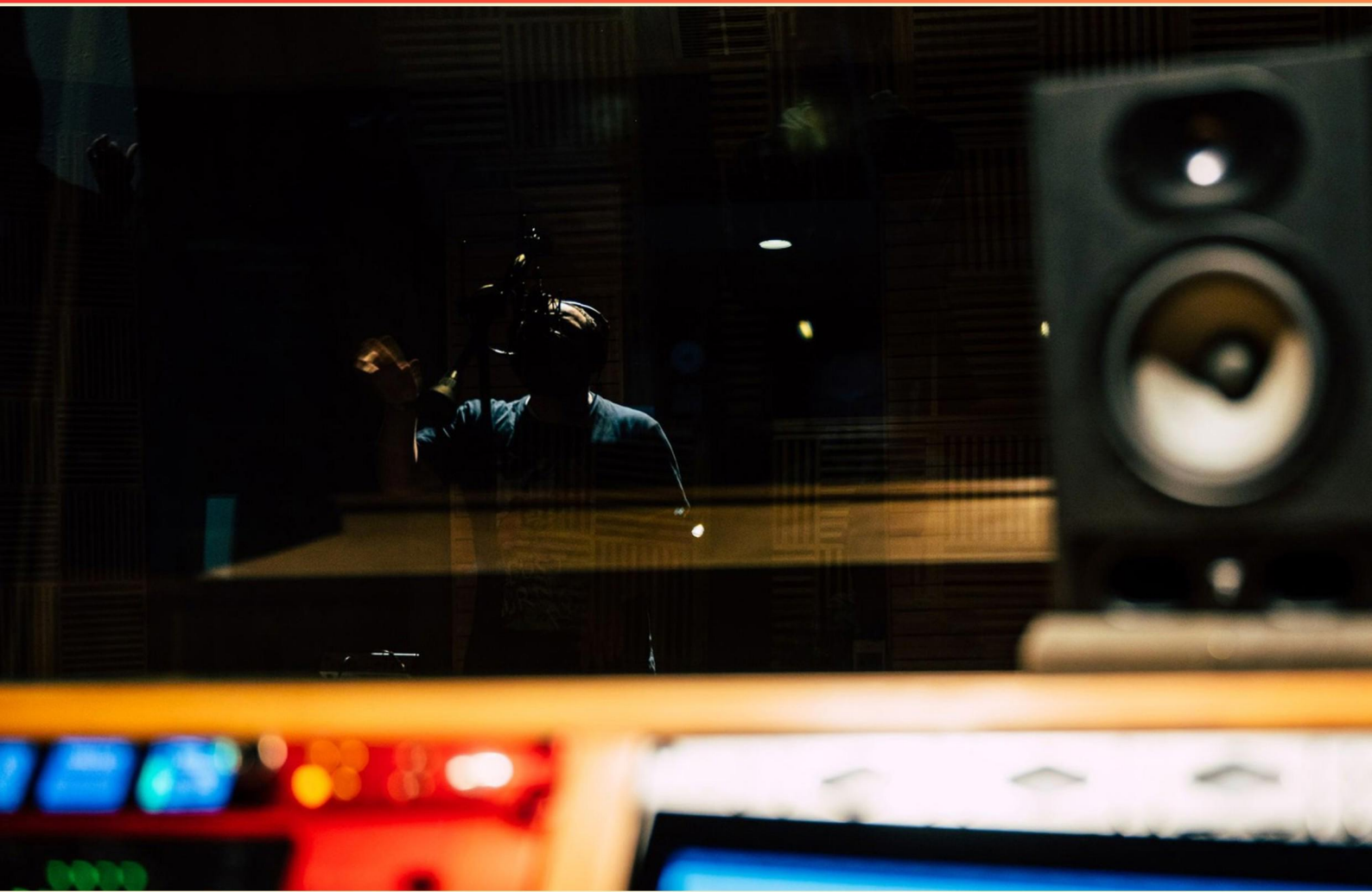


AUDIOLOGY HEALTH TECHNICIAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://audiologyhealthtech.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is a key difference between a microprocessor audiometer and a manual audiometer?**
 - A. Microprocessor audiometers are less accurate.
 - B. Manual audiometers can test multiple persons simultaneously.
 - C. Microprocessor audiometers can test multiple persons at a time.
 - D. Manual audiometers have digital output.
- 2. What is the function of the round window in the ear?**
 - A. Sound amplification
 - B. Pressure relief
 - C. Sound transmission
 - D. Vibration detection
- 3. What term describes a hearing loss that occurs when there is an issue in both the outer/middle ear and the inner ear?**
 - A. Conductive hearing loss
 - B. Mixed hearing loss
 - C. Sensorineural hearing loss
 - D. Temporary threshold shift
- 4. Which type of tone is recommended for audiometric testing for easier detection?**
 - A. Continuous tone
 - B. Pulsed tone
 - C. Random tone
 - D. Variable tone
- 5. Which organization regulates the railroads?**
 - A. FRA
 - B. FAA
 - C. DOT
 - D. ICC

- 6. Which log must an OSHA recordable incident be entered into?**
- A. OSHA 100 log
 - B. OSHA 200 log
 - C. OSHA 300 log
 - D. OSHA 400 log
- 7. Ensuring quiet breaks for employees is an example of what type of control?**
- A. Technical control
 - B. Administrative control
 - C. Physical control
 - D. Engineering control
- 8. What is the purpose of a biological calibration in audiology?**
- A. To assess loudness perception
 - B. To verify the accuracy of the audiometer
 - C. To determine hearing loss severity
 - D. To measure sound quality
- 9. What is the hazardous noise level for steady state noise in dBA?**
- A. 75 dBA
 - B. 80 dBA
 - C. 85 dBA
 - D. 90 dBA
- 10. Which types of audiometers can be used in hearing testing?**
- A. Digital and analog
 - B. Manual and microprocessor
 - C. Portable and stationary
 - D. Wireless and wired

Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is a key difference between a microprocessor audiometer and a manual audiometer?

- A. Microprocessor audiometers are less accurate.
- B. Manual audiometers can test multiple persons simultaneously.
- C. Microprocessor audiometers can test multiple persons at a time.**
