

DOD HEARING TECHNICIAN TRISERVICE CERTIFICATION COURSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. A common example of an intermittent sound is:**
 - A. A quiet hum
 - B. A train whistle
 - C. A jackhammer
 - D. A distant thunder
- 2. Which of the following findings should prompt a referral to a professional?**
 - A. An occasional ringing in the ears
 - B. Minor ear wax buildup
 - C. Foreign body in the ear canal
 - D. Normal ear canal appearance
- 3. What key concept should Hearing Technicians promote in their practice?**
 - A. Disregard for patient history
 - B. Active patient involvement
 - C. Emphasis on technology only
 - D. Limited patient interaction
- 4. How frequently must DD Form 2216 be completed?**
 - A. Weekly
 - B. Biannually
 - C. Annually
 - D. Every five years
- 5. For what purpose is a "C" weighting network primarily used?**
 - A. Measuring high-frequency sounds
 - B. Calculating a hearing protector's noise reduction rating (NRR)
 - C. Analyzing sound exposure at concerts
 - D. Determining background noise in offices
- 6. What range qualifies as mild hearing loss in decibels (dBHL)?**
 - A. -10 to 25 dBHL
 - B. 26-40 dBHL
 - C. 41-55 dBHL
 - D. 56-70 dBHL

- 7. What is the term for hearing loss in one ear?**
- A. Asymmetric hearing loss
 - B. Bilateral hearing loss
 - C. Unilateral hearing loss
 - D. Moderate hearing loss
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a major element of the hearing conservation program (HCP)?**
- A. Noise hazard assessment
 - B. Audiometric monitoring
 - C. Hearing conservation education
 - D. Physical fitness training
- 9. Which scenario may lead to eustachian tube dysfunction?**
- A. Increased earwax buildup
 - B. Exposure to cold temperature
 - C. Rapid changes in altitude
 - D. Watching movies at high volume
- 10. Inner ear hair cells are most vulnerable to damage when exposed to what?**
- A. Low-frequency sound
 - B. Excessive noise
 - C. Moderate vibrations
 - D. Infrequent loud sounds

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A common example of an intermittent sound is:

- A. A quiet hum
- B. A train whistle
- C. A jackhammer**
- D. A distant thunder

An intermittent sound is characterized by a pattern of on-and-off occurrences, rather than being continuous. A jackhammer fits this definition well, as it operates in bursts, producing sound at distinct intervals based on its mechanical action. The sound is typically loud and can be heard in short bursts, followed by pauses, which is the essence of what makes a sound intermittent. In contrast, a quiet hum is generally a sustained sound without interruption. A train whistle, while it may not be constant, often has a more predictable and continuous pattern when it blows, typically associated with a long duration. Distant thunder, although it may roll and fade, often has an underlying continuous rumble to it, especially during storms. Each of these examples does not exemplify the clear, repetitive on-and-off nature that defines an intermittent sound as effectively as a jackhammer does.

2. Which of the following findings should prompt a referral to a professional?

- A. An occasional ringing in the ears
- B. Minor ear wax buildup
- C. Foreign body in the ear canal**
- D. Normal ear canal appearance

A foreign body in the ear canal is a situation that typically requires immediate attention from a qualified professional. Such an obstruction can lead to complications, including infection, injury to the ear canal or eardrum, and potential hearing loss. Hearing technicians are trained to recognize that any foreign object lodged in the ear should not be removed without proper tools and expertise, as inappropriate removal efforts could exacerbate the problem. In contrast, occasional ringing in the ears might be a sign of a benign condition like tinnitus, but this does not usually necessitate immediate professional intervention unless it is persistent or accompanied by other symptoms. Minor ear wax buildup can often be managed with over-the-counter treatments or home remedies and is generally not serious. A normal ear canal appearance indicates that there is no need for further action. Thus, a foreign body presence is a clear indication for a referral to ensure the patient's safety and health are prioritized.

3. What key concept should Hearing Technicians promote in their practice?

- A. Disregard for patient history
- B. Active patient involvement**
- C. Emphasis on technology only
- D. Limited patient interaction

Active patient involvement is a key concept that Hearing Technicians should promote in their practice because it directly contributes to improved patient outcomes and satisfaction. Involving patients in their own care fosters better communication, helps in understanding their specific needs and concerns, and encourages adherence to treatment plans. When patients are actively engaged in the process, they are more likely to express their symptoms, preferences, and experiences, which enables technicians to provide more personalized and effective hearing care. This approach shifts the focus from a purely technological perspective to one that values the human element in healthcare. It empowers patients, allowing them to take active roles in decision-making regarding their hearing health, which can lead to more favorable long-term results. Additionally, this involvement helps build trust between the technician and the patient, which is crucial for successful treatment outcomes. In contrast, disregarding patient history, emphasizing technology only, or limiting patient interaction would undermine the collaborative nature of care, potentially overlooking important factors that contribute to hearing health. These approaches can lead to misunderstandings, unsatisfactory outcomes, and diminished patient satisfaction, which are critical considerations in a professional practice aimed at promoting hearing wellness.

4. How frequently must DD Form 2216 be completed?

- A. Weekly
- B. Biannually
- C. Annually**
- D. Every five years

The requirement for completing DD Form 2216, which is used for monitoring hearing conservation programs, mandates that it must be completed annually. This frequency ensures that there is regular and systematic monitoring of personnel's hearing capabilities, helping to identify any potential hearing loss early through routine evaluation. The annual assessment aligns with best practices for hearing conservation, promoting the ongoing health and safety of service members in environments where noise exposure is a concern. Regular annual evaluations also facilitate the tracking of trends over time, allowing for timely interventions if deterioration in hearing is noted. Therefore, by adhering to the annual completion of the DD Form 2216, organizations can maintain compliance with hearing conservation regulatory standards and effectively safeguard the auditory health of their personnel.

