

Loud noises among three different sites



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The Incidence of Learning Disabilities of Growing Children When near to Sustained Loud Noises Among Three different Sites This study focuses on the incidence of learning disabilities of growing children when near to sustained loud voices. The study conducted a survey of incidence about growing children's (1-5 years old) learning abilities when near to sustained loud voices. The study showed that there were disabilities to children's learning to the site where they are exposed to sustained loud voices. Children don't comprehend well thus fail to do tasks. The study showed that there is a significant difference of incidence of learning disabilities in growing children when near to sustained loud noises among three sites.

Introduction

Recently, an introduced group of disorders that categorizes children presenting with impairments and deviances in social interaction, language and communication, and play called the pervasive developmental disorders (Campbell, 2006). Learning disabilities among children nowadays are very rampant. Research shows that 25 percent of fears in 2-year-olds were caused by loud noises, while only 3 percent of 12-year-olds had these fears.

There are many causes of such learning disabilities. Common factors are due to stress, environment, and a lot more. In this study, we will be focusing only on the incidence learning disabilities among growing children when near to sustained loud noises. The null hypothesis for this study is: there is no significant difference of incidence of learning disabilities in growing children when near to sustained loud noises among three sites.

Method

A survey is conducted for this study. There are three sampling sites for three <https://assignbuster.com/loud-noises-among-three-different-sites/>

categories of children evaluated, (1) area where children are near sustained loud voices, (2) area where children are rarely near loud voices and (3) children who are never near loud voices. Children evaluated for this survey ages are 1-5 years old. A checklist is done. Their responses are being evaluated and are noted. Statistical test used to this study is chi square test. This test will be able to identify the incidence of learning disabilities of children

Results

This is the checklist table result of children evaluated on their responses during a discussion.

Site

Child

Always fail to follow instructions

Loses interest on the Discussion

Shy attitude

1

1

1

2

1

3

1

4

1

5

1

6

1

7

1

8

1

9

1

10

2

1

2

2

2

3

2

4

2

5

2

6

2

7

2

8

2

9
2
10
3
1
3
2
3
3
3
4
3
5
3
6
3
7
3
8
3
9
3
10

Table shown below is the Chi square table that analyses the incidence of learning disabilities of children among the three sites.

Site

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With disabilities

Without Disabilities

Expected Children with disabilities

X²

Table value

Interpretation

1

8

2

10

0.4

5.99

reject H₀

2

3

7

10

4.9

5.99

reject H₀

3

1

9

10

8.1

5.99

accept Ho

The survey resulted that children that are near sustained loud noises are having learning disabilities. They usually lose attention to discussion and even lose interest to what the discussion all about. They stay out of focus and attention to what is discussed all about. They are notably shy also when asked and are not willing to participate. They fail to follow instructions and hardly complete tasks when told so. The statistics showed that there is a significant difference of incidence of learning disabilities in growing children when near to sustained loud noises among three sites.

Discussion

One of the causes of hearing disabilities is loud noise. Today we are exposed to constant noise often called as noise pollution. Sudden loud noises or introduction to high noise levels over time can cause permanent damage to hearing. According to the Department of the Environmental Health (2006), intensity of sound is measured in units called decibels, and any sounds over 80 decibels are considered hazardous with prolonged exposure. These include things like loud music, sirens and engines, and power tools such as jackhammers and leaf blowers.

Some of the reason why there is a learning disability to children is due to CAPD or Central Auditory Processing Disorder. A central auditory processing disorder is incapacity to pay attention, tell the difference, remember or comprehend auditory information. Though this can be inherited there are other factors that can cause this problem. One of this is the environment where the child lives (Conner, 2001).

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When children are constantly exposed to loud noises they can be able to develop CAPD. This illness can hinder their learning abilities and may cause the confidence of a child to be lowered. This study therefore recommends that parents should watch out for their children environment.

References

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