

DoD Hearing Technician Tri-Service Certification Course Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 one potential result of exposure to hazardous noise?**
 - A. Increased visual acuity**
 - B. Permanent hearing loss**
 - C. Common cold**
 - D. Improved cognitive function**

- 2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three types of engineering controls?**
 - A. Regular maintenance of equipment**
 - B. Quieter equipment**
 - C. Training employees on noise hazards**
 - D. Enclosing the noise source**

- 3. Amplitude is referred to as:**
 - A. Intensity or loudness**
 - B. Frequency or pitch**
 - C. Speed or velocity**
 - D. Waveform or structure**

- 4. What can unprotected exposure to hazardous noise cause?**
 - A. Only temporary loss of hearing**
 - B. Only psychological effects**
 - C. Temporary hearing loss, permanent hearing loss, and/or tinnitus**
 - D. Only tinnitus**

- 5. During a non-manual hearing test, how long should each tone be presented?**
 - A. 1-2 seconds**
 - B. 3-5 seconds**
 - C. 6-8 seconds**
 - D. 9-10 seconds**

- 6. For how long should DD Form 2217 be maintained in records?**
- A. 1 year**
 - B. 3 years**
 - C. 5 years**
 - D. 10 years**
- 7. What level of hearing loss is identified as severe?**
- A. 26-40 dBHL**
 - B. 41-55 dBHL**
 - C. 71-90 dBHL**
 - D. 91+ dBHL**
- 8. What does effective training on HPDs include?**
- A. Only proper fit of devices**
 - B. Understanding the consequences of not using HPDs**
 - C. Frequency of noise exposure during service**
 - D. Benefits of not using HPDs**
- 9. What best describes a manual audiometer?**
- A. An audiometer that is automated and requires no input**
 - B. An audiometer that is controlled by the tester**
 - C. An audiometer designed for only young patients**
 - D. An audiometer that only tests speech frequencies**
- 10. Why is hearing conservation education important?**
- A. To promote workplace culture**
 - B. To encourage community involvement**
 - C. To maintain and improve employee hearing health**
 - D. To increase sales of personal protective equipment**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is one potential result of exposure to hazardous noise?

- A. Increased visual acuity**
- B. Permanent hearing loss**
- C. Common cold**
- D. Improved cognitive function**

One potential result of exposure to hazardous noise is permanent hearing loss. Prolonged exposure to loud sounds can damage the hair cells in the cochlea of the inner ear, leading to irreversible impairment of hearing ability. This type of hearing loss, called noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL), often develops gradually and may not become noticeable until significant damage has occurred. Understanding the impact of hazardous noise is crucial for preventing this kind of health issue, which is commonly seen in occupational settings where employees may be regularly exposed to high levels of noise without appropriate hearing protection. Implementing hearing conservation programs and using protective equipment can mitigate these risks and help maintain auditory health.

2. Which of the following is NOT one of the three types of engineering controls?

- A. Regular maintenance of equipment**
- B. Quieter equipment**
- C. Training employees on noise hazards**
- D. Enclosing the noise source**

The selection of training employees on noise hazards as the correct answer highlights an important distinction between types of noise control measures. Engineering controls are designed to eliminate or reduce hazards at the source, thereby minimizing the risk to workers. The other options encompass various forms of engineering controls. Regular maintenance of equipment contributes to ensuring that machines operate within safe noise levels and do not emit excess noise due to wear or malfunction. Quieter equipment refers to the use of machinery designed to operate at lower noise levels, directly aiming to reduce noise exposure in the workplace. Enclosing the noise source involves physically isolating the source of noise to minimize its impact on workers, a direct application of engineering principles. In contrast, training employees, while essential for informing them about the risks associated with noise exposure and promoting safe practices, falls under administrative controls rather than engineering controls. Administrative controls focus on changing how work is done and educating workers, rather than altering the physical workplace or machines directly to reduce hazards. Thus, it is correct to identify training employees on noise hazards as not being an engineering control.

3. Amplitude is referred to as:

- A. Intensity or loudness**
- B. Frequency or pitch**
- C. Speed or velocity**
- D. Waveform or structure**

Amplitude is a fundamental concept in sound and wave theory, representing the maximum extent of a vibration or oscillation, which directly correlates to the intensity or loudness of the sound produced. When amplitude increases, it results in a louder sound, while a decrease in amplitude leads to softer sounds. This relationship is crucial in understanding how we perceive sound; higher amplitude sounds are perceived as louder, while lower amplitude sounds are perceived as quieter. In contrast, frequency refers to the number of vibrations or cycles per second and is associated with how high or low a sound is perceived, which is described as pitch. Speed or velocity relates to how fast a sound wave travels through a medium but does not describe the intensity of the sound. Waveform describes the shape of the sound wave itself, which can influence timbre but does not denote its loudness. Thus, understanding amplitude's relationship with intensity and loudness is key for anyone studying sound and hearing.

4. What can unprotected exposure to hazardous noise cause?

- A. Only temporary loss of hearing**
- B. Only psychological effects**
- C. Temporary hearing loss, permanent hearing loss, and/or tinnitus**
- D. Only tinnitus**

Unprotected exposure to hazardous noise can lead to several serious auditory health issues, making the option about temporary hearing loss, permanent hearing loss, and/or tinnitus the most comprehensive and accurate. When individuals are exposed to loud sounds without hearing protection, the delicate structures within the ear can be damaged. This damage may initially manifest as temporary threshold shifts in hearing, which refers to a temporary decrease in hearing sensitivity. However, prolonged or repeated exposure can result in permanent hearing loss, a much more serious and lasting condition. Additionally, individuals may also experience tinnitus, which is characterized by ringing, buzzing, or other phantom noises in the ears, and can occur even with short-term exposure to high noise levels. Thus, this choice reflects the full range of potential effects that hazardous noise can have on hearing and overall auditory health. Other options fail to account for the potential permanence of hearing loss or the combined effects that hazardous noise exposure can have on an individual's auditory system.

