



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

• 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

DIGITAL AUDIO →

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 eliminates 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