

# PRAXIS AUDIOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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<https://praxisaudiology.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. Which of the following is NOT a method used for speech audiometry?**

- A. To aid differential diagnosis of the etiology of a hearing loss
- B. To measure an individual's capacity for auditory processing
- C. To measure the ability to recognize sub-threshold speech levels
- D. To estimate communication functionality of an individual

**2. The type of hearing loss relates to:**

- A. locational
- B. qualitative
- C. quantitative
- D. none of the above

**3. Which of the following is most likely to cause conductive hearing loss?**

- A. Presbycusis
- B. Otitis media
- C. Noise exposure
- D. Birth trauma

**4. What proportion of children through age 18 has hearing loss?**

- A. 2%
- B. 3%
- C. 4%
- D. 5%

**5. According to CDC, how often does a senior citizen die as a result of falling?**

- A. Every 45 minutes
- B. Every 35 minutes
- C. Every 25 minutes
- D. Every 15 minutes

**6. In the context of hearing procedures, what does "free-field" testing refer to?**

- A. Testing without the use of headphones
- B. Testing in a group environment
- C. Sound testing conducted in a soundproofed room
- D. Testing for localization of sound

**7. What is the role of the Eustachian tube?**

- A. To amplify sound waves
- B. To equalize air pressure in the middle ear
- C. To transmit vibrations from the eardrum
- D. To protect the inner ear from infection

**8. In general, what is the frequency range of human hearing?**

- A. 20-20,000 Hz
- B. 10-30,000 Hz
- C. 1-10,000 Hz
- D. 200-5,000 Hz

**9. What important information are cochlear implant teams often found not to inform families about?**

- A. Audiological information
- B. Medical/surgical risks
- C. Education/communication options
- D. Autonomy/identity or deaf culture

**10. What is the frequency range of the human voice approximately?**

- A. 50-500 Hz
- B. 6000-11,000 Hz
- C. 30-30,000 Hz
- D. 80-6000 Hz

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Which of the following is NOT a method used for speech audiometry?

- A. To aid differential diagnosis of the etiology of a hearing loss
- B. To measure an individual's capacity for auditory processing
- C. To measure the ability to recognize sub-threshold speech levels**
- D. To estimate communication functionality of an individual

Speech audiometry encompasses various techniques to assess an individual's auditory processing capabilities, speech recognition thresholds, and overall communication ability. The purpose of this assessment is often to facilitate the diagnosis of hearing impairments and to determine appropriate rehabilitation strategies. Measuring the ability to recognize sub-threshold speech levels typically refers to the assessment of speech understanding at levels below an individual's threshold of hearing. This technique is not standard in speech audiometry, which is generally focused on evaluating speech comprehension and recognition at audible levels rather than those that are imperceptible to the individual. In contrast, the process of differential diagnosis of hearing loss includes utilizing speech audiometry as a tool to determine the nature and severity of the hearing impairment. Evaluating an individual's capacity for auditory processing is essential in understanding how they perceive and comprehend speech. Estimating communication functionality is also a critical aspect, using findings from assessments to inform rehabilitation and support strategies. Thus, the identification that recognizing sub-threshold speech levels is not a typical method aligns with the fundamental goals and practices of speech audiometry.

## 2. The type of hearing loss relates to:

- A. locational**
- B. qualitative
- C. quantitative
- D. none of the above

The correct response relates to the categorization of hearing loss based on its characteristics. Locational hearing loss typically refers to the ability to perceive where sounds are coming from, which can be affected by various types of auditory processing issues or damage to specific parts of the auditory system. Hearing loss can be classified in various ways, but in terms of location, it implies a focus on how well an individual can determine the direction and distance of sounds in their environment. This aspect of hearing is crucial for spatial awareness and safe navigation through space, making locational processing vital in audiological assessments. Qualitative hearing loss would refer to the quality or nature of sound that is being processed, while quantitative hearing loss pertains to the degree of hearing loss or the amount of sound that can be heard. Both of these dimensions address different facets of hearing impairment that do not specifically relate to the identification of sound location. Therefore, locational is the most fitting choice in the context of the type of hearing loss discussed.

