

Human Anatomy and Phonetics

Phonetics · Answer Key · 25 Questions

1. Which organ is primarily responsible for the vibration that creates the sound of human voice?

- A) Lungs
- B) Larynx**
- C) Tongue
- D) Teeth

2. Which part of the mouth is used to stop or direct airflow to produce sounds like 't' and 'd'?

- A) Ears
- B) Alveolar ridge**
- C) Hair
- D) Nose

3. What is the muscular organ in the mouth that helps shape sounds by changing its position?

- A) Tongue**
- B) Heart
- C) Liver
- D) Stomach

4. Which body system provides the airflow required for human speech?

- A) Circulatory system
- B) Respiratory system**
- C) Digestive system
- D) Nervous system

5. What are the two folds of tissue located in the larynx known as?

- A) Vocal cords**
- B) Muscle fibers
- C) Skin flaps
- D) Ear drums

6. Which structure in the throat closes to prevent food from entering the windpipe, but opens to allow air for speech?

- A) Epiglottis**
- B) Esophagus
- C) Appendix
- D) Thyroid

7. The roof of the mouth, which helps create sounds like 'k' and 'g', is known as the:

A) Soft palate

B) Jawbone

C) Cheek

D) Lip

8. Which facial features are used to close off the mouth to produce the sound 'm'?

A) Eyes

B) Eyebrows

C) Lips

D) Chin

9. What bone acts as the anchor for the tongue muscles, located at the base of the mouth?

A) Hyoid bone

B) Femur

C) Skull

D) Rib

10. Which part of the respiratory tract connects the larynx to the lungs?

A) Trachea

B) Intestine

C) Gallbladder

D) Bladder

11. The vibration of the vocal cords is technically referred to as:

A) Phonation

B) Digestion

C) Circulation

D) Respiration

12. Which facial muscles are essential for shaping the lips to create vowel sounds like 'o' and 'u'?

A) Orbicularis oris

B) Biceps

C) Deltoids

D) Gluteus

13. What is the common term for the windpipe, which carries air to the vocal cords?

- A) Trachea**
- B) Esophagus
- C) Spine
- D) Aorta

14. Which of these structures is located above the vocal cords and helps resonate sound?

- A) Pharynx**
- B) Stomach
- C) Kidney
- D) Spleen

15. What is the medical term for the physical act of producing speech sounds?

- A) Articulation**
- B) Amputation
- C) Acupuncture
- D) Absorption

16. Which body part helps filter air before it reaches the vocal cords?

- A) Nasal cavity**
- B) Foot
- C) Elbow
- D) Finger

17. How do the vocal cords produce sound during speech?

- A) By vibrating**
- B) By freezing
- C) By expanding
- D) By dissolving

18. Which type of muscle tissue is responsible for moving the tongue during speech?

- A) Skeletal muscle**
- B) Smooth muscle
- C) Cardiac muscle
- D) Bone marrow

19. What is the primary gas expelled from the lungs to produce speech?

- A) Carbon dioxide**
- B) Helium
- C) Neon
- D) Argon

20. Which structure do sounds pass through after leaving the larynx before exiting the mouth?

A) Pharynx

B) Small intestine

C) Artery

D) Vein

21. The size of a person's larynx is often linked to the physical characteristics of:

A) The neck

B) The foot

C) The thumb

D) The earlobe

22. Which part of the body is responsible for controlling the movements of the speech muscles?

A) Brain

B) Skin

C) Hair

D) Nails

23. What is the function of the nasal cavity during the production of sounds like 'n' and 'm'?

A) Resonance

B) Digestion

C) Cooling

D) Filtering light

24. Which of these organs must be healthy to provide the steady breath support needed for clear speech?

A) Lungs

B) Brain

C) Eyes

D) Skin

25. The movement of which facial structure is critical for distinguishing sounds like 'p' and 'b'?

A) Lips

B) Ears

C) Shoulders

D) Fingers