*

Warrant (v) [ˈwɒr.ənt] *justifier*

Trigger [ˈtrɪg.ər] *déclencher*

TECHNICAL TERMS

Aphasia [əˈfeɪ.zə] a medical condition that makes a person unable to speak, write, or understand speech or writing because of damage to the brain

Stroke [strʊk] a sudden change in the blood supply to a part of the brain, sometimes causing a loss of the ability to move particular parts of the body:

Brain hemisphere [breɪn ˈhem.ɪ.sfiər] one of the two halves of the cerebrum, each of which controls the opposite side of the body

Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging [fʌŋk.fən.əl mægˈnet.ɪk ˈrez.ən.əns ɪˈmɪdʒ.ɪŋ] a functional neuroimaging procedure using MRI technology that measures brain activity by detecting associated changes in blood flow

Non-fluent Aphasia [nɒnˈflu.ənt əˈfeɪ.zə] also known as expressive aphasia is characterized by the loss of the ability to produce spoken or written language

Basal ganglia lesion [ˌbeɪ.səl ˈgæŋ.gliə ˈli:ʒən] damage affecting the multiple subcortical nuclei situated at the base of the forebrain

Dysarthria [dɪsˈɑ: θri:ə] a motor speech disorder resulting from neurological injury of the motor component of the motor-speech system, characterized by poor articulation of phonemes

Apraxia [eɪˈpræksi:ə] the inability to execute learned purposeful movements, despite having the desire and the physical capacity to perform the movements.

Ischemia [ɪˈski:mɪə] a restriction in blood supply to tissues, causing a shortage of oxygen and glucose needed for cellular metabolism.

Diffusion Tensor Imaging [dɪˈfju:ʒən ˈten.sə ɪˈmɪdʒ.ɪŋ]

Perilesional [per.ɪˈli:ʒənəl] purporting to the area surrounding a lesion

Broca's aphasia [brəʊkəz əˈfeɪ.zə] another term for non-fluent or expressive aphasia

Positron Emission Tomography [ˈpɒz.ɪ.trɒn ɪˈmɪʃ.ən təˈmɒg.rə.fi] a nuclear medicine, functional imaging technique that produces a three-dimensional image of functional processes in the body.

Fundamental frequency [ˌfʌn.dəˈmen.təl ˈfri:kwən.si] often referred to simply as the fundamental, is defined as the lowest frequency of a periodic waveform.