

# The Anatomy of Speech

Phonetics · Answer Key · 11 Questions

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**1. In which part of the human throat are the vocal folds located?**

- A) Pharynx
- B) Esophagus
- C) Larynx**
- D) Trachea

**2. Which muscle is the primary driver of the pulmonic egressive airflow required for most human speech sounds?**

- A) Intercostal muscle
- B) Diaphragm**
- C) Scalene muscle
- D) Abdominal oblique

**3. The 'Adam's apple' is a physical protrusion of which laryngeal cartilage?**

- A) Thyroid cartilage**
- B) Cricoid cartilage
- C) Arytenoid cartilage
- D) Epiglottis

**4. Which structure moves upward to seal the nasopharynx, preventing air from escaping through the nose during oral sounds?**

- A) Uvula
- B) Alveolar ridge
- C) Hard palate
- D) Velum**

**5. Which cranial nerve provides motor control to most of the intrinsic and extrinsic muscles of the tongue?**

- A) Vagus nerve
- B) Hypoglossal nerve**
- C) Trigeminal nerve
- D) Glossopharyngeal nerve

**6. How many pairs of intrinsic muscles are located within the human tongue to control its shape during articulation?**

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four**
- D) Five

**7. What is the anatomical term for the opening or space between the vocal folds?**

**A) Glottis**

B) Ventricular fold

C) Subglottis

D) Vestibule

**8. Which leaf-shaped cartilage acts as a flap to prevent food from entering the larynx but remains open during speech?**

A) Cuneiform

B) Corniculate

**C) Epiglottis**

D) Thyroid

**9. Which bony structure forms the rigid anterior portion of the roof of the mouth?**

A) Soft palate

**B) Hard palate**

C) Mandible

D) Maxillary sinus

**10. Which laryngeal cartilage is shaped like a signet ring and provides a base for the other cartilages?**

A) Thyroid

B) Arytenoid

C) Cuneiform

**D) Cricoid**

**11. In the production of labiodental sounds like /f/ and /v/, which part of the anatomy serves as the active articulator?**

**A) Lower lip**

B) Upper lip

C) Upper teeth

D) Lower teeth