M1. (a) (i) longitudinal/pressure waves in the ear canal (1) forces eardrum into mechanical vibrations (1) (mechanical) vibrations (passed through middle ear) by a lever system/series of bones/named bones to the oval window (1) sets up pressure waves in fluid in cochlea (1) max 3 (ii) force increased by the action of the lever system/series of bones/named bones; value $F \times 1.5$ (1) area of oval window << area of the eardrum; value A/20 (1) effect of pinna in increasing intensity in ear canal (1) max 2 $46 = 10 \times \log (1/(1.0 \times 10^{-12}))$ (1) (b) $I = 4.0 \times 10^{-8}$ (1) W m⁻² (1) 3 dBA scale is frequency dependent to match the response of the ear (1) (c) ear more sensitive (than I_o) for a range of frequencies between 1 and about 2 6 kHz (1) 2 [10]

- **M2.** (a) A ear drum or tympanic membrane **(1)** transfers vibration of sound waves into mechanical oscillations
 - B ossicles (1) system of levers to multiply the force (1)

[or system of levers to link outer and inner ear]

C cochlea (1) converts pressure wave in fluid into electrical signal (1)

6

2

(b) (use of intensity level = $10 \log^{\frac{I}{I_o}}$ gives) $42 = 10 \log^{\frac{I}{1.0 \times 10^{-12}}}$ (1) $I = 1.6 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2}$ (1)

[8]

- M3.A ear drum [or tympanic membrane] (1)
 transfers sound waves from the outer ear to the
 ossicles of the middle ear (1)
 - B ossicles [or bones of the middle ear] (1) system of levers with a mechanical advantage (of 1.5) [or amplification] [or which links two membranes (ear drum and oval window) or transmits sound vibrations from outer to inner ear] (1)
 - C windows: oval <u>and</u> round (1)
 allow sound vibrations to enter the fluid of the inner ear
 [or allows sound vibrations to be transmitted around the cochlea
 or contain the inner ear's fluid while allowing the fluid to move] (1)
 - D cochlea (1)
 convert (pressure) waves [or vibrations] in the fluid into electrical signals
 [or stimulates (auditory) nerves to send signals to the brain] (1)

[8]