Ear Component Functions

b. This fluid-filled snail-shaped sack in the inner ear contains hair cells attached to nerves, which transmit sound information to the brain. Attached to it are three fluid-filled tubes containing hairs that sense movement to provide the sense of balance: **Cochlea**

d. One of three tiny bones in the middle part of the ear between two other tiny bones, receiving vibration from one and transmitting it to the other: **Anvil Bone**

i. This part receives nerve signals and makes sense of them as sound: **The Brain**

k. This part gathers from the air and channels vibrations through a canal to the eardrum: **Outer Ear**

l. This tube connects the middle ear and the back of the nose. It allows fluids to drain from the middle ear and lets air pass to equalize pressure between the middle ear and the atmosphere: **Eustachian Tube**

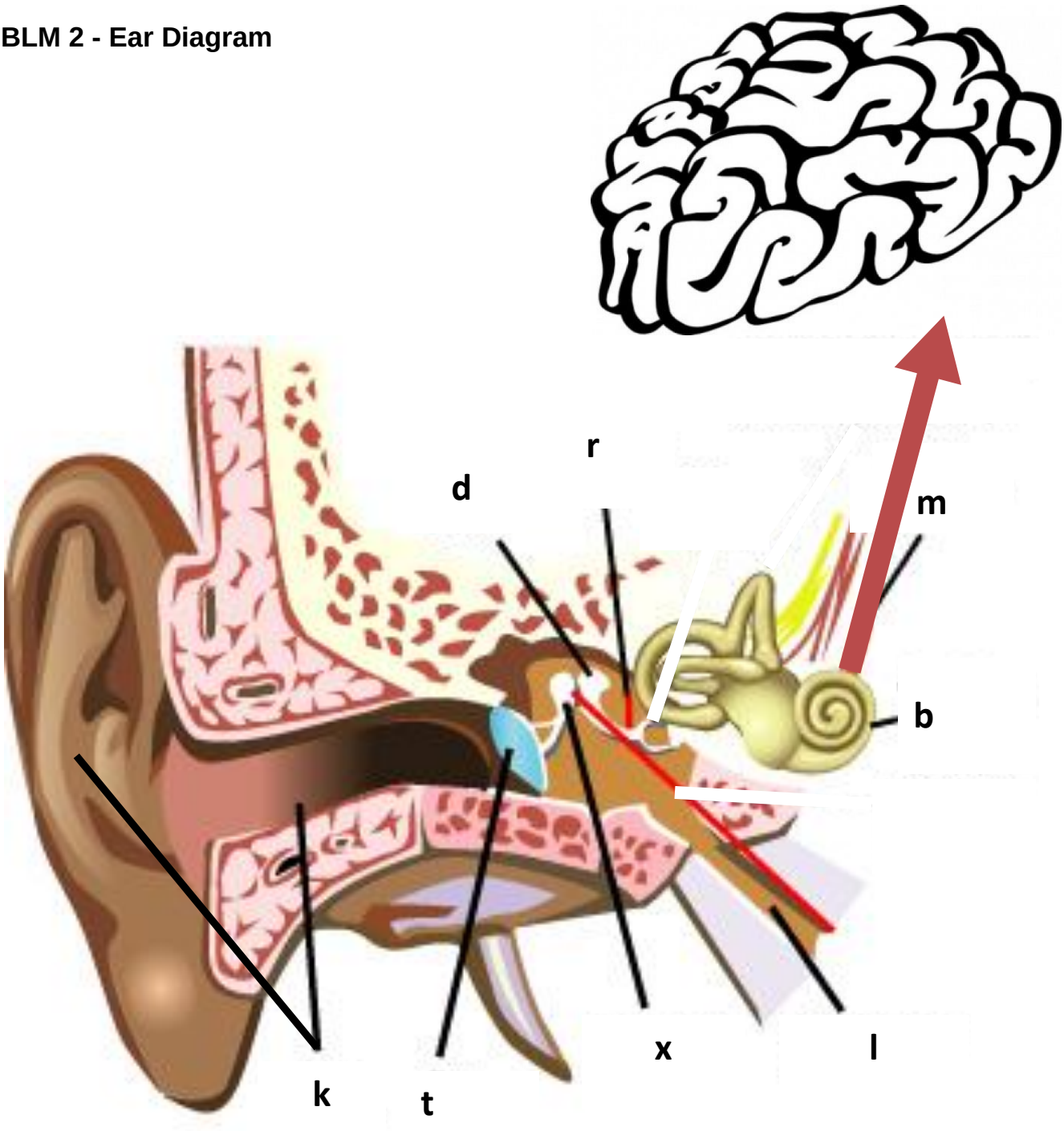
m. This nerve sends all of the information from the nerves in the cochlea to the brain: **Auditory Nerve**

r. One of three tiny bones in the middle ear, the smallest bone in the body, this bone receives vibrations from the other small bones and transmits them to the inner ear: **Stirrup Bone**

t. This thin, sensitive membrane stretched over the entrance to the middle ear vibrates when sound strikes it. It passes vibrations on to the tiny bones in the middle ear : **Ear Drum**

x. One of three tiny bones in the middle ear, attached to the eardrum and to another bone. When the eardrum vibrates, it passes vibration to the other bone, which passes it to another bone attached to the inner ear: **Hammer Bone**

BLM 2 - Ear Diagram



Outer Ear: k, t

Middle Ear: d, l, r, x

Inner Ear: b, m