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VIDEO GUIDE · UNIT 1 · TOPIC 1.6

Hearing I

Watch the lesson

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

NOTES: FILL IN THE BLANKS WHILE YOU WATCH

Sound waves

1. A vibrating object pushes nearby air molecules, creating a wave pattern called a _____.
2. _____ is how quickly the wave repeats each second; it determines _____.
3. _____ is the strength or intensity of the wave; the greater it is, the louder the sound.

Into the ear

4. Sound waves make the _____ vibrate; the vibrations pass through three tiny bones in the middle ear.
5. In the _____ of the inner ear, tiny _____ transduce the vibrations into neural signals.
6. In _____, the brain compares tiny differences in when and how loudly a sound reaches each ear.

Hearing loss

7. _____: a problem conducting sound through the outer or middle ear. Sound can't get in.
8. _____: damage to the inner ear (such as hair cells) or the auditory nerve, often from aging or loud sounds. Sound gets in, but the signal can't be sent.

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CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. A person has normal hearing in only one ear. Which task would most likely be hardest for her?

(A) Telling a high note from a low note

(B) Telling a loud sound from a quiet one

(C) Noticing that a sound is present

(D) Figuring out where a sound is coming from

2. Which sequence correctly traces sound through the ear?

(A) Eardrum, middle-ear bones, cochlea, hair cells

(B) Middle-ear bones, eardrum, hair cells, cochlea

(C) Hair cells, cochlea, eardrum, middle-ear bones

(D) Cochlea, eardrum, middle-ear bones, hair cells

3. Which two patients have the same type of hearing loss?

(A) One has an eardrum that can't vibrate properly; the other has hair cells damaged by loud music

(B) One has a damaged auditory nerve; the other has an ear infection that keeps the eardrum from vibrating

(C) One has an eardrum that can't vibrate properly; the other has middle-ear bones that can't move

(D) One has hair cells damaged by aging; the other has fluid blocking the middle ear

NOTES

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