The effect of age on the intelligibility of interrupted speech was investigated by comparing the effects of low-frequency and high-frequency interruption tones on the intelligibility of continuous speech. The results showed that age had a significant effect on the intelligibility of interrupted speech, with older adults performing worse than younger adults. The findings suggest that strategies to improve speech intelligibility for older adults should be developed to accommodate their unique auditory processing needs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by NIH-NIDCD (DC017401).