5. For what purpose is a "C" weighting network primarily used?

- A. Measuring high-frequency sounds
- B. Calculating a hearing protector's noise reduction rating (NRR)**
- C. Analyzing sound exposure at concerts
- D. Determining background noise in offices

The "C" weighting network is primarily used in the context of environmental noise measurements and assessing sound levels that are characterized by higher intensity and a wider frequency range. This weighting is particularly effective for measuring sounds that might be loud or impulsive, such as those found in industrial settings or during concerts. Using "C" weighting allows technicians to capture the full spectrum of sound levels, rather than attenuating the lower frequencies, which provides a more accurate representation of perceived loudness in environments with loud noise. When it comes to calculating a hearing protector's noise reduction rating (NRR), "C" weighting is particularly relevant because it considers the sound levels that individuals are exposed to in real-life situations where they need to protect their hearing. Therefore, this weighting helps in understanding the effectiveness of hearing protection devices in various environments by measuring the impact of high-energy sounds across all frequencies.

6. What range qualifies as mild hearing loss in decibels (dBHL)?

- A. -10 to 25 dBHL
- B. 26-40 dBHL**
- C. 41-55 dBHL
- D. 56-70 dBHL

Mild hearing loss is defined as a hearing threshold that ranges from 26 to 40 dBHL. This range indicates that an individual may have difficulty hearing faint sounds and may struggle to understand speech in noisy environments. It is important for hearing professionals to recognize this classification to provide appropriate interventions and support, as those with mild hearing loss often benefit from hearing aids or assistive listening devices in challenging listening situations. The other ranges specified in the choices correspond to different degrees of hearing loss. For instance, thresholds below 25 dBHL represent normal hearing, while ranges from 41-55 dBHL indicate moderate hearing loss, and those from 56-70 dBHL signify moderately severe hearing loss. Understanding these classifications helps in the proper assessment and management of hearing impairments.

7. What is the term for hearing loss in one ear?

- A. Asymmetric hearing loss
- B. Bilateral hearing loss
- C. Unilateral hearing loss**
- D. Moderate hearing loss

Unilateral hearing loss specifically refers to hearing loss that occurs in one ear, as opposed to both. This term emphasizes the asymmetry of the hearing ability between the two ears, highlighting that one ear experiences a deficiency in hearing capabilities while the other does not. Understanding unilateral hearing loss is crucial for diagnosis and treatment, as it can affect sound localization and communication. The other terms provided address different conditions: asymmetric hearing loss pertains to differences in hearing levels between both ears but doesn't specify if one ear has completely lost hearing. Bilateral hearing loss indicates that both ears are affected, resulting in a decreased hearing ability in each ear. Moderate hearing loss describes a severity level of hearing loss, regardless of whether it is unilateral or bilateral. Thus, the focus on one ear makes unilateral the correct choice.

8. Which of the following is NOT a major element of the hearing conservation program (HCP)?

- A. Noise hazard assessment
- B. Audiometric monitoring
- C. Hearing conservation education
- D. Physical fitness training**

In the context of a hearing conservation program (HCP), the major elements include components that directly address the prevention and monitoring of hearing loss due to occupational noise exposure. These vital components encompass noise hazard assessment, which involves identifying and evaluating noise levels in the workplace; audiometric monitoring, which includes regular hearing tests to detect early signs of hearing damage; and hearing conservation education, which focuses on training employees about the risks of noise exposure and the proper use of hearing protection devices. Physical fitness training, while beneficial for overall health, does not fall under the core elements of an HCP. It does not specifically relate to the identification, prevention, or monitoring of noise-induced hearing loss. Therefore, it is correctly identified as not being a major element of an HCP.

9. Which scenario may lead to eustachian tube dysfunction?

- A. Increased earwax buildup
- B. Exposure to cold temperature
- C. Rapid changes in altitude**
- D. Watching movies at high volume

Eustachian tube dysfunction often arises from scenarios that affect the pressure difference between the middle ear and the atmosphere. Rapid changes in altitude, such as during the takeoff or landing of an airplane, can create a significant difference in pressure that the Eustachian tube may struggle to equalize. This often leads to discomfort and improper ventilation of the middle ear, culminating in dysfunction. In contrast, increased earwax buildup primarily affects hearing but does not directly influence Eustachian tube function. Exposure to cold temperatures may cause nasal congestion which could indirectly affect the Eustachian tube, but this is not as direct or common a cause. Watching movies at high volume, although potentially harmful to hearing, does not exert any pressure changes that would lead to dysfunction of the Eustachian tube. Thus, the association between rapid altitude changes and Eustachian tube dysfunction is well established, making it the correct scenario in this context.

10. Inner ear hair cells are most vulnerable to damage when exposed to what?

- A. Low-frequency sound
- B. Excessive noise**
- C. Moderate vibrations
- D. Infrequent loud sounds

Inner ear hair cells are most vulnerable to damage when exposed to excessive noise. This is due to the intense stimulation that loud sounds can produce. The hair cells, which play a critical role in converting sound waves into electrical signals for the brain, can experience mechanical stress and potentially become overstimulated, leading to cellular damage or even death. Prolonged exposure to high decibel levels can cause permanent hearing loss, as these hair cells do not regenerate in humans. The other options, while they may involve some auditory stress, do not typically reach the levels of intensity required to cause significant damage to hair cells. Low-frequency sounds, moderate vibrations, and infrequent loud sounds, while they can affect hearing ability under certain conditions, are generally less harmful compared to constant exposure to excessive noise levels. Understanding the threshold at which sound becomes damaging helps in protecting hearing health, emphasizing the importance of monitoring sound exposure in various environments.

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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