Chapter 9: Guided Review

I. Definitions

- Hearing impairment indicates a hearing loss that ________________________________
- A child who is deaf uses vision as the ________________________________
- A deaf person may perceive some sounds through ________________________________
- Children who are hard of hearing are able to ________________________________
- Many persons who are deaf do not view hearing loss as a ________________________________

A. How We Hear

- Audition, the sense of hearing, is a complex and not completely understood process.
- The auricle funnels sound waves into the ________________________________
- Variations in sound pressure cause the eardrum to ________________________________
- The vibrations of the bones of the middle ear ________________________________
- The inner ear is the most ________________________________ part of the hearing apparatus.

B. The Nature of Sound

- The intensity or loudness in sound is measured in ________________________________
- The frequency, or pitch, of sound is measured in cycles per second or ______

II. Characteristics

- Students with hearing loss comprise an extremely ________________________________ group
- Levels of functioning are influenced by ________________________________
- Generalizations about how deaf people are supposed to act and feel must be viewed with
English Literacy

- A child who is unable to hear the language of other people will not ________
- Students with hearing loss have smaller vocabularies and difficulty with _____
- Many deaf students write sentences that are____________________________

B. Speaking

- Atypical speech is common in many children who are deaf or hard of hearing.

C. Academic Achievement

- Most children with hearing loss have difficulty with________________________
- Deafness itself imposes no limitations on the__________________________

D. Social Functioning

- The extent to which a child with hearing loss successfully interacts depends largely on ______________________________________________________

III. Prevalence

- According to ASHA, 95 out of every 1,000 people have a chronic hearing loss.
- The large majority of persons with hearing loss are adults.
- The U.S. Public Health Service estimates 83 out of 1000 children have________ hearing loss.
- About 25% of students who are deaf or hard of hearing have ________________

IV. Types and Causes of Hearing Loss

A. Type and Age at Onset
• Conductive hearing loss results from ________________________________
• Sensorineural hearing loss refers to ________________________________
• Unilateral hearing loss is present in one ear, and bilateral hearing loss is present in both ears.
• Congenital hearing loss is ______________________, and acquired hearing loss
• Prelingual hearing loss and postlingual hearing loss identify whether a hearing loss occurred

A. Causes of Congenital Hearing Loss
• Genetic Factors
• Maternal Rubella
• Congenital Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
• Premature birth

B. Causes of Acquired Hearing Loss
• Otitis Media
• Meningitis
• Ménière’s Disease
• Noise Induced Hearing Loss

V. Identification and Assessment
A. Assessment of Infants
• The two most widely used methods of screening for hearing loss include measures physiological reactions to sound.
  • auditory brain stem response: ________________________________
  • otoacoustic emission screening: ________________________________
B. Pure-Tone Audiometry

- Used to assess the hearing of ___________________________.
  The results are plotted on a chart called an __________________.

C. Speech Audiometry

- Speech audiometry tests a person’s ________________________________
  ________________________________________________________________

D. Alternative Audiometric Techniques

- Play audiometry
- Operant conditioning audiometry
- Behavior observation audiometry

VI. Technologies and Supports to Amplify, Provide, Supplement, or Replace Sound

A. Hearing Aids

- Modern hearing aids can differentially amplify selected frequencies and be tailored to each child’s individual pattern of hearing loss
- Hearing aids make sounds louder but not ____________________________
- The earlier in life a child can be fitted with an appropriate hearing aid, the ___
  ________________________________________________________________
- Hearing aids offer minimal benefit in noisy reverberant classrooms. Assistive
  listening devices can solve problems of ______________________________
- Cochlear implants ________________________________

B. Supports and Technologies that Supplement or Replace Sound

- Interpreters
- Speech-to-Text Translation
• Television Captioning
• Text Telephones
• Alerting Devices

VII. Educational Approaches

A. Oral/Aural Approaches

• Training in producing and understanding speech is incorporated __________
  ______________________________________________________________________

• Oral emphasis programs typically use several means to develop___________

• The oral approach includes______________________________________________

B. Total Communication

• Simultaneous presentation of language by _____________________________

• Total communication has become the most widely used method of instruction
  in schools for the deaf: Manually Coded English and Fingerspelling

C. American Sign Language (ASL) and the Bilingual-Bicultural Approach

• ASL is the language of the Deaf culture in the United States

• ASL is a legitimate ____________ in it’s own right

• ASL does not correspond to __________________________

• The goal of the bilingual-bicultural education approach is to help deaf
  students ________________________________________________________
  ______________________________________________________________________

VIII. Educational Placement Alternatives

• Approximately _________ of children who are deaf or hard of hearing attend
  local public schools
While full inclusion in regular classrooms has benefited some deaf students, all of the professional and parent organizations involved with educating students who are deaf have issued position statements strongly in favor ___________________________

A. Postsecondary Education

- The percentage of students with hearing loss who attend postsecondary educational programs has ___________________________

- About ______ of all students with hearing loss go on to receive higher education.

IX. Current Issues and Future Trends

- Given the large percentage of children with hearing loss who are educated in regular classrooms for most of the day, it is likely that ___________________________

- The __________________________ will probably be used with a growing percentage of the deaf students served in special schools and self-contained classrooms.

- Many leaders of the deaf community do not view deafness as a disability and oppose efforts ___________________________

- The keys to improving the future for people who are deaf or hard of hearing are access to the language and communication modality best suited to individual needs and preferences, effective instruction with meaningful curriculum, and self-advocacy.