HEARING: SIGNS OF HEARING LOSS CHECKLIST

Name School

Date

Find out what works for the student. Open communication is essential. Speak to them. Under what circumstances do they experience difficulty? You might find if you change a few small things it could make a world of difference. A student with undetected hearing loss may:

Be unduly restless		Be a chronic mouth breather	
Show signs of fatigue in the afternoon		Demonstrate signs of frustration (eg. acting out, withdrawal, depression)	
Often seem inattentive		Be easily distracted by background noise	
Often withdraw from group activities to play or work alone		Learn poorly through the auditory channel; may learn more effectively through the visual channel	
Tend to associate with younger children, who offer an easier level of language		Have a short attention span	
and acceptance		Say "what" 5 or more times per day	
Make numerous requests for repetitions		Appear to daydream	
Continuously have failing grades or marks		Become confused by unexpected changes in classroom routine	
Be unable to follow directions (they watch			
other students for clues)		Have difficulty with phonics	
Often show an inability to hear when in a group or in a noisy environment		Have a history of ear infections	
Fail to respond in question periods		Have had ventilating tubes (grommets) inserted in the ears	
Pay undue attention to the face of a speaker		Have chronic allergies	
Turn one ear to the speaker in an attempt to hear more easily		Complain of head noises or ringing in the ears	
Mispronounce words or omit or substitute sounds (they often fail to pronounce final consonants; for example /s/ is often the first sound to be omitted with a high frequency loss)			

Have a voice quality that is extreme, resulting in an unusually loud or weak or high or low voice

Have frequent colds, earaches, or runny ears