

Chapter 1 Test Question Bank

Multiple Choice (Select the best, most complete answer.)

1. Which of the following statements is not accurate?
 - a. About 1 in 10 individuals in the U.S. has a hearing loss.
 - b. Persons with mixed hearing loss will have bone conduction pure tone thresholds which are better than the corresponding air conduction thresholds.
 - c. Gallaudet's successful school for the deaf helped to promote the oral approach to educating the deaf here in the U.S.
 - d. Most hard of hearing youngsters are thought to have hearing loss beginning at birth.
2. The principle consequence imposed by a hearing loss is the effect on:
 - a. educational progress
 - b. verbal communication
 - c. psychological adjustment
 - d. social adjustment
3. The degree of loss corresponding to a 91 to 110 dB loss is:
 - a. Moderate
 - b. Mild
 - c. Profound
 - d. Severe

True / False

4. A.G.Bell was a key figure in the early efforts to educate the deaf here in the U.S.
5. Most pure sensorineural hearing losses have a number of air-bone gaps (15 dB or more).
6. The profound hearing loss a child obtains at three years of age could accurately be described by the terms prelingual and congenital.
7. Most hard of hearing children receive rehabilitation in the schools.
8. Those with hearing loss tend to have comparable intelligence to normal hearing persons.
9. The first ever known teacher of the deaf was de l'Epee in France.
10. The amount of loss is referred to as the disability (or activity limitation) that a person may have while impairment is the consequence of that loss.
11. The vast majority of children with hearing problems in school are deaf.
12. G. Bell is associated with the oral approach for teaching the deaf.
13. Thomas Gallaudet went to England to learn the oral approach at the Braidwood School.
14. Speech and language are nearly always affected in a deafened individual.
15. Decisions about placement in a deaf or hard of hearing program are based only on the child's degree of hearing loss.
16. CARE and CORE provide a framework for doing AR. This model is based on the USA Health Organization recommendation.

17. Most settings for doing AR with adults are not the same ones as found for elderly adults.
18. Individuals with hearing sensitivity which is poorer than 90 dB should always be classified automatically as deaf.

Short Answer / Essay

19. Distinguish between the audiometric and functional definitions of the term “deaf”.
20. Briefly describe the term “phonemic regression”.
21. Briefly discuss the historical significance for each of the following as they pertain to AR
 - a. Ponce de Leon
 - b. Clarke School for the Deaf
 - c. ASHA
 - d. World War II
22. Distinguish between the terms hearing loss and hearing disability.
23. Distinguish between prelingual and postlingual hearing loss.
24. List and explain two of the main factors that can alter the disability resulting from a hearing loss.
25. Describe two studies discussed in class that justify the need for doing AR with children

Bonus: Review Test Bank

Often a prerequisite to a course that would use this text is a basic audiometry course. Below are questions that would be used as part of a review of audiometric testing and diagnosis review. These questions don't necessarily relate to specific information presented in this text.

26. Assume 0 dB HL is equal to 20 dB SPL; If a person's threshold is 35 dB HL what is this threshold in SPL?
 - a. 10 dB SPL
 - b. 15 dB SPL
 - c. 35 dB SPL
 - d. 55 dB SPL
27. This symbol O is used on an audiogram for recording: (ignore color)
 - a. Left ear air conduction
 - b. Right ear air conduction
 - c. Left ear bone conduction
 - d. Right ear bone conduction
28. This symbol > is used on an audiogram for recording: (ignore color)
 - a. Left ear air conduction
 - b. Right ear air conduction
 - c. Left ear bone conduction
 - d. Right ear bone conduction
29. Excellent word recognition (discrimination) is expected in the following type (s) of loss:
 - a. Conductive
 - b. Mixed with large sensorineural component
 - c. Sensorineural
 - d. Conductive and mixed with small sensorineural component
 - e. All of the above

30. Medical treatment or surgery to restore all or part of the hearing is usually possible in the following type (s) of loss:
- Conductive
 - Conductive and mixed
 - Conductive and sensorineural
 - Sensorineural
 - Conductive, mixed, and sensorineural
31. There is usually a problem with clarity of hearing in the following type(s) of loss (es):
- Conductive
 - Mixed with large sensorineural component
 - Sensorineural and mixed with large sensorineural component
 - Conductive and mixed with small sensorineural component
32. There may be a problem in the cochlea in the following type (s) of loss:
- Conductive
 - Mixed
 - Sensorineural
 - Sensorineural and mixed
 - All of the above
33. There is a problem in the outer or middle ear in the following type (s) of loss (es):
- Conductive and mixed
 - Mixed
 - Mixed and sensorineural
 - Sensorineural and conductive
 - Conductive, mixed, and sensorineural
34. Word recognition (discrimination) scores are used to measure the:
- Clarity of hearing
 - Tolerance of hearing
 - Sensitivity of hearing
 - Threshold of hearing
35. The range of human hearing for intensity is: (just detectable to pain)
- 0 dB SPL to 120 dB SPL
 - 0 dB SPL to 100 dB SPL
 - 0 dB HL to 100 dB HL
 - 0 dB SPL to 140 dB SPL
36. The following reference level is used on audiograms and audiometers:
- SPL
 - HL
 - SL
 - dB
37. The configuration of a hearing loss is determined by:
- the type of loss
 - the degree of loss
 - the discrimination ability
 - the shape of the audiogram
38. The traditional speech frequencies are:
- 500, 1000 Hz
 - 500, 2000 Hz

- c. 1000, 2000, 4000 Hz
 - d. 500, 1000, 2000 Hz
39. The degree of loss corresponding to a 91 to 110 dB loss is:
- a. Moderate
 - b. Mild
 - c. Profound
 - d. Severe
40. The prelingually deaf refer to the group:
- a. Who were born without hearing
 - b. Who lost their hearing before the age of 5 years
 - c. Who became profoundly deaf after 5 years but before their late teens
 - d. Both a and b
 - e. Both a and c
41. The deaf were first taught during the
- a. 1500s
 - b. 1600s
 - c. 1700s
 - d. 1800s
 - e. None of the above
42. In the case of hard of hearing children, the hearing aid provisions for these youngsters
- a. are inadequate because they need stronger hearing aids
 - b. are inadequate because when the aids are checked only about $\frac{1}{2}$ are in good condition
 - c. are inadequate because when the aids are checked only about $\frac{1}{4}$ are in good condition
 - d. all of the above.
 - e. are adequate. Most of them wear hearing aids.
 - f. Severe

True / False:

43. Pure tone air conduction and bone conduction thresholds can reveal whether a hearing loss is conductive, mixed, or sensorineural
44. SRT stands for speech repetition threshold.
45. Decibel is the unit used in audiology for measuring the intensity of a sound.
46. Zero dB sound pressure level is the average normal threshold for the human ear.
47. The frequency range of human hearing goes from 125 Hz to 8000 Hz.

Answers to Test Bank Questions

Chapter 1

Multiple Choice

1. c
2. b
3. c

True/False

4. True
5. False
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. False
11. False
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. False
16. False
17. False
18. False

Bonus Questions for Chapter 1

Multiple Choice

26. d
27. b
28. c
29. d
30. b
31. c
32. d
33. a
34. a
35. d
36. b
37. d
38. d
39. c
40. d
41. a
42. b

True/False

- 43. True
- 44. False
- 45. True
- 46. False
- 47. False