What is the primary function of the pharynx

- A. To regulate body temperature.
- B. To serve as a passage for food and air.
- C. To produce digestive enzymes.
- D. To store excess nutrients.

What are the three regions of the pharynx

- A. Front, Middle, Back
- B. Nasopharynx, Oropharynx, Laryngopharynx
- C. Upper, Middle, Lower
- D. Left, Right, Center

What is the pharynx's role in swallowing

- A. It absorbs nutrients
- B. It helps propel food from the mouth to the esophagus
- C. It produces saliva
- D. It breaks down food into smaller pieces

True or False: The pharynx is a muscular tube.

- A. False
- B. No
- C. Maybe
- D. True

What is the pharynx lined with

- A. Mucous membrane

- B. Muscle tissue
- C. Bone
- D. Skin

How does the pharynx connect the nasal cavity to the larynx

- A. Through the mouth
- B. Through the opening of the throat
- C. Through the windpipe
- D. Through the esophagus

What is the pharynx's role in the respiratory system

- A. The pharynx serves as a passageway for air to travel from the nose and mouth to the trachea.
- B. The pharynx helps with gas exchange in the lungs.
- C. The pharynx is responsible for filtering out dust particles from the air.
- D. The pharynx produces mucus to help with breathing.

What is the pharyngeal tonsil also known as

- A. Tonsils
- B. Palatine tonsil
- C. Lingual tonsil
- D. Adenoids

What is the opening at the back of the pharynx called

- A. Trachea
- B. Larynx
- C. Epiglottis
- D. Esophagus

How does the pharynx help protect the airway during swallowing

- A. The pharynx filters out harmful particles from the air.
- B. The pharynx produces enzymes to aid in digestion.
- C. The pharynx closes off the airway during swallowing to prevent food or liquid from entering the lungs.
- D. The pharynx helps to push food into the stomach.

What are the three main functions of the pharynx

- A. Regulating temperature, protecting the brain, producing hormones
- B. Filtering air, producing saliva, chewing
- C. Digesting food, smelling, tasting
- D. Swallowing, breathing, speaking

How does the pharynx contribute to speech production

- A. The pharynx shapes sound vibrations.
- B. The pharynx stores air for speech.
- C. The pharynx regulates breathing during speech.
- D. The pharynx produces vocal cords.

What is the pharynx's role in the immune system

- A. The pharynx is responsible for regulating body temperature.
- B. The pharynx produces antibodies to fight off infections.
- C. The pharynx filters out pathogens from the air and food before they enter the body.
- D. The pharynx helps with digestion of food.

What is the epiglottis and how does it relate to the pharynx

• A. The epiglottis is a bone in the throat that helps with breathing.

• B. The epiglottis is a flap of tissue that covers the trachea during swallowing to prevent food from entering the airway.

• C. The epiglottis is a gland that produces saliva in the throat.

• D. The epiglottis is a muscle that connects the mouth to the stomach.

How does the pharynx help regulate the pressure in the middle ear

• A. It equalizes pressure

• B. It digests food

• C. It produces sound waves

• D. It filters air

What is pharyngitis and how does it affect the pharynx

• A. Pharyngitis is a type of virus.

• B. Pharyngitis is inflammation of the pharynx.

• C. Pharyngitis affects the lungs.

• D. Pharyngitis is caused by bacteria.

How does the pharynx assist in the process of digestion

• A. It stores excess nutrients.

• B. It breaks down food into nutrients.

• C. It produces digestive enzymes.

• D. It helps in swallowing food.

What are the common symptoms of pharynx-related disorders

• A. Muscle weakness, joint pain, dizziness

• B. Fever, runny nose, cough

• C. Headache, stomach pain, fatigue

• D. Sore throat, difficulty swallowing, hoarseness

How does the pharynx play a role in maintaining balance in the body

• A. The pharynx does not play a role in maintaining balance in the body

• B. The pharynx stabilizes the body

• C. The pharynx controls equilibrium

• D. The pharynx helps with coordination

How does the pharynx adapt to changes in pressure and temperature

• A. By adjusting the diameter of the airway

• B. By changing its location in the body

• C. By increasing blood flow to the area

• D. By secreting mucus to protect the lining