5. During a non-manual hearing test, how long should each tone be presented?

A. 1-2 seconds

B. 3-5 seconds

C. 6-8 seconds

D. 9-10 seconds

In a non-manual hearing test, each tone is typically presented for a duration of 1 to 2 seconds. This duration is deemed optimal because it allows for sufficient time for the participant to perceive and respond to the tone without causing listener fatigue or confusion. Shorter presentation times help maintain the participant's attention and minimize the likelihood of errors in response. Prolonged presentation times can lead to diminishing returns, as they may lead to decreased responsiveness or attention from the subject being tested. Therefore, maintaining a range of 1 to 2 seconds ensures effective testing while accommodating human response capabilities.

6. For how long should DD Form 2217 be maintained in records?

A. 1 year

B. 3 years

C. 5 years

D. 10 years

The correct duration for maintaining DD Form 2217, which is a critical document used in the Department of Defense for tracking hearing conservation program data, is five years. This timeframe is established to ensure compliance with regulations regarding the retention of medical and health-related records. Retaining these records for five years allows for adequate review and follow-up on the hearing conservation efforts and the efficacy of the interventions implemented over time. It ensures that there is a sufficient historical record to assess any trends or issues related to hearing health within the military population. This duration balances the need for accountability and proper record-keeping while also allowing for the efficient management of documents that are less likely to hold relevance beyond that timeframe.

7. What level of hearing loss is identified as severe?

- A. 26-40 dBHL
- B. 41-55 dBHL
- C. 71-90 dBHL**
- D. 91+ dBHL

Severe hearing loss is characterized by the inability to hear sounds in a range from 71 to 90 decibels hearing level (dBHL). Individuals with severe hearing loss typically experience significant difficulty understanding speech, even when it is shouted, and may rely on visual cues or amplification devices to aid communication. This classification is essential as it helps healthcare providers and audiologists determine the appropriate intervention measures, such as hearing aids or other assistive listening devices, to support the individual's hearing needs. Understanding the severity of hearing loss is crucial for tailoring treatment plans and ensuring effective communication strategies are in place. The other levels of hearing loss fall outside this range, indicating either mild, moderate, or profound loss, which are defined with different dBHL parameters and suggest varying degrees of hearing difficulty.

8. What does effective training on HPDs include?

- A. Only proper fit of devices
- B. Understanding the consequences of not using HPDs**
- C. Frequency of noise exposure during service
- D. Benefits of not using HPDs

Effective training on Hearing Protection Devices (HPDs) encompasses a comprehensive understanding of the consequences of not using these devices. This includes awareness of potential hearing loss, the impact on performance, and the long-term health risks associated with exposure to hazardous noise levels. Understanding these consequences is crucial for individuals who are often in noisy environments, as it motivates them to consistently use HPDs. While proper fitting of devices and knowledge about noise exposure are important, they function within the broader context of risks to hearing health. Focusing solely on the benefits of not using HPDs is counterproductive, as the primary aim of such training is to ensure safety and preservation of hearing ability. Recognizing the detrimental effects of neglecting HPD usage reinforces the necessity for consistent protection in high-noise areas.

9. What best describes a manual audiometer?

- A. An audiometer that is automated and requires no input
- B. An audiometer that is controlled by the tester**
- C. An audiometer designed for only young patients
- D. An audiometer that only tests speech frequencies

A manual audiometer is best described as an audiometer that is controlled by the tester. In a manual audiometry setup, the audiologist or technician has direct control over the test parameters, such as the presentation of sound and the intensity levels. This allows for more tailored testing, as the operator can adjust the settings in real-time based on the patient's responses. Manual audiometers often require the tester to select frequencies and presentation levels based on their clinical judgment and knowledge of the patient's hearing abilities. In contrast, automated audiometers are specifically designed to run tests without the same level of human intervention, which distinguishes them from manual audiometers. While audiometers can be designed to test various populations, including children, the manual audiometer is not limited to any specific age group or type of patient. Additionally, different audiometers can assess a range of frequencies, not just speech frequencies, thereby broadening their utility in audiometric evaluations.

10. Why is hearing conservation education important?

- A. To promote workplace culture
- B. To encourage community involvement
- C. To maintain and improve employee hearing health**
- D. To increase sales of personal protective equipment

Hearing conservation education is crucial primarily because it focuses on maintaining and improving employee hearing health. This education helps individuals understand the risks associated with noise exposure in various environments, especially in workplaces where high sound levels are prevalent. By highlighting the importance of hearing protection and the impact of noise on auditory health, such education fosters proactive measures among employees, encouraging them to take appropriate action to safeguard their hearing. Understanding the significance of hearing health not only enhances individual quality of life but also contributes to overall workplace productivity, reducing the likelihood of hearing-related disabilities or impairments. Implementing effective hearing conservation programs ultimately leads to better health outcomes for employees and helps to create a safe working environment. While promoting workplace culture, community involvement, and increasing sales of personal protective equipment may have their own merits, they do not directly address the fundamental goal of preserving and enhancing individuals' hearing health in the context of hearing conservation education. The primary focus remains on protecting and supporting the auditory well-being of employees, making it an essential aspect of workplace health and safety initiatives.

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:

<https://dodhearingtechtriservice.examzify.com>

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

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