## NEUR0010 Week 7 (Audition) Study Guide

## Prepared by Ronnie Li

Sound waves - Frequency is related to the that we perceive Amplitude is related to the that we perceive.	
Inner, middle, outer ears	
- Name the basic structures in each part	
Middle ear	
<ul> <li>Technical term for eardrum?</li> <li>Name the ossicles (Latin names preferred)</li> <li>The innermost ossicle interacts with the cochlea at the round or oval window?</li> </ul>	

The basilar membrane - Name the fluid-filled	
spaces on each side	
- Base vs. apex: which is narrower/wider, which is	
stiffer/floppier, which	
processes high/low frequency sounds?	
-	
- Sounds that are too low in frequency pass through what	
structure?	
Cross section of the cochlea - Name the fluid-filled	
spaces and the fluids in each	
- What's so special about endolymph? Which	
structure is the cause of that difference?	

Organ of Corti	
- Outer vs. inner hair cells: which is more abundant?	
Which connects to more	
fibers per hair cell? What is	
each responsible for?	
- What is the name of the	
ganglion leaving the Organ	
of Corti?	
Inner hair cell activity	
- Bending away/towards the tallest stereocilium opens	
what ion channel?	
- Does this ion enter or	
leave the cell? Does the cell	
depolarize or hyperpolarize?	
- What other ion's entry is	
responsible? - Does the inner hair cell	
fire action potentials? If not,	
how does it communicate?	

Outer hair cell activity	
- What is their major	
function?	
- How do they achieve this	
function? What motor	
protein is responsible?	
protein is responsible.	
Describe phase-locking and	
volley coding. Diagrams	
may be helpful.	
may be neipiui.	
<b>.</b>	
Describe auditory tonotopy.	
1	1

Sketch the auditory pathway - Which area of the brain is the first to receive binaural input? - Does lesioning one side of A1 result in complete deafness?	
Vertical sound localization: what part of the ear is responsible?	

