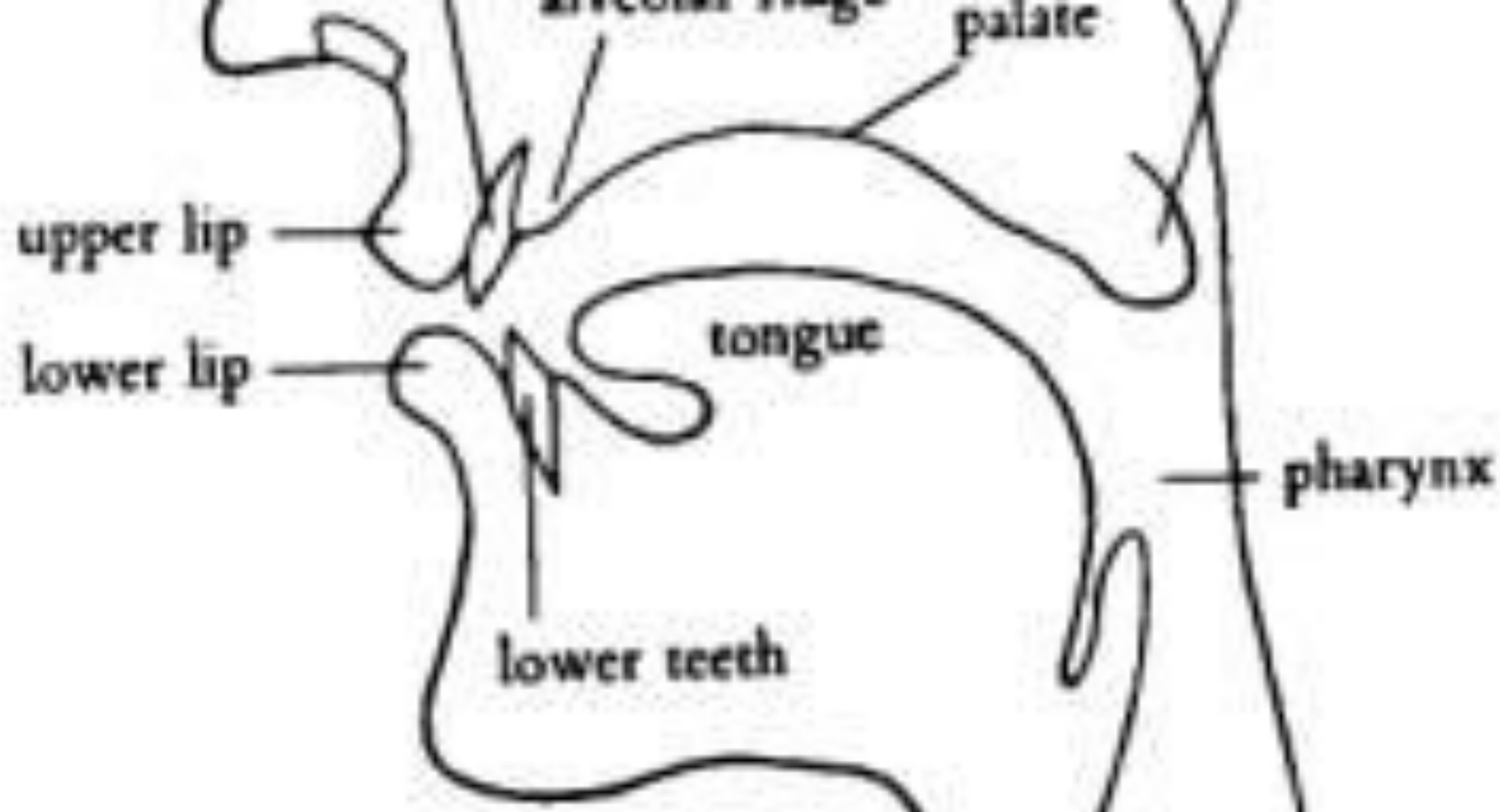




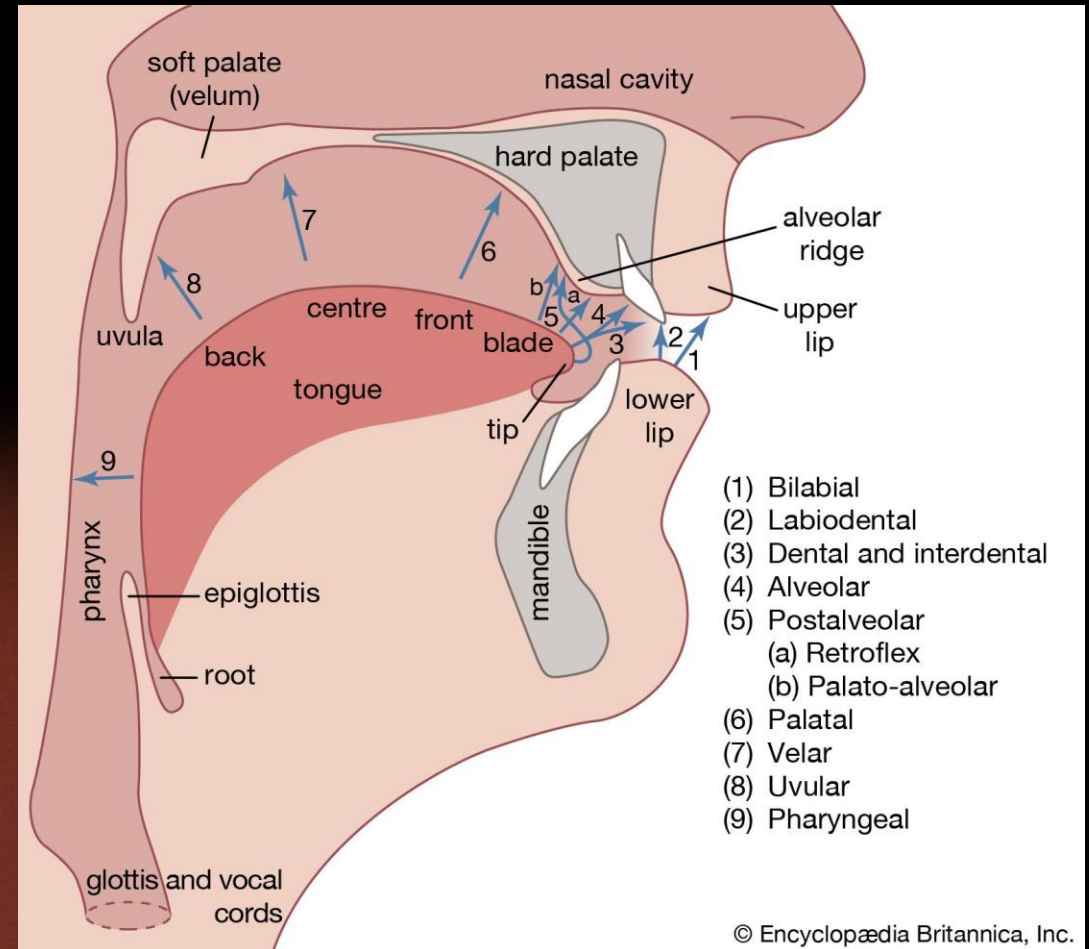
# The Human Speech Organs

English for Specific Purposes – Orthophony Students

