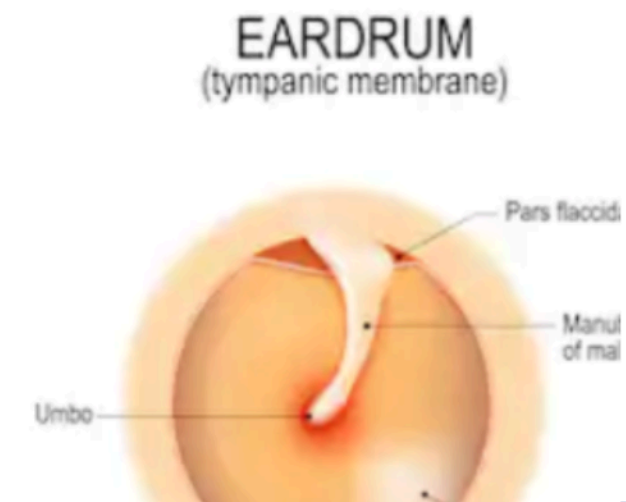




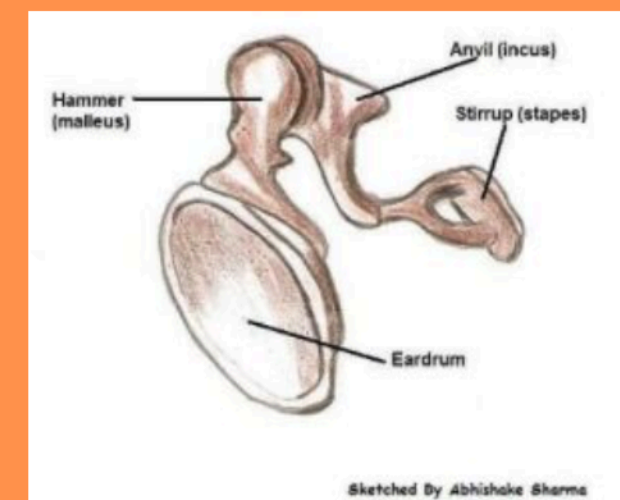
Tympanic Membrane

Also known as the **eardrum**. Vibrates when surrounding air pressure decreases and sends vibrations to the **amplification bones**.



Amplification Bones

Three bodies that improve the quality of the vibrations. They are: The **Malleus** (also known as the **hammer**), The **Incus** (also known as the **anvil**), and the **stapes** (also known as the **stirrup**) which pushes vibrations to the **Oval Window**.



Oval Window

A membrane that separates the middle ear and the **cochlea**. It converts the vibrations given to it by the **stapes** to pressure waves it then sends to the **Cochlea**.

Cochlea

A fluid-filled, snail-shaped structure in the inner ear. It **transduces** the pressure waves from the **oval window** into **electrical potentials**, via the use of **hair cells**.

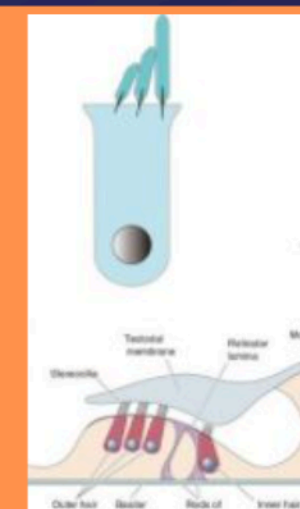


Baislar Membrane

The layer of cells spiraling the **Cochlea's** inner coil that differentiate between frequencies (high pitch to low pitch).

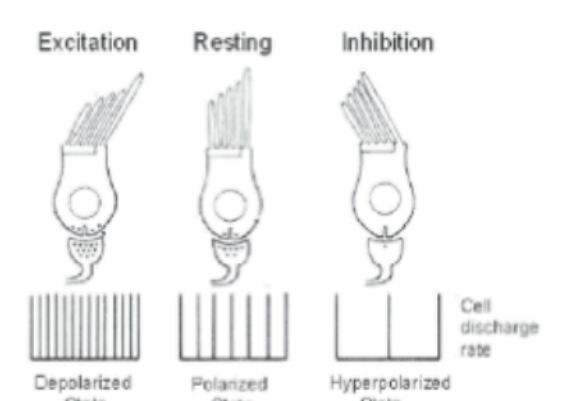
Hair Cells

Structures lining the **Baislar Membrane** that **transduce** frequencies into **electrical potentials**.



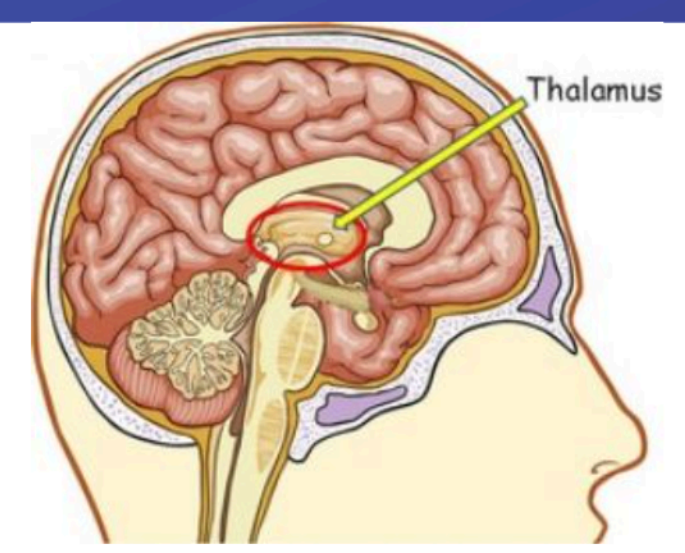
Sterocilia

Structures that extend from **hair cells** that facilitate **ion** migration in response to fluid movement in the **Cochlea**. Part of the system that allows the **Cochlea** to create **electrical potentials**.



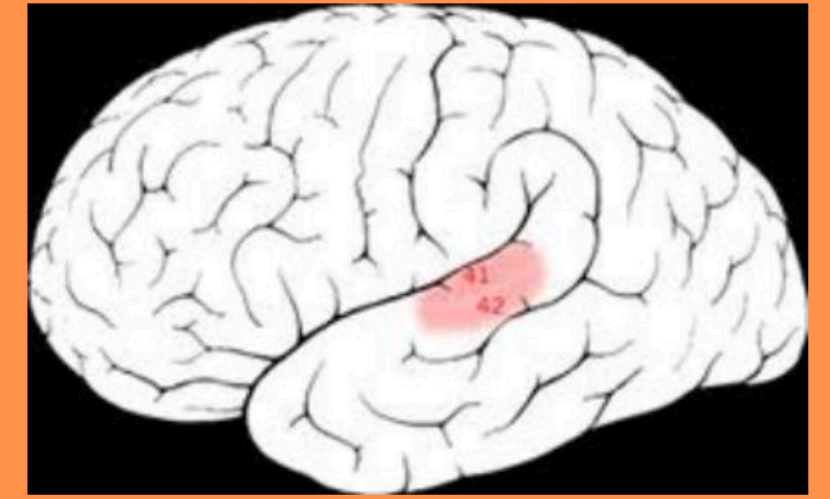
Thalamus

The brain's main sensory hub.



Primary Auditory Cortex

The first processing center for hearing that handles intensity, frequency, etc.



Wernicke's Area

A part of the brain that interprets heard language.

