

Direction

1. What is the key role of the auditory system for different sound sources?
 - a. Hearing
 - b. Localization
 - c. Perception
 - d. Processing
2. Which of the following would be improved by sound source localization?
 - a. Visual cues
 - b. Speech-in-noise perception
 - c. Intensity
 - d. Both a and b
3. Which of the following statements on sound localization is correct?
 - a. Localization is useful only in a quiet environment
 - b. Localization is useful for the segregation of auditory data
 - c. Localization improves speech perception very slightly
 - d. Localization has no effect on people with SNHL
4. According to researchers, localization improves SNR by:
 - a. 1-2 dB
 - b. 2-3 dB
 - c. 1-3 dB
 - d. 2-4 dB
5. According to researchers, sound localization improves spatial hearing by:
 - a. 5 dB
 - b. 7 dB
 - c. 10 dB
 - d. 15 dB
6. Which of the following is important for sound localization at frequencies >2,500 Hz?
 - a. Interaural time difference (ITD)
 - b. Interaural level difference (ILD)
 - c. Both ITD and ILD
 - d. ILD and spectral cues
7. Which of the following has a greater effect on sound localization?
 - a. Interaural time difference (ITD)
 - b. Interaural level difference (ILD)
 - c. Both ITD and ILD
 - d. Spectral cues
8. Which of the following contributes to neural processing speed slowdown in the elderly?
 - a. Prolonged neural refractory times
 - b. Loss of myelin integrity
 - c. Decreased brain connectivity
 - d. All the above
9. According to the present study, which training investigated the effectiveness and reliability in the elderly?
 - a. ITD ENV-based localization
 - b. Spatial training
 - c. ITD FS-based localization
 - d. Localization training

10. Sound localization training can affect spatial processing at:
- a. The brainstem level
 - b. The midbrain level
 - c. The auditory cortex
 - d. Any level of the auditory system