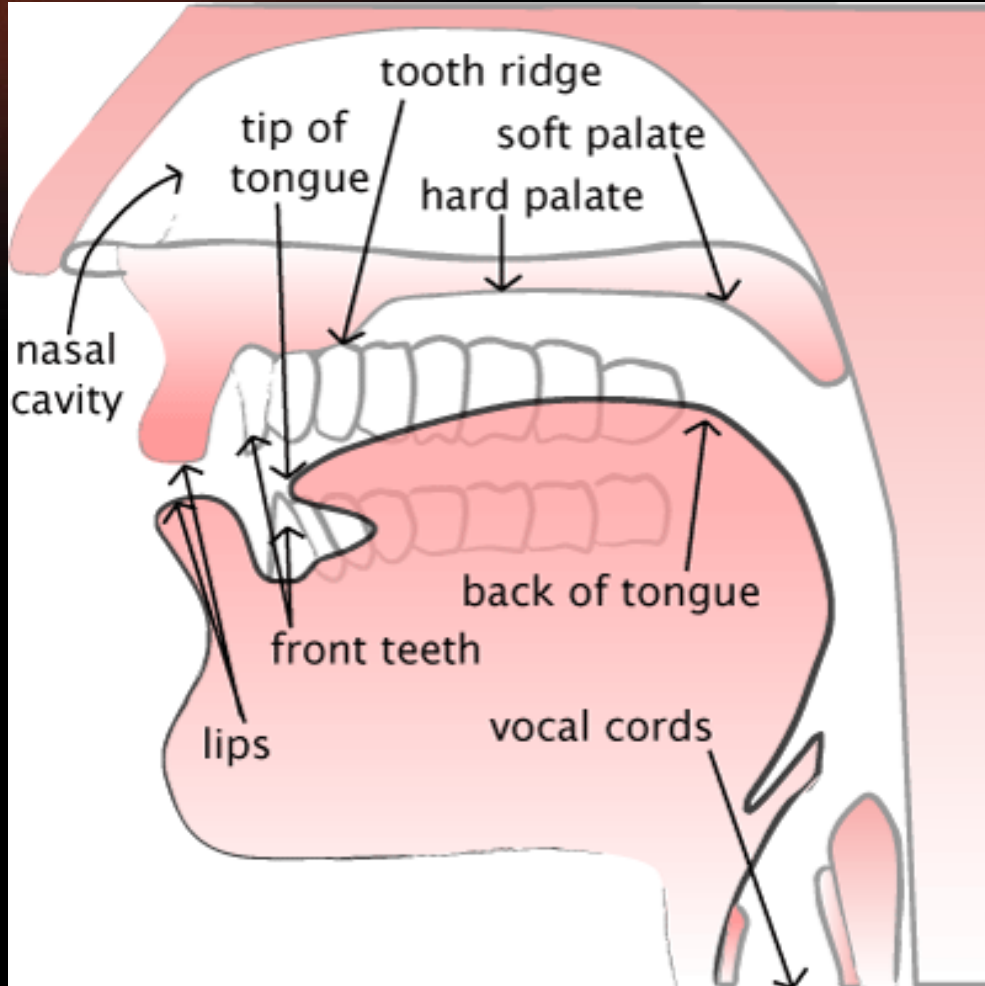
# Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Identify main speech organs in English
- Describe their functions in simple sentences
