

**RACE
TO THE BRAIN
GAME**



**ANATOMY AND
THE HEARING
PROCESS**

**RACE
TO THE BRAIN
GAME**



**ANATOMY AND
THE HEARING
PROCESS**

**RACE
TO THE BRAIN
GAME**



**ANATOMY AND
THE HEARING
PROCESS**

**RACE
TO THE BRAIN
GAME**



**ANATOMY AND
THE HEARING
PROCESS**

**RACE
TO THE BRAIN
GAME**



**ANATOMY AND
THE HEARING
PROCESS**

**RACE
TO THE BRAIN
GAME**



**ANATOMY AND
THE HEARING
PROCESS**

**RACE
TO THE BRAIN
GAME**



**ANATOMY AND
THE HEARING
PROCESS**

**RACE
TO THE BRAIN
GAME**



**ANATOMY AND
THE HEARING
PROCESS**

What is the part of the ear on the side of your head called?

Can you hear with no pinna or ear canal?

Having an abnormally small pinna is called _____.

Point to the middle ear bones on the game board.

What is the name for the group of middle ear bones?

Point to the smallest bone in the human body. It is called the _____.

On the game board, point to the ear canal.

What does the ear canal do?

Cerumen is another name for _____.

What are the names of each of the middle ear bones?

Point to the ossicles on the game board. They are located in the _____.

What is the function of the ossicles?

What can cause hearing loss in the outer ear?

If someone had no ear canal (all bone), would they have:

- a. normal hearing
- b. no hearing
- c. a conductive hearing loss
- d. a sensorineural hearing loss

If someone had no ear canal (all bone), it is called _____.

What is the snail-shaped structure called?

Where are the hair cells located?

What is the cochlea filled with?

What happens to the eardrum when sound waves hit it?

What fills the space behind the eardrum?

- a. Fluid
- b. Air
- c. Skin

What is another name for the tympanic membrane?

On the game board, point to where the hair cells are located. Now move like the hair cells.

Can hair cells be damaged? If so, what happens if they are damaged?

What are the structures in the cochlea that move in fluid called?

Point to the auditory nerve on the game board.

How does sound get from the cochlea to the brain?

The auditory nerve is a bundle of _____ that carries hearing information between the cochlea the brain.

Is it possible for someone to have hearing difficulties even if their outer, middle and inner ears are hearing 'normally'?

On the game board, point to where the problem area would be for someone who has a 'cortical' or 'central' hearing difficulty.

A type of hearing difficulty that occurs past the cochlea is called _____.

Our vestibular systems help to control our balance. The balance system is in our:
a. ears
b. eyes
c. feet

Point to the location in the ear where the vestibular system located.

What is the primary vestibular structure called?

True or False:
Earwax should always be cleaned out with a Qtip.

True or False:
Earwax can collect in the middle ear.

True or False:
Cleaning ears with Qtips could cause very severe infections.

What happens to sound in the outer ear?
a. It floats around the ear
b. It is collected and travels down the ear canal
c. It bounces off of the eardrum

A conductive hearing loss is caused when something is wrong in the _____.

A _____ hearing loss may be able to be medically treated and improve.

True or False:
If you have an earache it is most likely due to an ear infection.

True or False:
Ear infections can cause a conductive hearing loss.

True or False:
A tympanic membrane perforation can be caused by ear infections.

A sensorineural hearing loss is caused when something is wrong in the _____.

A permanent hearing loss caused by a difference in the cochlea is called a _____ hearing loss.

Potential causes of sensorineural hearing loss include _____.

What are some loud sounds that could cause hearing loss?

Is a hearing loss caused by listening to loud music always permanent?

Explain how high levels of noise cause hearing loss.

On the board show how sound travels from outside of the head to the brain.

On the board show and describe the ways sound travels to the brain.

Describe the sequence of hearing.

True or False:
It is possible to have normal hearing in one ear and no hearing in the other ear.

True or False:
Having normal hearing in only one ear is adequate for learning.

What does it mean to have a unilateral hearing loss?

A genetic hearing loss means that your _____ might have a similar hearing loss.

- a. Teacher
- b. Family member(s)
- c. Dog

The most common cause of hearing loss is _____.

Describe what it means to have a genetic hearing loss.

How old were you when you were found out that you had a hearing loss?

What kind of hearing loss do you have?

Describe your hearing history: hearing loss onset, diagnosis, treatments, etc.

Do some medications cause hearing loss?

Which part of the ear can be damaged by some kinds of medications?

What is ototoxicity?

Can someone have a hearing loss in their middle ear and a hearing loss in their inner ear at the same time?

Describe what it means to have a mixed hearing loss.

If you have a permanent hearing loss, and then get an ear infection, what type of hearing loss would you have?