

Table of Contents

Test Banks		Answer Keys	
Chapter 1	1	Chapter 1	41
Chapter 2	3	Chapter 2	42
Chapter 3	7	Chapter 3	45
Chapter 4	9	Chapter 4	48
Chapter 5	11	Chapter 5	50
Chapter 6	14	Chapter 6	52
Chapter 7	16	Chapter 7	54
Chapter 8	19	Chapter 8	56
Chapter 9	21	Chapter 9	58
Chapter 10	24	Chapter 10	60
Chapter 11	26	Chapter 11	61
Chapter 12	30	Chapter 12	64
Chapter 13	32	Chapter 13	66
Chapter 14	35	Chapter 14	69
Chapter 15	37	Chapter 15	71
Chapter 16	39	Chapter 16	72

Chapter 1

Fill in the Blank

1. Audiologists are responsible for caring for persons with _____.
2. _____ is considered to be the Father of Audiology.
3. Over the age of 75 years, the proportion of adults with hearing loss is approximately _____.
4. Up to _____ in 1000 children is born with some degree of hearing impairment.
5. The medical specialty that treats diseases of the ear is called _____.
6. In the United States, audiometers started being used in clinical hearing assessment during the 19____s.
7. The first academic program in audiology was established by Raymond Carhart at _____ University.
8. One of the first hearing research centers in the United States was _____ at Harvard University.
9. Harvey Fletcher worked at the _____ Laboratories.
10. An audiologist and mentee of Raymond Carhart who is particularly well-known for developing clinical diagnostic hearing tests is _____.
11. Audiologists started becoming involved in the fitting and dispensing of hearing aids in the 19____s.
12. A professional who has expertise in providing patient services along with research education and experience is termed a _____.
13. Audiologists who choose to work with manufacturers of hearing aids and related equipment are called _____ audiologists.

True or False:

14. Audiologists are non-physician healthcare professionals who treat hearing loss with techniques other than medicine or surgery.

Multiple Choice

15. Which of the following is a true specialty area in audiology
 - a. Pediatric audiology
 - b. Hearing testing
 - c. Working in a medical clinic

- d. PhD audiology
- 16. The description of activities that can be included in clinical practice is known as the
 - a. Code of Ethics
 - b. Licensure Board
 - c. American Board of Audiology
 - d. Scope of Practice
- 17. Which organization, in 1988, was formed “of, by, and for audiologists”?
 - a. American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
 - b. American Otology Association
 - c. American Academy of Audiology
 - d. Ear Institute
- 18. According to the American Academy of Audiology 2011 Compensation and Benefits Report, which setting employs the highest percentage of audiologists?
 - a. Veterans Administration
 - b. Otolaryngology practice
 - c. Private practice
 - d. University hospital

Short Answer

- 19. During which historical event was audiology conceived as a profession?
- 20. Who won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his work on the physiology of the ear?
- 21. Which audiologist whose work has focused on newborn and pediatric hearing is also called the Mother of Audiology?
- 22. What is the current entry-level degree for the practice of audiology?
- 23. When was the AuD first introduced?

Chapter 2

Fill in the Blank

24. Sound is produced by the _____ of objects.
25. _____ and _____ are two properties that are essential for vibration.
26. The repeated back and forth movement of a vibrating object is called _____ motion.
27. The time taken to complete one full cycle of movement is called _____.
28. The displacement of a vibrating object at any given instant of time is called _____.
29. RMS stands for _____.
30. The typical medium for sound that audiologists deal with is _____.
31. A sound with a single frequency of vibration is called a _____.
32. Sine waves are also called _____.
33. The maximum displacement of a wave is called _____.
34. The amount of force exerted on a specific area is called _____.
35. The minimum amount of force that can be detected by a healthy human ear is _____ dynes/cm² or _____ μ Pa.
36. The complete formula to calculate dB IL is _____.
37. The complete formula to calculate dB SPL is _____.
38. The duration of sound consists of _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
39. The subjective perception of the frequency of sound is called its _____.
40. The frequency content of a sound is represented in its _____.
41. A measure of the discrimination between two sounds is the _____.
42. The subjective attribute of intensity is called _____.
43. The units of pitch and loudness are _____ and _____, respectively.
44. The detection of a sound is influenced by its duration. This is referred to as _____.
45. The faintest intensity level that can be detected is termed _____.
46. Minimum auditory field (MAF) and minimum auditory pressure (MAP) are measured using _____ and _____, respectively.
47. The abbreviation RETSPL stands for _____.

48. The three factors that influence the speed of sound are _____, _____, and _____.
49. The speed of sound in air is _____ m/s.
50. A sound with more than one frequency in it is called _____.
51. Sounds with very short durations are termed _____.
52. The human voice can be characterized in terms of its _____ and higher frequencies called _____.

True or False

53. The decibel can be described as a relative, logarithmic unit involving the ratio of a given pressure or power to a reference pressure or power.
54. The units dB SPL, dB SL, and dB HL can all be interchangeably used.
55. Loudness and intensity can be used interchangeably with each other.
56. RETSPLS are the same regardless of the transducer used to measure them.
57. Sound intensity is indirectly proportional to the distance between the receiver and the source of sound.
58. Constructive and destructive interference can change the intensity of sound.

Multiple Choice

59. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. Sound can travel in any medium as long as the medium contains particles.
 - b. Sound can travel only in air.
 - c. Sound cannot travel in water.
 - d. Sound can travel in a vacuum (a space where there are no particles.)
60. Which of the following property-unit pair is *appropriately* matched?
- a. Wavelength- Hertz
 - b. Frequency – Second
 - c. Speed of sound – Meters/second
 - d. Time period – cps
61. The tendency of a body to maintain a state of rest or uniform motion unless acted upon by an external force is called
- a. Vibration
 - b. Elasticity

- c. Inertia
 - d. Damping
62. The wavelength of a sound wave is defined as the distance between
- a. Two successive condensations only
 - b. Two successive rarefactions only
 - c. Two successive rarefactions *or* condensations
 - d. One rarefaction and the next condensation
63. The gradual decrease in the amplitude of vibration over time is called
- a. Inertia
 - b. Resistance
 - c. Damping
 - d. Resistance
64. What is the wavelength of a sound with a frequency of 10 Hz?
- a. 345 m
 - b. 3.45 m
 - c. 34.5 m
 - d. 10 m
65. Which of the following is related to the amplitude of vibration
- a. Intensity
 - b. Wavelength
 - c. Frequency
 - d. Phase
66. Psychoacoustics is the branch of science that deals with the
- a. Relation between the anatomy and the physiology of the auditory system
 - b. Relation between the anatomy of the auditory system and the physical aspects of sound
 - c. Relation between the physical aspects of sound and the physiology of the auditory system
 - d. Relation between the physical aspects of sound and the perception of sound
67. An area with a high concentration of air particles is called
- a. Condensation

- b. Rarefaction
 - c. Vacuum
 - d. Anechoic chamber
68. Jane's threshold for a 2000 Hz pure tone is 40 dB SPL. What is the sensation level for a 2000 Hz presented to Jane at 50 dB SPL?
- a. 50 dB SPL
 - b. 40 dB IL
 - c. 90 dB HL
 - d. 10 dB SL

Short Answer

69. Name the three dimensions shown in a spectrogram.
70. List three different sounds that are used by audiologist in their daily practice.
71. List three properties of sound that are manipulated by audiologists.
72. Name three noises used by audiologists in their daily practice.
73. What is the relation between time period and frequency?
74. How are frequency and wavelength related?
75. What is the rationale behind the dB as a unit of sound intensity?
76. Define dB SL.
77. Define dB HL