- D. Manual audiometers have digital output.

The distinction between microprocessor audiometers and manual audiometers primarily lies in how they operate and the functionalities they offer. Microprocessor audiometers are built with advanced technology that allows for automated testing and data collection. One of their key features is the ability to conduct tests on multiple individuals sequentially and efficiently, thanks to their sophisticated digital processing capabilities. In contrast, a manual audiometer is operated by a technician, requiring hands-on engagement and often testing one individual at a time. This means that the manual audiometer does not have the same proficiency in handling multiple patients simultaneously, which is a primary advantage of the microprocessor model. Additionally, while manual audiometers may have some digital components, they typically do not provide the same level of automation or efficiency in testing multiple patients compared to microprocessor audiometers. This technological advantage highlights the relevance of the answer regarding the capabilities of microprocessor audiometers in a clinical setting.

2. What is the function of the round window in the ear?

- A. Sound amplification
- B. Pressure relief**
- C. Sound transmission
- D. Vibration detection

The round window serves a critical function in the auditory system by allowing for pressure relief within the cochlea of the inner ear. When sound waves enter the cochlea through the oval window, they create fluid waves within the cochlear chambers. As these waves move, they need a way to dissipate energy to maintain the fluid's ability to vibrate in response to incoming sound. The round window acts as a flexible membrane that bulges outward to relieve excess pressure created by these fluid movements. This pressure relief is essential for enabling proper sound transmission and preventing damage to the delicate structures within the cochlea. In contrast, sound amplification, sound transmission, and vibration detection are primarily functions of other structures within the auditory system, such as the ossicles, the cochlear duct, and hair cells. The round window's specific role in pressure relief is vital for the overall function of hearing, ensuring that the auditory system can properly interpret a wide range of sound frequencies.