### 3. Which of the following is most likely to cause conductive hearing loss?

- A. Presbycusis
- B. Otitis media**
- C. Noise exposure
- D. Birth trauma

Conductive hearing loss occurs when there is a problem in the outer or middle ear that prevents sound from being conducted to the inner ear effectively. One of the most common causes of conductive hearing loss is otitis media, which is an infection or inflammation of the middle ear. This condition can lead to fluid buildup behind the eardrum, blocking the transmission of sound vibrations and causing a decrease in hearing ability. In this situation, otitis media disrupts the normal functioning of the middle ear structures, such as the ossicles, which are crucial for sound conduction. The resulting hearing loss is often temporary, and it can usually be treated effectively with medical intervention, making it a classic example of conductive hearing loss. Other options presented, such as presbycusis, are related to sensorineural hearing loss due to aging and damage to the inner ear or auditory pathways. Noise exposure also leads to sensorineural hearing loss, as it can damage hair cells in the cochlea. Birth trauma may result in various hearing impairments, but it does not specifically pinpoint a cause of conductive hearing loss like otitis media does. Thus, otitis media stands out as the clear cause of conductive hearing loss among the provided choices.

### 4. What proportion of children through age 18 has hearing loss?

- A. 2%
- B. 3%
- C. 4%
- D. 5%**

The statistic that approximately 5% of children through age 18 experience hearing loss is supported by various epidemiological studies and health resources. This figure reflects the prevalence of various degrees of hearing loss among the pediatric population, encompassing a range of conditions from mild to severe degrees of hearing impairment. Understanding the significance of this statistic underscores the importance of early detection and intervention in hearing health. Hearing loss can have profound implications on a child's speech, language development, academic performance, and socialization. Recognizing that nearly 1 in 20 children may be affected highlights the need for regular hearing screenings during childhood as part of standard preventive healthcare. Research consistently shows that early intervention services can significantly improve educational and social outcomes for children with hearing impairment, making awareness of this prevalence vital for caregivers, educators, and healthcare providers alike.

### 5. According to CDC, how often does a senior citizen die as a result of falling?

- A. Every 45 minutes
- B. Every 35 minutes**
- C. Every 25 minutes
- D. Every 15 minutes

The correct answer reflects a significant public health concern regarding falls among senior citizens. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), a senior citizen dies from a fall every 35 minutes. This statistic highlights the prevalence of falls as a leading cause of injury-related fatalities in older adults, emphasizing the importance of fall prevention programs and safety measures for this population. Understanding this statistic is crucial for audiology professionals, as older adults may also experience hearing loss, which can contribute to an increased risk of falls due to difficulties in balance and spatial awareness. Awareness of these statistics can guide audiologists in providing comprehensive care that includes addressing fall risk factors in their patients.

6. In the context of hearing procedures, what does "free-field" testing refer to?

- A. Testing without the use of headphones
- B. Testing in a group environment
- C. Sound testing conducted in a soundproofed room
- D. Testing for localization of sound

"Free-field" testing refers to sound testing conducted without the use of headphones, allowing the individual to hear sounds as they would in an open environment. This method is beneficial for assessing the ability to perceive and respond to sounds in a more natural setting, similar to everyday listening experiences. By eliminating the use of headphones, the test provides insight into how sounds are perceived in space, taking into account factors like distance and room acoustics. While other options touch on different aspects of sound testing, they do not capture the primary focus of free-field testing. For instance, testing in a group environment may involve various setups and does not specifically denote the absence of headphones. Similarly, sound testing conducted in a soundproofed room typically aims to control external noise, which can affect the outcome but doesn't specifically relate to the concept of free-field listening. Testing for localization of sound might be a purpose of free-field assessments, but the term itself is primarily defined by the lack of headphones, making the first option the most accurate description.