- Use have / has correctly
- Improve pronunciation of medical terms



# What Are Speech Organs?



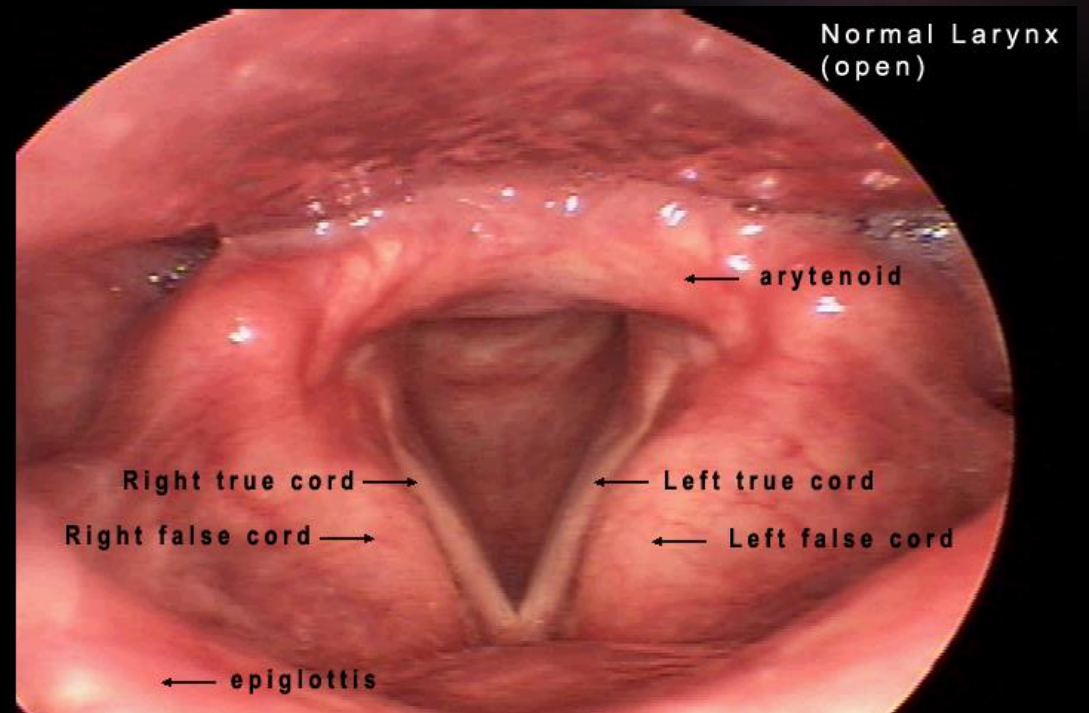
Speech organs help produce sounds and words.