3. What term describes a hearing loss that occurs when there is an issue in both the outer/middle ear and the inner ear?

- A. Conductive hearing loss
- B. Mixed hearing loss**
- C. Sensorineural hearing loss
- D. Temporary threshold shift

Mixed hearing loss is the term used to describe a hearing loss that arises from problems in both the outer or middle ear and the inner ear or auditory nerve. This type of hearing loss combines elements of conductive hearing loss, which is characterized by sound being obstructed from reaching the inner ear, and sensorineural hearing loss, which involves damage to the inner ear or auditory pathways. In the case of mixed hearing loss, both conductive and sensorineural components may contribute to the overall reduction in hearing ability. It can occur, for example, if an individual has a conductive issue, such as fluid in the middle ear, alongside a sensorineural condition, such as aging-related hearing loss. This complexity necessitates a tailored treatment approach that addresses both aspects of the hearing loss. The other options do not fit this definition: conductive hearing loss only involves problems in the outer or middle ear; sensorineural hearing loss is solely related to the inner ear or auditory nerve; and a temporary threshold shift refers to a temporary reduction in hearing sensitivity, often due to exposure to loud sounds, not a permanent or mixed condition.

4. Which type of tone is recommended for audiometric testing for easier detection?

- A. Continuous tone
- B. Pulsed tone**
- C. Random tone
- D. Variable tone

The recommended tone for audiometric testing is the pulsed tone. Using a pulsed tone can enhance the listener's ability to detect sounds, especially at lower frequencies, where continuous tones might become harder to perceive due to surrounding noise or auditory fatigue. The intermittent nature of pulsed tones allows the listener to focus on each individual sound, creating a clearer distinction between the test tones and potential background noise. This method also aids in reducing the cognitive load on the listener, making it easier for them to perceive and respond to the tones presented during the test. Consequently, the use of pulsed tones is particularly useful in clinical settings to obtain accurate threshold levels and assess hearing capabilities effectively.

5. Which organization regulates the railroads?

- A. FRA**
- B. FAA
- C. DOT
- D. ICC

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) is the organization responsible for regulating railroads in the United States. Established under the Department of Transportation, its primary focus is to oversee the safety and efficiency of rail transport. The FRA develops regulations, provides financial assistance for safety programs, and conducts inspections to ensure compliance with federal rail safety laws. Its vital role includes promoting safety measures and preventing accidents on the railways, which directly impacts the well-being of passengers and freight transport. Other organizations mentioned have different scopes of regulation. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) governs aviation, while the Department of Transportation (DOT) oversees all modes of transportation, including railroads but does not specifically regulate them. The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) was historically involved in railroad regulation, but it was dissolved in 1995, and its responsibilities were transferred to the Surface Transportation Board (STB). Thus, the unique authority of the FRA in rail regulation makes it the correct answer.

6. Which log must an OSHA recordable incident be entered into?

- A. OSHA 100 log
- B. OSHA 200 log
- C. OSHA 300 log**
- D. OSHA 400 log

An OSHA recordable incident must be entered into the OSHA 300 log, which is specifically designed to document work-related injuries and illnesses. This log allows employers to keep a systematic record of incidents that employees have experienced while on the job, including details such as the nature of the injury or illness, how it occurred, and the employee's job title. The OSHA 300 log is essential for compliance with federal regulations, as it helps ensure that the workplace is safe and that employers take necessary actions to mitigate risks. The significance of the OSHA 300 log also lies in its role in tracking workplace safety trends over time, helpful for both employers and regulatory agencies to assess the overall safety performance of an organization. Entries in this log must be made for incidents meeting specific criteria, which reinforces the importance of prompt and accurate reporting. In contrast, the other logs mentioned, such as the OSHA 100 and OSHA 400, do not serve the same purpose of documenting recordable injuries and illnesses under OSHA regulations.

