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MODULE 1: ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (SPECIAL NEEDS AND DISABILITY)

LESSON 9

HEARING IMPAIRMENT

Words and Phrases	Transcription	Definition	Translate into your own language
deafness	/defnes/	not able to hear anything, or not able to hear very well	
Sign language	/sain 'læŋgwɪdʒ/	a way of communicating with people who cannot hear, using hand signals instead of words	
hard of hearing	/hɑ:(r)d ðv hɪərɪŋ /	unable to hear well	
Hearing impairment	/ hɪərɪŋ ɪm'peə(r)mənt /	unable to hear as well as most people can.	
deaf mute	/ def mju:t/	someone who cannot hear or speak	
aural	/'ɔ:rəl/	relating to your ears or hearing	
auditory	/'ɔ:dit(ə)ri/	relating to hearing	
Finger Spelling	/'fɪŋgə(r) 'spelɪŋ /	building block that uses hands and fingers to spell out words	

Hearing aids	/ hɪərɪŋ eɪdz/	make sounds louder and clearer. Hearing aids are be worn by people of any age — including infants	
Mild Hearing Loss	/maɪld hɪərɪŋ lɒs /	A person with a mild hearing loss may hear some speech sounds but soft sounds are hard to hear.	
Moderate Hearing Loss	/'mɒd(ə)rət hɪərɪŋ lɒs /	A person with a moderate hearing loss may hear almost no speech when another person is talking at a normal level.	
Mixed Hearing Loss	/mɪkst hɪərɪŋ lɒs /	Hearing loss that includes both a conductive and a sensorineural hearing loss	
Post-lingual Hearing Loss	/pəʊst-'lɪŋgwəl hɪərɪŋ lɒs /	Hearing loss that happens after a child learns to talk	
Pre-lingual Hearing Loss	/pri -'lɪŋgwəl hɪərɪŋ lɒs /	Hearing loss that happens before a child learns to talk	
Severe Hearing Loss	/sɪ'vɪə(r) hɪərɪŋ lɒs /	A person with severe hearing loss will hear no speech of a person talking at a normal level and only some loud sounds.	
Unilateral Hearing Loss	/.ju:nɪ'læt(ə)r əl hɪərɪŋ lɒs /	Hearing loss affects only one ear.	

**Quick
Study
ACADEMIC**

American Sign Language

ALPHABET



THE CONDITION

- Hand one writes with is the dominant hand
- Other hand is passive
- **Dominance Condition:** Passive hand in unmarked shape when signing
- **Symmetry Condition:** Both hands in same shape moving alternately or in the same direction



Unmarked Handshapes

NAME SIGNS

- Date back to 19th century
- Used for identification
- **Arbitrary Name Signs (ANS)**
 - Uses manual alphabet (can be two letters - must be signed with double motion)
 - Sign located on body or in front of signer
 - Short/double letter names may not have name signs
- **Descriptive Name Signs (DNS)**
 - Depict information about personality/physical characteristics
 - Signed with double movement
 - Proper names need to be introduced before a name sign is used

LEARNING ASL

GENERAL RULES

- Verbs have a single motion
- Verbs are not mouthed; mouth movement is used to express adjectives and adverbs
- Nouns have a double motion
- Adjectives can be incorporated into the noun
- When a noun acts as an adjective, the word order does not change; for example: grass skirt, health chart, fruit juice
- Adverbs can be incorporated into the verb
- The adverb will always answer the question of how the verb was performed
- ASL is high contextual; the person doing the action needs to be identified—an explanation of how the subject and circumstances come together before the action (verb) occurs
- English is low contextual - a prior knowledge of the subject is not necessary; therefore, English can be spoken in a passive tense while ASL is in an active tense
- Nouns are signed with a **double motion** (tapped twice); verbs are signed with a **single motion**; nouns are usually "mouthed" or pronounced; verbs are not. Some examples:



Chair



Sit



Plane

Fly



Store



Sell

AGENTS

- To personify a sign, add an **agent** after the sign
- Personification is done by sliding the heel of the hands down the side of the body from chest to waist
- Also known as a marker



Agent



Preach + Agent = preacher



Drive + Agent = Driver



Teach + Agent = Teacher



Fly + Agent = Pilot

VERBS

- In ASL, verbs take on different functions
- For example, with multidirectional verbs, the sign is made toward the direction of the referent.



We were defeated



We defeated them

LOCATIVE VERBS

The action is signed on the location of the referent



Hurt left arm



Standing on surface

More Inside!

Name: _____

Date: _____

I can explain my hearing! Here's how...

Finish the sentence.

1. I need my hearing aid/cochlear implant, because _____

2. The FM helps me, because it _____

Circle the correct word or phrase to complete the sentence.

