

New Jersey Hearing Aid Dispenser Law Practice Exam (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 the fee for a training permit?**
 - A. 50**
 - B. 60**
 - C. 75**
 - D. 40**

- 2. Which of the following reflects the prohibition on promoting medical authority in advertising?**
 - A. Using a term that connotes medical competence that does not exist**
 - B. Providing factual cost data only**
 - C. Listing office hours**
 - D. Describing the equipment used**

- 3. Which of the following is tested as part of the licensure examination's proficiency section?**
 - A. Pure tone audiometer testing including air conduction and bone conduction testing**
 - B. Surgical techniques**
 - C. Marketing hearing aids**
 - D. Prescription writing without testing**

- 4. Which of the following constitutes professional misconduct in advertising?**
 - A. Using the name of a temporary licensee or trainee in an advertisement**
 - B. Falsely claiming services are free**
 - C. Providing a truthful price**
 - D. Listing hours of operation**

- 5. During supervision, which requirement applies to sponsors regarding their location?**
 - A. Must be present in the same physical location**
 - B. May supervise remotely by video**
 - C. Only needed during initial training**
 - D. No location requirement**

- 6. Which statement describes the impact of the hours above 20 on the next cycle?**
- A. The entire CEU count is reset for the next cycle.**
 - B. A portion of CEUs can be carried forward.**
 - C. The hours above 20 are not credited in the next biennial period.**
 - D. All CEUs earned in the cycle are carried over to the next cycle.**
- 7. A licensee may fit and dispense a deep ear canal hearing aid device provided that**
- A. The device is temporary and non-permanent**
 - B. The device is only used for non-clinical demonstrations**
 - C. The licensee obtains a note from the patient's employer**
 - D. The licensee advises the committee on a form the name and address of a board certified ENT who has agreed to be constantly accessible through electronic communications and who is available to render immediate in person assistance when required**
- 8. What types of addresses must be reported when there is a change?**
- A. Residential addresses only**
 - B. Business addresses only**
 - C. Residential and business addresses**
 - D. Emails**
- 9. If a licensee completes more than 20 CEUs, will those hours be credited in the next biennial period?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only the first 20 CEUs are carried forward**
 - D. They are credited to the licensee's annual renewal fee**

10. Which statement about the initial patient relationship regarding examination, diagnosis, or medical opinion is correct?

- A. The purchaser has been advised that any examination or representation by a licensed hearing aid dispenser is not an examination, diagnosis, or prescription by a medical professional**
- B. The purchaser is entitled to a medical diagnosis upon request**
- C. The dispenser may diagnose medical conditions if licensed**
- D. The purchaser is responsible for seeking a medical opinion elsewhere**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the fee for a training permit?

- A. 50**
- B. 60**
- C. 75**
- D. 40**

The training permit fee is fifty dollars. This amount is set by the New Jersey Board of Examiners of Hearing Aid Dispensers as part of its fee schedule for permits issued to individuals who are training under supervision while completing licensure requirements. The fee reflects the temporary, supervised nature of the permit, and it is distinct from the full license fee. The other dollar amounts listed are not the current training permit fee.

2. Which of the following reflects the prohibition on promoting medical authority in advertising?

- A. Using a term that connotes medical competence that does not exist**
- B. Providing factual cost data only**
- C. Listing office hours**
- D. Describing the equipment used**

The key idea is that advertising cannot imply you have medical authority or credentials you don't actually possess. Using a term that connotes medical competence that does not exist misleadingly suggests you have medical training or authority, which the law prohibits. This protects consumers from being led to believe, based on your ad, that you are more qualified or medically supervised than you truly are. Other options don't touch that issue. Providing factual cost data is simply sharing price information and doesn't imply medical credentials. Listing office hours is routine logistical information. Describing the equipment used can be informative as long as it's accurate and doesn't imply medical authority.

3. Which of the following is tested as part of the licensure examination's proficiency section?

- A. Pure tone audiometer testing including air conduction and bone conduction testing**
- B. Surgical techniques**
- C. Marketing hearing aids**
- D. Prescription writing without testing**

The proficiency portion of the licensure exam is about your ability to perform standard audiometric testing with a calibrated pure-tone audiometer. This means measuring hearing thresholds using air conduction and bone conduction across key frequencies, which provides objective data about the patient's hearing loss and guides how amplification should be fitted. This hands-on testing skill is the practical foundation for deciding if and how a hearing aid is needed, making it the central focus of proficiency evaluation. Surgical techniques, marketing hearing aids, and writing prescriptions without testing don't demonstrate this clinical testing competency. Surgical skills are outside the scope of hearing aid dispensing, marketing is a business activity, and prescription writing without testing would not be grounded in objective audiometric data, which is essential for safe and effective device fitting.

4. Which of the following constitutes professional misconduct in advertising?

- A. Using the name of a temporary licensee or trainee in an advertisement**
- B. Falsely claiming services are free
- C. Providing a truthful price
- D. Listing hours of operation

Advertising must accurately reflect licensure status. Including the name of a temporary licensee or trainee in an advertisement creates a false impression about who is authorized to practice and who is supervising the work. The public could think a fully licensed professional is involved when that may not be the case, which is why this conduct is deemed professional misconduct in advertising. Providing a truthful price and listing hours of operation are normal, permissible details and do not misrepresent licensure. While claiming services are free would be misleading, the direct issue highlighted here is the misrepresentation of licensure status by naming a temporary licensee.