7. Ensuring quiet breaks for employees is an example of what type of control?

- A. Technical control
- B. Administrative control**
- C. Physical control
- D. Engineering control

Ensuring quiet breaks for employees falls under administrative controls because it involves implementing policies and procedures designed to manage exposure to noise within the workplace. Administrative controls focus on changing the way people work and modifying work practices to minimize risks. By providing quiet breaks, the employer is acknowledging the potential negative impact of excessive noise exposure and taking steps to reduce it through structured time away from the noise. In this context, administrative controls can include various strategies such as scheduling tasks that require intense concentration during quieter times, rotating employees through noisier areas to limit their exposure, and training workers on the importance of taking breaks for auditory health. Such measures aim to create a safer and more conducive work environment. The other types of controls, such as engineering and physical controls, typically involve changes to the workplace setup or the equipment used, while technical controls pertain more to software or devices designed to mitigate hazards. However, the proactive approach of establishing quiet breaks is more aligned with administrative control measures.

8. What is the purpose of a biological calibration in audiology?

- A. To assess loudness perception
- B. To verify the accuracy of the audiometer**
- C. To determine hearing loss severity
- D. To measure sound quality

The purpose of biological calibration in audiology is primarily to verify the accuracy of the audiometer. This process involves checking that the equipment is providing correct sound levels and that the functionality aligns with established standards. By using human listeners during this calibration, audiologists can confirm that the device operates properly across various frequencies and intensities, ensuring reliable and valid results during hearing assessments. Biological calibration is critical because an audiometer that is out of calibration can lead to misdiagnosis or ineffective treatment. It ensures that any measurements taken for hearing assessments are based on accurate data, which is essential for patient care. The other options, while related to hearing assessments and audiometry, do not accurately reflect the specific aim of biological calibration. Assessing loudness perception, determining hearing loss severity, or measuring sound quality are important components of audiological evaluations, but they are not the direct purpose of biological calibration. Instead, these aspects may be influenced by the calibration process as a part of a broader audiometric assessment.

9. What is the hazardous noise level for steady state noise in dBA?

- A. 75 dBA
- B. 80 dBA
- C. 85 dBA**
- D. 90 dBA

The hazardous noise level for steady-state noise is established at 85 dBA. This threshold is significant because prolonged exposure to noise levels at or above this level can lead to hearing loss. Regulatory agencies, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), have determined that 85 dBA is the level at which action must be taken to protect hearing, including implementing hearing conservation programs in occupational settings. Understanding this level is crucial for audiology professionals and health technicians, as it plays a vital role in assessing risk and implementing preventative measures. By being aware of the 85 dBA threshold, technicians can better educate patients and individuals about safe listening practices and the importance of regular hearing assessments in environments where exposure to hazardous noise levels may occur.

10. Which types of audiometers can be used in hearing testing?

- A. Digital and analog
- B. Manual and microprocessor**
- C. Portable and stationary
- D. Wireless and wired

In the context of audiometry, audiometers are specialized instruments used to measure hearing sensitivity and assess auditory function. The correct choice highlights manual and microprocessor audiometers, which represent distinct operational methods in the audiology field. Manual audiometers require the operator to control various functions, including sound frequency and intensity, allowing for a hands-on approach to testing. These devices often utilize a simple design and provide essential functionalities for hearing assessments. They are typically straightforward and rely on the technician's expertise to interpret results during testing. On the other hand, microprocessor audiometers are more advanced, utilizing computer-based technology to automate many aspects of the testing process. This includes the ability to generate sound stimuli at precise frequencies and intensities with high reliability. Microprocessor audiometers can often store data, perform self-calibration, and provide advanced features like frequency-specific testing protocols, making them more versatile for comprehensive audiometric evaluations. By understanding the distinction between manual and microprocessor audiometers, one can appreciate the technological advancements in audiology, which enhance the accuracy and efficiency of hearing tests. This knowledge is vital for audiology health technicians as they choose the appropriate audiometric tools based on specific testing needs and environmental considerations.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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