1. I use: hearing aids. cochlear implants.

2. I have conductive (or) sensorineural hearing loss.

3. My hearing loss is: unilateral. bilateral.

4. I hear better from my left (or) right ear.

5. My hearing loss is:

- Mild
- Moderate
- Severe
- Profound



The Effects of Hearing Loss on the Body

SOUND information brought to you by your local audiology professional

ALLIED HEARING
Always Hear for You

30%–40%

Those with hearing loss demonstrated a 30% to 40% more **accelerated rate of cognitive decline.**¹

Those with diabetes were **28% more likely** to have a hearing loss of mild or greater sensitivity.⁸

with diabetes

Those with mild hearing loss were twice as likely to **develop dementia.**³

2 times

Connections between heart and hearing health are meaningful, as cardiovascular disease can affect auditory pathways in the ear in ways that negatively affect speech understanding and the speed and accuracy at which elements of speech are processed.²



A staggering 93% of white men ages 60 to 69 had **high-frequency hearing loss.**⁷



Odds of hearing loss were 5.5 times greater in men versus women.⁶



Those with moderate hearing loss were three times as likely to **develop dementia.**⁴

Current smokers are/were **1.69 times as likely to have a hearing loss** as nonsmokers.⁹



For every 10 dB increase in hearing loss, there is a 1.4-fold increase in the odds of a fall in the preceding year.¹⁰



Those with severe hearing loss were nearly five times as likely to **develop dementia.**⁵

5X

“SAY THAT AGAIN?”

EVERYDAY SOUNDS AND HEARING LOSS

WHAT IS NOISE-INDUCED HEARING LOSS?

When sound is too loud (above 70 dBA) for too long it can cause permanent damage causing noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL).

If the sound is very loud (above 100 dBA) damage can occur very quickly.

Even at lower volumes, damage can happen (like listening to loud music through headphones for too long).



HOW DOES NOISE DAMAGE MY EAR?



Tiny sensitive inner ear hair cells are damaged by loud sound. This damage is experienced as hearing loss.



Over 37.5 million adults in the United States report having some trouble hearing.



1 in 5 teenagers in the United States has a hearing loss.

EVERYDAY NOISE: HOW LOUD IS TOO LOUD?



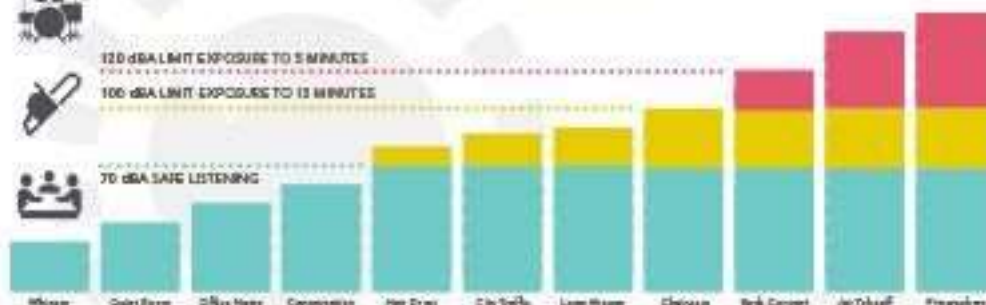
120 dBA LIMIT EXPOSURE TO 5 MINUTES



100 dBA LIMIT EXPOSURE TO 15 MINUTES



70 dBA SAFE LISTENING



WHAT DOES HEARING LOSS SOUND LIKE?

For people with hearing loss, speech may sound muffled or distorted which can make understanding similar sounding words difficult.

Q: ARE YOU HERE THURSDAY?
A: YES, I AM VERY THIRSTY!



CUTTING EDGE RESEARCH!

Noise-induced hearing loss is permanent! But scientists and researchers are working on ways to repair NIHL damage.



GENE THERAPY



ANTIOXIDANTS PROTECTION



REGENERATION STUDIES



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CLINICAL OTOLARYNGOLOGY

With thanks to ASHA, DGE, Audiology and Public Health.

www.asha.org

HOW CAN I RAISE AWARENESS?



