

## Task 1. Watch the video “How our ears work”

## Task 2.

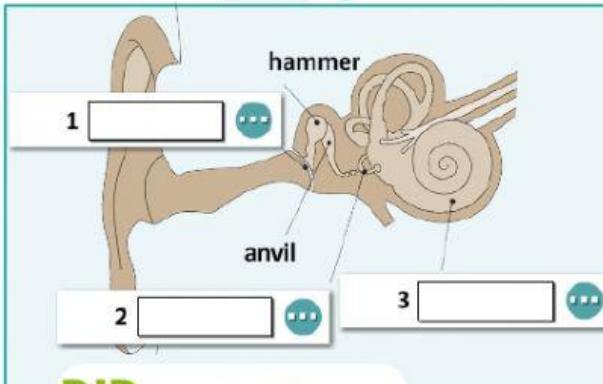
1 Read the following statements about sound.

Which statement is not correct? 

- 1 Sound travels in waves.
- 2 Our ears and brain work together so that we can hear.
- 3 Sound travels through air, liquid and solid materials.
- 4 Cats, rabbits and horses don't hear as well as people.

## Task 3.

3 Use words from the text to label the diagram.  



### DID you KNOW?

- Sound can travel through air, liquid and solid materials.
- Sound travels faster through water than air.
- Cats, rabbits and horses hear better than us.

### What does this sound like?

We hear sounds all day long! There are sounds we enjoy, like music or people talking to us. There are also sounds we don't like, for example car horns or a dog barking. Sound actually travels in waves. Our ears and brain work together for us to hear them. The part of the ear that we see is the outer ear. This is where the sound waves are collected. We hear them when they go through the ear canal and hit our eardrum. When sound waves hit our eardrum, it vibrates and moves three little bones, the hammer, the anvil and the stirrup. These little bones bump against each other and help sound move along and enter the cochlea. This is a small, curled tube which looks like a snail shell. Inside the cochlea is liquid and nerves. These nerves are really small, but very important. As the stirrup moves, it makes waves in the liquid of the cochlea. These cause the nerves to move as well. When this happens, the nerves create signals that the brain understands and we can hear!

**Task 4.****Across the Curriculum | 3f****Biology****Sound & hearing****Check these words****2**  **Read the text and put the sentences in the correct order (1-5).** **CHECK**

- 1 Sound enters the cochlea.
- 2 The liquid in the cochlea moves the nerves.
- 3 Sound waves hit our eardrum.
- 4 The nerves send signals to our brain.
- 5 The little bones start moving.

**What does this sound like?**

We hear sounds all day long! There are sounds we enjoy, like music or people talking to us. There are also sounds we don't like, for example car horns or a dog barking. Sound actually travels in waves. Our ears and brain work together for us to hear them. The part of the ear that we see is the outer ear. This is where the sound waves are collected. We hear them when they go through the ear canal and hit our eardrum. When sound waves hit our eardrum, it vibrates and moves three little bones, the hammer, the anvil and the stirrup. These little bones bump against each other and help sound move along and enter the cochlea. This is a small, curled tube which looks like a snail shell. Inside the cochlea is liquid and nerves. These nerves are really small, but very important. As the stirrup moves, it makes waves in the liquid of the cochlea. These cause the nerves to move as well. When this happens, the nerves create signals that the brain understands and we can hear!