- Lungs provide air for speech
- Vocal cords in the larynx produce voice
- Tongue shapes sounds
- Teeth help in articulation
- Lips control airflow and sound
- Nose is used for nasal sounds

# Main Organs of Speech and Their Functions

Key organs and what they do:

- Lungs: Provide air for speech
- Larynx: Produces voice via vocal cords
- Tongue: Shapes sounds
- Teeth: Assist in articulation
- Lips: Control airflow and sound
- Nose: Used for nasal sounds



# Grammar Focus: Using Have / Has

Use **have** / **has** to describe body parts:

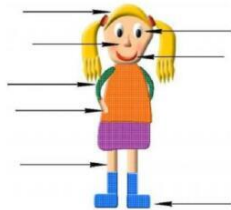
- I / You / We / They → have
- He / She / It → has

Examples:

- Humans have two lungs.
- The tongue has an important role.

**HAVE-HAS + PARTS OF THE BODY**

1. Write the parts of the body



2. Look at this alien and describe



3. Describe yourself

4. Look at the chart and make sentences (12 sentences)

| Peter and John                                                                      | Lucy                                                                                | Amanda                                                                              | I                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

5. Answer

- Have Peter and John got a car?
- Has Amanda got a ball?
- Has Amanda got a car?
- Have Peter and John got a bike?
- Has Lucy got a train?

ISLCollective.com

# Interactive Practice

## Activity 1: Complete the sentences

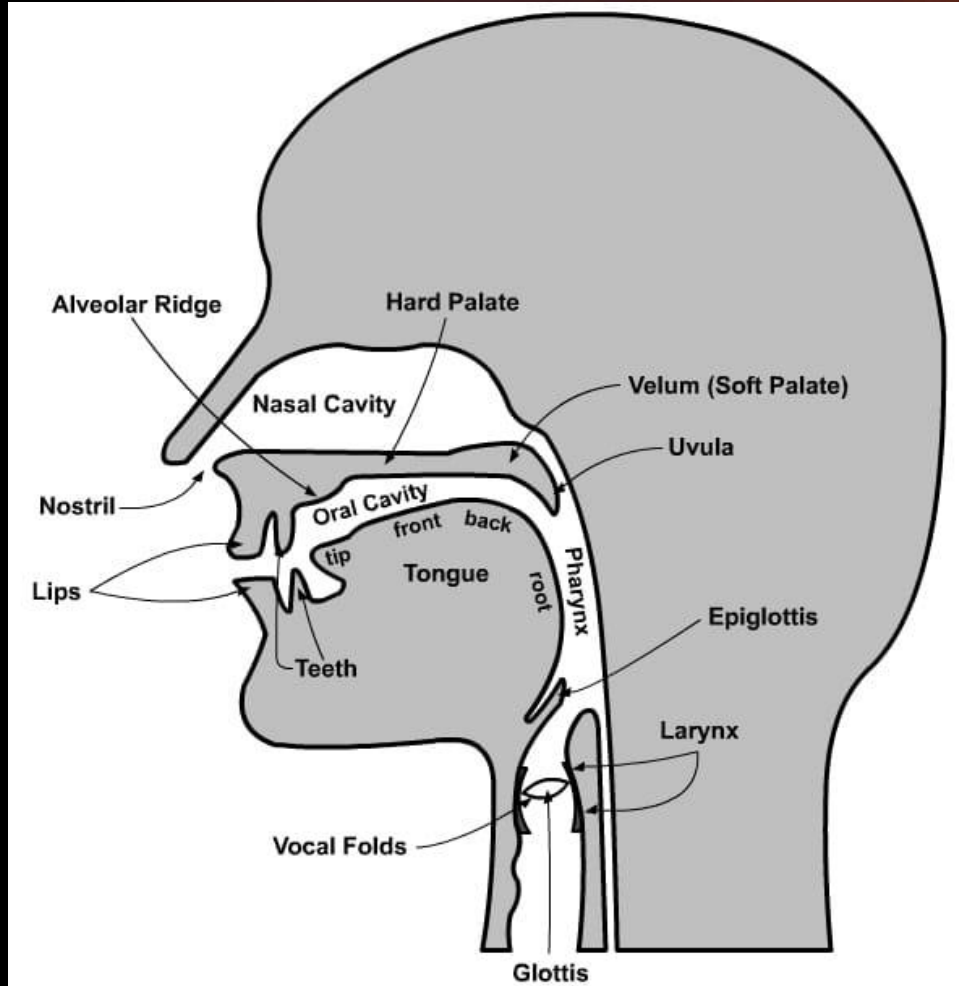
- The mouth \_\_ teeth and a tongue.
- She \_\_ two lips.
- We \_\_ vocal cords in the larynx.

