1. The six participants in this study were between:
   a. 44-54
   b. 54-64
   c. 64-74
   d. 34-44 years old

2. The participants had:
   a. Conductive hearing loss
   b. Mixed hearing loss
   c. Sensorineural hearing loss

3. The three study phases included:
   a. Baseline (pre-hearing aid fitting)
   b. Treatment (hearing aid use)
   c. Withdrawal (post hearing aid use)
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

4. A study done in 2012 by Lin, reported that although the majority of Americans with a hearing loss could successfully be treated with hearing aids, only _______ use them.
   a. 15%
   b. 20%
   c. 25%
   d. 23%
   e. 13%

5. When a hearing loss is left untreated, it has shown to be associated with:
   a. Withdrawal from social situations
   b. Depression
   c. Reduced job performance
   d. Diminished overall health
   e. All of the above
   f. None of the above

6. Untreated hearing loss has shown to interfere with an individual’s cognitive abilities and intellectual function.
   a. True
   b. False

7. The deprivation hypothesis refers to:
   a. Auditory sensory impairment that could result in a permanent cognitive degeneration.
   b. Auditory sensory impairment that could result in a permanent cognitive growth.
c. Auditory sensory impairment that could result in a temporary cognitive change.

8. Information degradation hypothesis refers to:
   a. When the cognitive resources normally used for higher level comprehension is used and perceiving the speech signal clearly.
   b. When the cognitive resources normally used for higher level comprehension is not used and does not perceive the speech signal.
   c. When the cognitive resources normally used for higher level comprehension is used efficiently, but does not perceive the speech signal.

9. One of the participants had tried a hearing aid prior to this study:
   a. True
   b. False

10. Participants reported having difficulty understanding speech for an average of _____ years in quiet listening conditions and _____ years in noisy listening conditions:
    a. 5 and 8
    b. 8 and 5
    c. 4.8 and 5.4
    d. 4.5 and 8.8
    e. 8.4 and 5.4

11. The hearing aids were fitted during the treatment phase of the study:
    a. Bilaterally
    b. Unilaterally
    c. For 2 weeks
    d. For 6 weeks

12. Each participant received a hearing aid orientation session in which hearing aid use and care were explained.
    a. True
    b. False

13. The three aspects of cognitive functions that were tested include:
    a. Attention to detail, working memory and processing speed abilities.
    b. Selective attention, working memory and processing speed abilities.
    c. Selective attention, long term memory and processing speed abilities.
    d. Selective attention, working memory and writing abilities.

14. The selected cognitive functions that were tested were selected because:
    a. They have been shown to be significantly associated with auditory acuity
    b. People with a hearing loss cannot remember well
    c. The selected cognitive areas decrease with age
    d. A & B
    e. B & C
    f. A & C

15. The following tests/tasks were used:
    a. Listening span test & Auditory Selective Attention Task
    b. Reading span test & Auditory Reaction Time Task
    c. Visual Selective Attention Task
    d. Perceptual Processing Speed Test
    e. All of the above

16. The participants were wearing the hearing aids for _____ weeks during the treatment phase.
    a. 23
    b. 26
17. Following the study, all participants were glad they didn’t have to wear the hearing aids anymore.
   a. True
   b. False

18. Hearing aid use was most effective in improving performance on cognitive test measures that were presented:
   a. Auditory
   b. Visually
   c. Auditory and visually

19. The findings in this study suggest that hearing aid use may compensate for impairments at the level of the:
   a. Auditory sensory input system
   b. Central nervous system
   c. None of the above

20. The majority of individuals in their 50s and 60s are still working full time, experiencing the earlier stages of age-related hearing loss, and have probably not sought treatment for their hearing impairment because “it isn’t that bad.” Although these individuals may be able to “get by” at work and in their day-to-day lives without a hearing aid, it is important to consider the potential impact of their hearing loss on their
   a. Work performance
   c. Ability to collaborate
   d. Drive to work