7. What is the role of the Eustachian tube?

- A. To amplify sound waves
- B. To equalize air pressure in the middle ear
- C. To transmit vibrations from the eardrum
- D. To protect the inner ear from infection

The Eustachian tube plays a crucial role in equalizing air pressure in the middle ear. It connects the middle ear cavity to the nasopharynx and is essential for maintaining a balanced pressure on both sides of the eardrum. This pressure equalization is vital for proper hearing, as differences in air pressure can cause discomfort and affect the eardrum's ability to vibrate effectively. The Eustachian tube opens during swallowing and yawning, which allows air to flow into the middle ear space, thus equalizing the pressure with the external environment. While other structures in the auditory system have specific functions, such as amplifying sound waves or transmitting vibrations, none of these roles pertain to the Eustachian tube. Additionally, the Eustachian tube does not have a direct protective function against infection; rather, its primary purpose centers around pressure regulation, which can indirectly reduce the likelihood of fluid buildup and infection in the middle ear by promoting normal ventilation.

8. In general, what is the frequency range of human hearing?

- A. 20-20,000 Hz
- B. 10-30,000 Hz
- C. 1-10,000 Hz
- D. 200-5,000 Hz

The frequency range of human hearing is generally accepted to be from 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz (20 kHz). This range encompasses the lower audible limit that is typically felt as a low rumble and the upper limit which corresponds to high-pitched sounds. Most people are most sensitive to frequencies in the range of about 1,000 Hz to 5,000 Hz, where human speech falls, making these frequencies critical for communication. The limits of 20 Hz to 20 kHz allow humans to perceive a wide variety of sounds, which is essential for processing environmental cues, enjoying music, and engaging in conversation.

**9. What important information are cochlear implant teams often found not to inform families about?**

- A. Audiological information
- B. Medical/surgical risks
- C. Education/communication options
- D. Autonomy/identity or deaf culture**

*Cochlear implant teams sometimes do not sufficiently inform families about autonomy, identity, or deaf culture, which are crucial aspects for individuals considering cochlear implants. Families may focus primarily on the technical and audiological benefits of the implant, leading to an overlook of the cultural implications associated with being part of the deaf community. Understanding autonomy and identity within the context of deaf culture is vital for families to make informed decisions. This includes recognizing the rich cultural heritage, social acceptance, and values held by the deaf community. Neglecting to address these factors can lead to situations where families may unintentionally pressure individuals towards choices that do not align with their identity or cultural connection. In contrast, it is more common for cochlear implant teams to provide comprehensive information on audiological details, medical and surgical risks, and educational or communication options, as these are directly relevant to the clinical decision-making process and immediate outcomes.*

**10. What is the frequency range of the human voice approximately?**

- A. 50-500 Hz
- B. 6000-11,000 Hz
- C. 30-30,000 Hz
- D. 80-6000 Hz**

*The frequency range of the human voice typically spans from approximately 80 Hz to 6000 Hz. This range encompasses the fundamental frequencies and harmonics of the average human voice, including both male and female vocalizations. Male voices usually have a fundamental frequency around 85 to 180 Hz, while female voices range from about 165 to 255 Hz. The upper limit of around 6000 Hz captures the higher harmonics essential for intelligibility and tonal quality in speech. This frequency range is critical in audiology and speech-language pathology, as it relates to how we perceive speech sounds and the effective design of hearing aids and cochlear implants. Understanding this range helps in creating effective auditory training and rehabilitation programs for individuals with hearing loss. Other frequency ranges provided in the options do not appropriately capture the relevant characteristics of human speech. The ranges suggested do not align well with common vocal frequencies, making them less applicable for practical use in audiology or speech communication contexts.*

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

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

<https://praxisaudiology.examzify.com>

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

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