## Activity 2: Match the organ with its function

- Help us breathe → \_
- Shape sounds → \_
- Control airflow → \_



# Pronunciation Practice



Repeat after me:

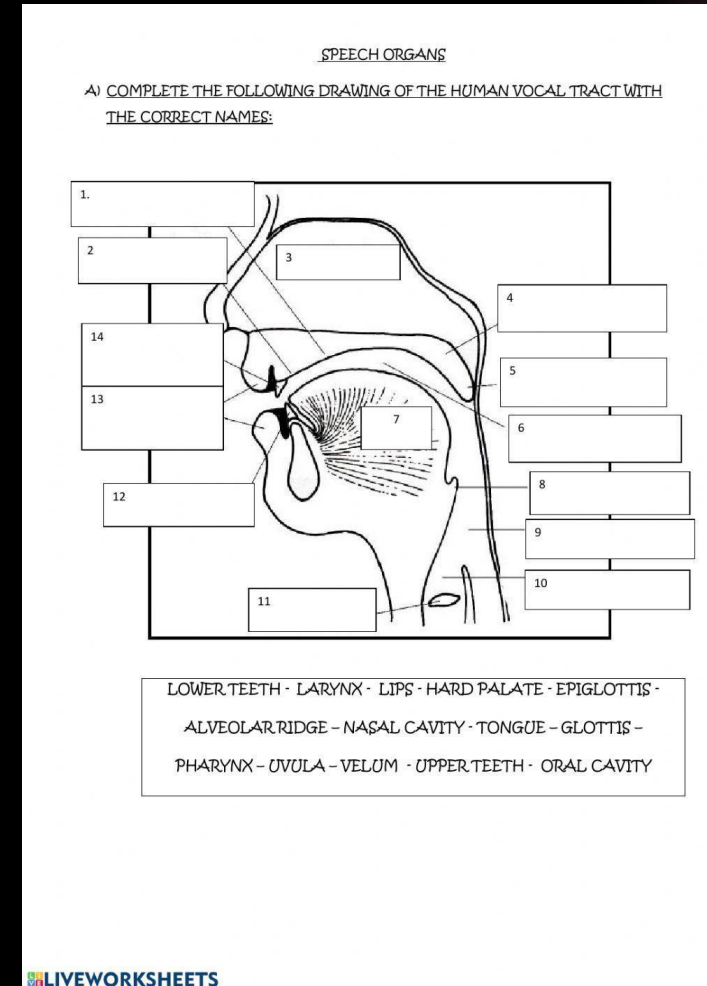
- Lungs – Larynx – Tongue – Teeth – Lips  
– Nose – Vocal cords

Focus on sounds:

