



AUDIO



DEFINITION

- Audio is produced by _____ as perceived by the sense of hearing.
- Audio is sound within the acoustic range available to _____.
- It can be all types of _____ including music, spoken voice or sound effects.



TYPES OF AUDIO

ANALOGUE AUDIO

- _____ THAT YOU HEAR EVERYDAY
- IT TAKES THE FORM OF SIGNALS THAT TRAVEL IN CONTINUOUS _____
- EG: MUSIC FROM THE RADIO

DIGITAL AUDIO

- THE ACTUAL REPRESENTATION OF SOUND, STORED IN THE FORM OF SAMPLES (DIGITIZED SOUND)
- _____ IS CREATED WHEN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF A SOUND WAVE IS REPRESENTING IN BINARY FORMAT (1 0) FOR USE IN DIGITAL DEVICES.
- EG: MUSIC CLIPS PLAYING IN A COMPUTER

SOFTWARE

EXAMPLES OF AUDIO EDITING SOFTWARE

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____



USAGE OF AUDIO

BACKGROUND MUSIC

#WILL SET THE MOOD OF _____ FOR THE PRESENTATION.
#CAN CREATE ENVIRONMENT OF EXCITEMENT AND ANTICIPATION.

SOUND EFFECT

#Serve to punctuate an event so that _____ is alerted to the action.
Sound effect for the transition to accentuate the changing of the screen

NARRATION

#Built-in _____ can eliminate the need to have speaker standing at the front talking for the presentation
#It is recommended that narrations be kept at minimum



PURPOSE OF AUDIO

- to capture attention of the audience by using _____ effects
- allow user to associate with the information in the presentation by using narration and _____ over
- adds an exciting dimension to a presentation by using background _____



ADVANTAGE OF AUDIO

- _____ adds an exciting dimension to a presentation
- audio can capture attention and complements the _____ on the screen
- audio provides verbal _____ for non readers