

**Baltimore City Public School System & Baltimore City Health Department
Hearing Screening Training Pre/Post Test**

Circle the letter with the best answer

1. A student who fails the hearing screening:
- a. Has a hearing loss.
 - b. Does not have a hearing loss.
 - b. Is at risk for having a hearing loss.
 - c. Should get a hearing aid.

2. An audiometer should be cleaned:
- a. With alcohol.
 - b. With a non-alcohol based cleaner.
 - c. By a professional audiometer cleaning staff member.
 - d. Every few days.

3. If a student understands the directions, but does not raise his/her hand to a tone:
- a. The screener should make the tone louder.
 - b. The screener should move to another room.
 - c. The screener should tell the child he/she missed a tone.
 - d. The screener should mark "fail" on the screening form.

4. The student should be positioned so they can see:
- a. The examiner.
 - b. The test equipment.
 - c. A wall or door.
 - d. A mirror.

5. The ear has how many parts?
- a. One.
 - b. Two.
 - c. Three.
 - d. Four.

6. Impacted wax causes which type of hearing loss.
- a. Nerve deafness.
 - b. Sensorineural.
 - c. Mixed.
 - d. Conductive.

7. Frequency of sound is also known as:
- a. Loudness.
 - b. Harshness.
 - c. Pitch.
 - d. Quality.

8. Students with hearing loss usually have:
- Better grades than children with normal hearing.
 - Better reading scores than children with normal hearing.
 - Poorer academic skills than children with normal hearing.
 - Poorer athletic skills than children with normal hearing.

9. A child with a hearing loss in only ONE ear:
- Hears like a child with normal hearing.
 - Has good academic skills because of the good hearing in one ear.
 - Does not need to be identified by the hearing screening process.
 - Is more likely to fail a grade compared to a student with normal hearing.

10. An audiogram is:
- A room in which hearing testing is conducted.
 - A device used to measure hearing ability.
 - A graphic picture of hearing ability.
 - An amplification device.

11. A student with hearing loss:
- Will miss all speech sounds.
 - Will hear all speech sounds, but have difficulty understanding some.
 - May hear some speech sounds, but not others.
 - Always has difficulty hearing speech.

12. The best possible location for a hearing screening from the following choices is:
- The back of a classroom when children are reading.
 - The main office.
 - The cafeteria.
 - The library/media center.

13. A listening check of the audiometer should be conducted.
- Once a day.
 - Once a week.
 - Once a month.
 - Once a year.

14. Which of the following should take place prior to a hearing test:
- Students should remove bulky coats.
 - Students should remove large earrings.
 - Students should discard chewing gum.
 - Students should close their eyes.

15. Which ear should always be screened first?
- The better ear.
 - The poorer ear.
 - The right ear.
 - The left ear.

16. If a student misses one tone out of the six, what should be done?
- The student should pass the screening.
 - The student should fail the screening.
 - The student should pass, but with a note to re-test that one tone.
 - The student should fail, but with a note to re-test that one tone.

17. The screener should present the tone until:
- The screener feels the child has had enough time to try and listen.
 - Two to three seconds has elapsed.
 - The student says he/she cannot hear the tone.
 - The student responds.

18. If a student passes the test, but the screener has a question about the student's hearing,
- The child should be referred for a re-screening.
 - The screener should write down the test results and not question them.
 - The screener should make the tones louder.
 - The screener should call an audiologist to ask questions.

19. If a student did not seem to understand the directions the first time, the screener should:
- Pass the child and plan on testing again next year.
 - Send the child back to class.
 - Re instruct the child.
 - Fail the child and do a re-screen later.

20. If the background noise is too loud, the screener should do which of the following:
- Increase the intensity of the tone.
 - Increase the frequency of the tone.
 - Make the earphones tighter around the ears.
 - Find a quieter room or discontinue testing.