5. During supervision, which requirement applies to sponsors regarding their location?

- A. Must be present in the same physical location**
- B. May supervise remotely by video
- C. Only needed during initial training
- D. No location requirement

Direct, on-site supervision requires the sponsor to be in the same physical location as the supervisee during supervised activities. This arrangement allows the sponsor to observe the dispensing process in real time, provide immediate guidance, and address safety or compliance issues as they arise. Remote supervision by video does not meet this requirement because it limits the supervisor's ability to monitor hands-on tasks and respond instantly. Supervision is not only needed during initial training, and there is a location requirement because being together at the practice site supports accountability and patient protection. So, the sponsor must be physically present at the same location during supervision.

6. Which statement describes the impact of the hours above 20 on the next cycle?

- A. The entire CEU count is reset for the next cycle.
- B. A portion of CEUs can be carried forward.
- C. The hours above 20 are not credited in the next biennial period.**
- D. All CEUs earned in the cycle are carried over to the next cycle.

In this licensing framework, continuing education hours are counted per biennial renewal, and you must meet a set minimum within each two-year cycle. The rule is that any CEU hours earned beyond the minimum do not roll over into the next cycle. So, if you completed more than the required hours in the current cycle, those extra hours won't be credited toward the next cycle. This is why the statement that hours above the minimum are not credited in the next biennial period is the correct description. It reflects the no-carryover policy for excess CEUs between cycles.

7. A licensee may fit and dispense a deep ear canal hearing aid device provided that
- A. The device is temporary and non-permanent
 - B. The device is only used for non-clinical demonstrations
 - C. The licensee obtains a note from the patient's employer
 - D. The licensee advises the committee on a form the name and address of a board certified ENT who has agreed to be constantly accessible through electronic communications and who is available to render immediate in person assistance when required**

The key idea is that deep ear canal devices require medical oversight and immediate access to a physician. The law expects the licensee to have a formal arrangement with a board-certified ENT who can be reached at all times and who can provide in-person help right away if anything medical or mechanical goes wrong with the fitting or the patient's ear health. This ensures patient safety given the deeper placement of the device and potential otologic issues that could arise. Having the ENT's name, address, and guaranteed availability documented on a form gives both the patient and the licensee a clear, enforceable plan for timely medical support. It reduces the risk that a problem would go unmanaged and helps ensure prompt assessment or intervention if needed. The other options don't provide this medical oversight or guaranteed accessibility. A temporary or non-permanent device doesn't address ongoing safety and medical support. Demonstrations are not appropriate for actual dispensing. An employer note doesn't establish the required medical contingency plan for emergency or urgent care. So the correct approach aligns with patient safety and regulatory expectations by ensuring a readily accessible, board-certified ENT is involved and reachable whenever a deep ear canal device is fitted.

8. What types of addresses must be reported when there is a change?
- A. Residential addresses only
 - B. Business addresses only
 - C. Residential and business addresses**
 - D. Emails

When a licensee changes location, both home (residential) and practice (business) addresses must be reported. The board needs current contact information for official notices, renewal reminders, and any regulatory communications, and it keeps two key points of contact: where you live and where you practice. If only one type is updated, the other contact may become outdated, leading to missed notices or enforcement issues. Emails aren't the required reporting addresses for this purpose, and relying on a single address type leaves the record incomplete. Keeping both addresses current ensures the board can reach you and maintain accurate records.

9. If a licensee completes more than 20 CEUs, will those hours be credited in the next biennial period?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only the first 20 CEUs are carried forward

D. They are credited to the licensee's annual renewal fee

Continuing education credits are tied to the two-year renewal cycle, with a fixed requirement of 20 CEUs per biennium. Credits earned beyond that threshold in the same cycle do not carry over to the next biennial period. The system is designed to ensure education happens within each cycle, not to accumulate credits across cycles. So, even if more than 20 CEUs are earned, the extra do not count toward the next period; you start fresh and must meet 20 CEUs again in the following biennium. CEUs affect licensing obligations, not the renewal fee.

10. Which statement about the initial patient relationship regarding examination, diagnosis, or medical opinion is correct?

A. The purchaser has been advised that any examination or representation by a licensed hearing aid dispenser is not an examination, diagnosis, or prescription by a medical professional

B. The purchaser is entitled to a medical diagnosis upon request

C. The dispenser may diagnose medical conditions if licensed

D. The purchaser is responsible for seeking a medical opinion elsewhere

The key idea is the delineation of scope between hearing aid dispensing and medical diagnosis, and the need for an upfront disclosure that the dispenser's examination is not a medical examination or prescription. Hearing aid dispensers perform hearing evaluations and fittings, but they are not medical doctors. Providing a clear statement that any examination or representation by the dispenser is not an examination, diagnosis, or prescription by a medical professional helps patients understand who is diagnosing medical conditions and who is not. It protects the patient from thinking a hearing aid visit substitutes for medical care and makes it clear that a medical diagnosis should come from a licensed physician or other medical professional. The other statements misstate the boundaries. A medical diagnosis cannot be provided by a hearing aid dispenser merely because they are licensed; that would blur professional roles. The idea that the purchaser is automatically entitled to a medical diagnosis from the dispenser is inaccurate, since obtaining a medical diagnosis is outside the dispenser's scope. And shifting responsibility to the purchaser to seek medical opinion elsewhere is not the point of the initial relationship disclosure—the critical aspect is clarifying the scope of the dispenser's role and the need to consult a medical professional for medical diagnoses.

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://njhearingaiddispenserlaw.examzify.com>

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

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