
Problem	Answer	Problem	Answer
1. Outer ear: collects sound and funnels it into the ear canal.		6. Stirrup: smallest bone in the body; pushes on the oval window of the inner ear.	
2. Outer ear: carries sound to the eardrum; about 2.5 cm long in adults.		7. Inner ear: three fluid-filled loops that detect head rotation for balance.	
3. Tympanic membrane: vibrates when sound waves hit it; separates outer and middle ear.		8. Inner ear: snail-shaped, fluid-filled; hair cells turn vibrations into nerve signals.	
4. Hammer: first ossicle, attached to the eardrum.		9. Carries signals from the cochlea (and balance organs) to the brain.	
5. Anvil: middle ossicle, passes vibrations on.		10. Connects the middle ear to the back of the nose and throat; equalises pressure.	

Answer key — Match each part to its job

#	Problem	Answer
1	Outer ear: collects sound and funnels it into the ear canal.	Pinna (auricle)
2	Outer ear: carries sound to the eardrum; about 2.5 cm long in adults.	Ear canal
3	Tympanic membrane: vibrates when sound waves hit it; separates outer and middle ear.	Eardrum
4	Hammer: first ossicle, attached to the eardrum.	Malleus
5	Anvil: middle ossicle, passes vibrations on.	Incus
6	Stirrup: smallest bone in the body; pushes on the oval window of the inner ear.	Stapes
7	Inner ear: three fluid-filled loops that detect head rotation for balance.	Semicircular canals
8	Inner ear: snail-shaped, fluid-filled; hair cells turn vibrations into nerve signals.	Cochlea
9	Carries signals from the cochlea (and balance organs) to the brain.	Auditory nerve
10	Connects the middle ear to the back of the nose and throat; equalises pressure.	Eustachian tube

Notes