

Structure		Outer ear		Middle ear (cont)		Inner ear (cont)	
3 regions	outer middle inner	Pinna (ear flap)	flap of cartilage covered by skin		swallowing to open it to allow air to enter or leave middle ear	sensory hair cells	detection of head movements
			collects sound waves in surrounding		equalised the pressure on either side of eardrum		stimulated, send nerve impulse to brain
			directs them along auditory canal to eardrum	Unequal pressure	eardrum will bulge		brain coordinate muscled to maintain body balance
		Auditory canal	produces wax		bulging eardrum cannot vibrate freely		
		wax	lubricates canal		cannot hear clearly		
			traps dirt and bacteria to prevent them entering the middle ear	<b>Inner ear</b>			
		Eardrum	thin, elastic membrane at the end of auditory canal	Cochlea	for hearing		
			convert sound waves to vibrations		coiled tube with three parallel canals separated by membranes		
		<b>Middle ear</b>		perilymph	fluid in upper and lower canal		
		Ear bones	3 tiny ear bones	endolymph	fluid in central canal		
			smallest bones in body	sensory hair cells	in central canal		
			amplify and transmits vibration from eardrum to oval window		detects vibrations of endolymph		
		Oval window	flexible membrane	endolymph vibrates	sensory hair cell hairs are bent		
			transmits vibration from ear bones to inner ear		sensory hair cells generate nerve impulses		
		Round window	releases fluid pressure in cochlea into the air		nerve impulses travels along auditory nerves to auditory centre in brain		
		Eustachian tube	tube connecting middle ear to pharynx	Semircular canals	not involved in hearing		
			normally closed				