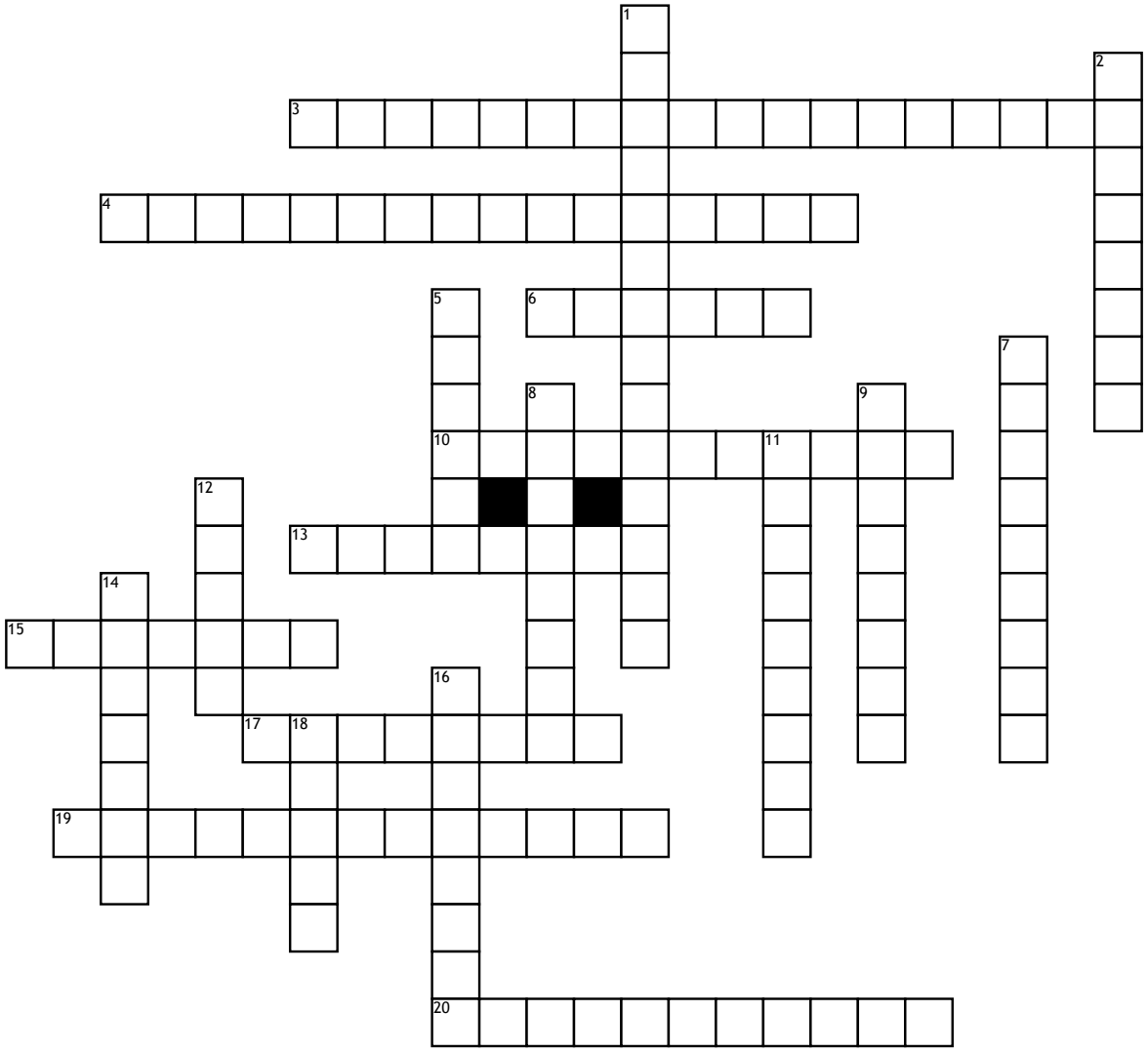
Name: _____

# Anatomy and Physiology of Hearing



**Across**

**3.** This receives bilateral innervation from the LSO, as well as indirect input from the CN via the lateral lemniscus

**4.** This marks the boundary between the outer and middle ear

**6.** The “stirrup;” one of the bones of the ear

**10.** This area that reflects the lights of an audiologist’s otoscope

**13.** This is lateral to the belt and makes up the third level of processing of the input auditory signal at the reception area

**15.** These take longer to respond than other neurons, having an initial on-response for strong stimuli

**17.** This type of response does not seem to be related to stimulus frequency, but appear to have a periodic, chopped temporal pattern as long as a tone is present

**19.** This separates the outer and inner hair cells

**20.** Inflammation of the mastoid bone

**Down**

**1.** This receives input primarily from the contralateral ear via the ipsilateral MGB

**2.** The bones of the ear are collectively known as this

**5.** The entrance to the ear canal

**7.** Resistance to the flow of energy

**8.** Houses the sensors for balance and hearing

**9.** Excitation of the inner hair cells occurs primarily as a result of this effect on the cilia

**11.** The rate of firing increases because this increases

**12.** In this type of response, there is an initial response to the start of a stimulus followed by silence

**14.** These neurons slowly increase their firing rate through the initial stages of firing

**16.** A device used to view cavities of the body

**18.** The curled margin of the pinna