- /l/ in lungs, larynx
- /θ/ in teeth

# Mini Quiz (Interactive)

- The larynx is also called:
- We use “has” with:
- The organ that shapes sounds is:



# Lesson Summary

We learned:

- Vocabulary of speech organs
- Functions of each organ
- Grammar: have / has
- Pronunciation practice

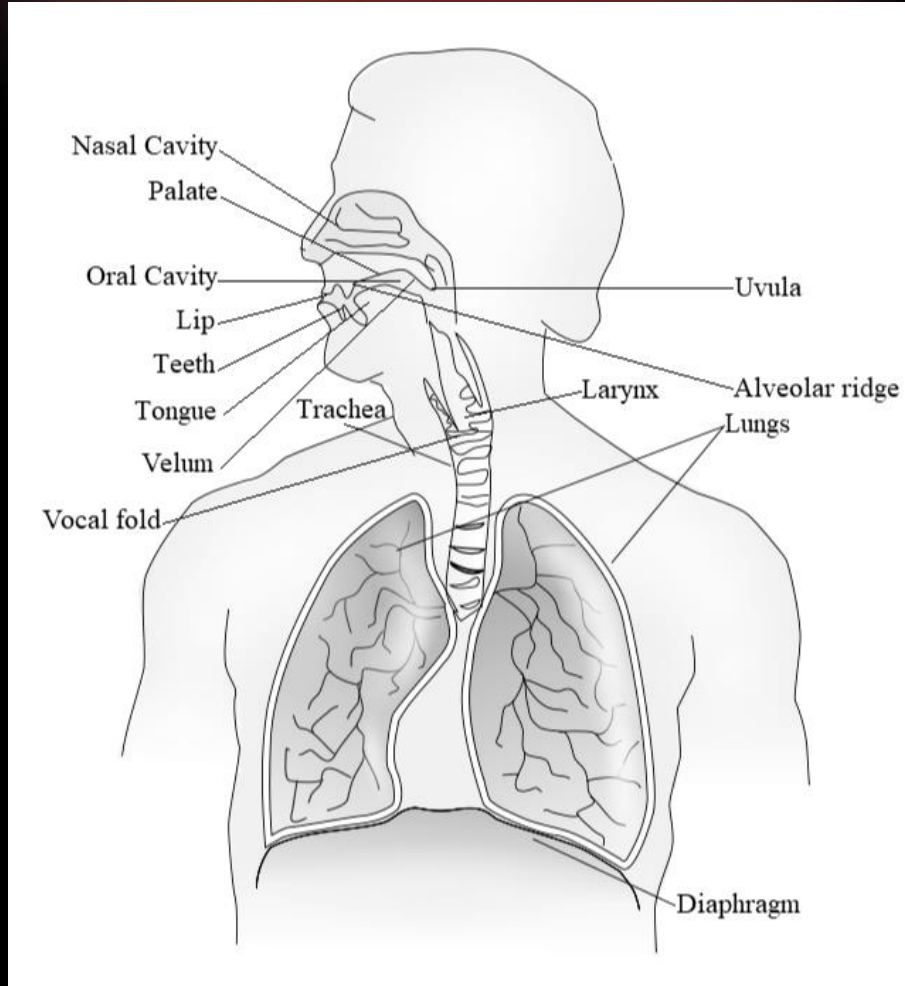
Remember: Speech combines air, voice, and articulation.

# Homework / Extension

Write 5 sentences describing speech organs using have / has.  
Example:

- Humans have two lungs.
- The tongue has muscles that help in speech.

# Visual Overview of Human Speech Organs



A clear visual helps understand speech organs better.

- Lungs: the air source for speech production
  - Larynx: houses vocal cords for voice creation
  - Tongue: alters sounds by changing shape and position
  - Teeth and Lips: shape and articulate sounds
  - Nose: enables nasal sounds production
- Use this diagram to memorize names and positions.

# How Speech Organs Work Together

Speech is a coordinated process among organs.

- Lungs push air upward for sound creation
  - Vocal cords vibrate to produce voice
  - Tongue, teeth, lips adjust airflow to form words
  - Nose adds resonance for nasal sounds
  - Understanding this system aids speech clarity and therapy
- Visualizing their interaction improves learning and pronunciation.

