

# APHASIA HOME SUPPORT GUIDE

## Home Practice Guides: Sentence Verification Tasks

### Principles

- Using yes/no questions to strengthen the link between **vocabulary and concepts**.
- The process requires holding a sentence in mind briefly, which can help **strengthen short-term memory** (Martin et al., 2019).
- Determining if a sentence is right or wrong improves the **ability to analyse grammar** at the sentence level (Thompson & Shapiro, 2005).

### 1 Target Audience

- Patients with **mild to severe** aphasia (sentence complexity can be adjusted according to ability).
- Individuals who show grammatical confusion but have relatively preserved single-word comprehension.

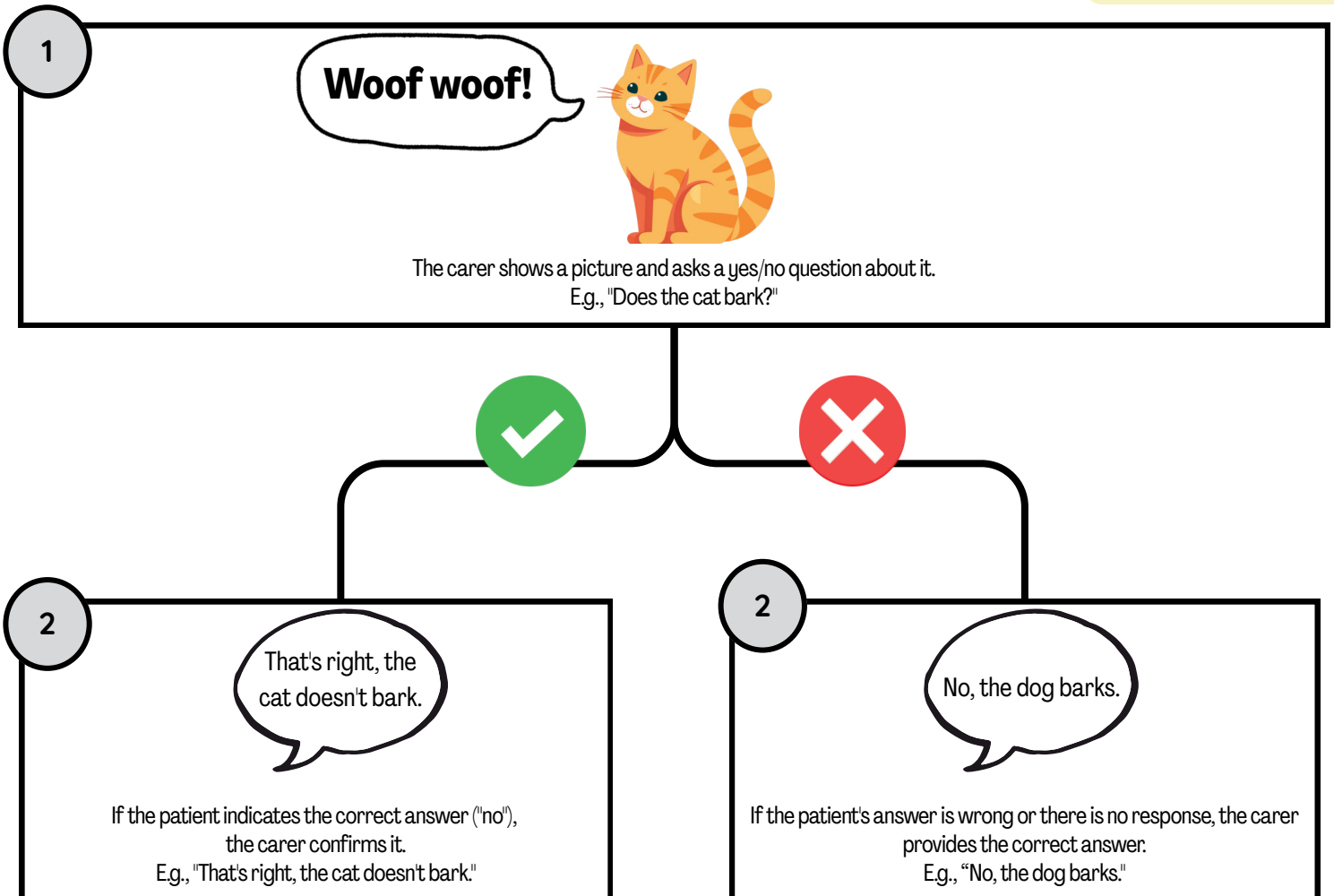
### 2 Materials

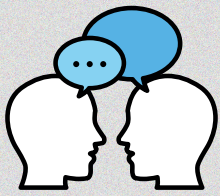
Practice Pictures



### 3 Steps

For individuals with severe aphasia:





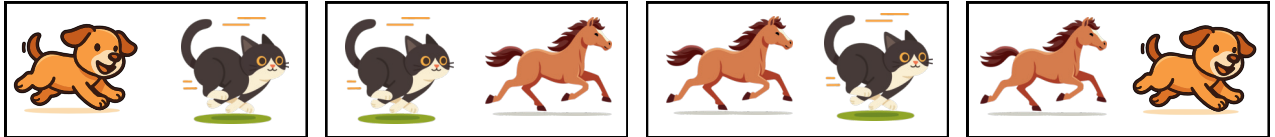
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### 3 Steps

For patients with mild to moderate aphasia:

1



The carer shows the patient 2–4 pictures and presents a sentence, asking the patient to identify the correct one.  
E.g., "Which one is 'horse chased by cat'?"

2

Yes, this one is  
'cat chased by  
the horse'

If the patient selects the correct picture,  
the carer confirms the answer.  
E.g., "Yes, this one is 'horse chased by cat!'"

2

This is the one  
'horse chased  
by cat'



If the patient's answer is incorrect or there is no response,  
the carer provides the correct answer.  
E.g., "This is the one horse chased by cat!"

\*\*\*Once the patient masters the sentence structure, the carer can gradually increase complexity.  
E.g., by adding adverbs and adjectives like "The white ball is being kicked by the tall boy," and repeat Steps 1 and 2.

### \*\*\*Tips for Challenges

- » Choose a quiet, one-on-one setting for practice to avoid background noise.
- » If the patient seems confused by the choices, the carer can demonstrate a few times first.

③ The information provided is for reference purposes only. For professional management or to learn more, please contact a speech and language therapist.

#### Reference(s)

- CHAPEY, R., ET AL. (2008). LANGUAGE INTERVENTION STRATEGIES IN APHASIA AND RELATED NEUROGENIC COMMUNICATION DISORDERS (5TH ED.). LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS.
- MARTIN, N., MINKINA, I., KOHEN, F. P., & KALINYAK-FLISZAR, M. (2019). ASSESSMENT OF LINGUISTIC AND VERBAL SHORT-TERM MEMORY COMPONENTS OF LANGUAGE ABILITIES IN APHASIA. JOURNAL OF SPEECH, LANGUAGE, AND HEARING RESEARCH, 62(12), 4302–4324. [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1044/2019\\_JSLHR-L-RSNP-19-0031](https://doi.org/10.1044/2019_JSLHR-L-RSNP-19-0031)
- THOMPSON, C. K., & SHAPIRO, L. P. (2005). TREATING AGRAMMATIC APHASIA WITHIN A LINGUISTIC FRAMEWORK. APHASIOLOGY, 19(10-11), 1021-1034.

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