SUPPORT PUBLIC HEALTH CAMPAIGNS



ADVOCATE FOR LOWER VOLUME IN PUBLIC



KNOW THE FACTS ABOUT NIHL



EDUCATE OTHERS AND SPREAD THE WORD

Name: _____

Understanding Hearing

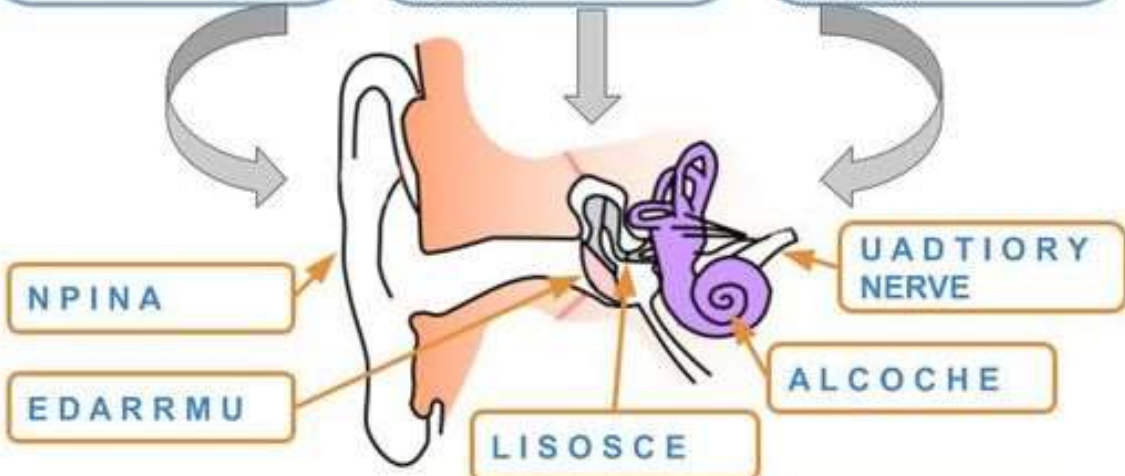


Deafness can range from mild to severe and can occur for a variety of reasons. Unscramble the letters to label the parts of the ear, then fill in the blanks to complete the ear facts.

Injury or deformation of the outer ear, also called the _____, can affect the ability for sound to enter the _____.

The eardrum is also called the _____. If it is damaged, the tiny bones called _____ won't function.

The _____ in the inner ear turns vibrations into _____ signals that the auditory _____ sends to the brain.



_____ or birth defects can result in the nerves, bones and hairs not forming properly, breaking the chain of sound transfer to the _____.

Ageing and exposure to _____ can damage hearing permanently. Constant ringing or buzzing can cause _____.

_____ and diseases like meningitis and _____ can damage the middle and inner ear, causing _____.



CLASSROOM ACCOMMODATIONS

for children with hearing loss



REPEAT OR REPHRASE
IMPORTANT
INFORMATION



PRE-TEACH
CONCEPTS



PREFERENTIAL
SEATING



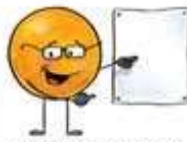
CHECK FOR
UNDERSTANDING



PROVIDE VISUALS
TO SUPPLEMENT
AUDITORY STIMULI



GET ATTENTION
BEFORE SPEAKING



ENSURE STUDENT CAN
SEE YOUR FACE



SUPPORT HEARING
TECHNOLOGY

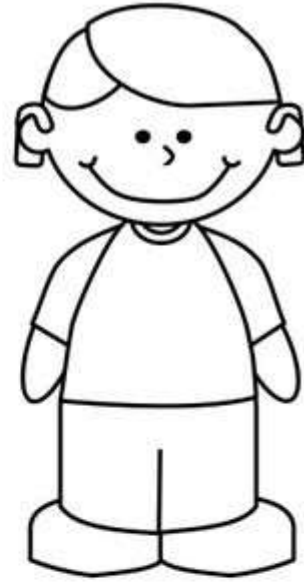


REDUCE
BACKGROUND NOISE

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Illustrations by Sarah Pecorella

I'm The Boss Of My Hearing Loss!



Listening Fun

Hearing aid

Receiver

Ear mold

I wear hearing aids.

Listening Fun



Ear damage

Cause of damage	Symptoms 	Treatment 
The ear can get blocked by wax	Cause temporary deafness, because the ear drum cannot vibrate.	The doctor can wash it out and cure the deafness.
Accidents or a loud bang can damage the ear drum	Pain in the ear	This may repair itself (ear drum is the only part of the ear that can repair itself).
The middle ear can get infected	Causes a lot of pain and you may get a runny ear.	The doctor can prescribe antibiotics, which can treat the infection.
As people get older the tiny bones in the ear can fuse (join) together	This stops the vibrations from becoming bigger, and causes hearing loss.	Old people can get hearing aids.
Sometimes when people get older the nerve cells in the cochlea do not work well.	The messages are not sent to the brain. This causes hearing loss.	No cure for this.
The cochlea can be affected by loud noise.	Cause impaired hearing or tinnitus (ringing noise in the ears)	The cochlea cannot be repaired, so there is no cure for this.

What's the Problem?

A Guide for Inclusive Understanding of Communication Disabilities

Communication disabilities appear in many forms. Some children have hearing loss, some have speech sound disorders, some have language disorders, and some have autism spectrum disorders. Each child's communication disability is unique. It's important to understand the child's disability and how it affects their communication. This guide provides information on how to understand the child's disability and how to support their communication.

Person Listening



Problem
Communication

Person Seeking



Play Ball

Problem
Communication



Group Meeting



Classroom Time

Person Talking



Problem
Communication

Supporting Success for Children with Hearing Loss
www.hearingloss.org