2.2 Screams Worksheet

Utah State University

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A. Listen to the Health Report and take notes below.
Use your notes to answer questions B and C below.

B. Mark below statements as true or false. If they are true, write T. If they are false, write F and correct the answer.

1. _______ When people hear a scream they usually respond slowly.
2. _______ Why are screams so useless in warning us of danger?
3. _______ David Poeppel is a neuroscientist at New York University.
4. _______ David Poeppel and his colleagues recorded screams from movies and from volunteers.
5. _______ The scientists observed how quickly the sounds in the scream change in volume.
6. _______ Sounds are described in terms of their frequency.
7. _______ Frequency is helped in hertz (Hz).
8. _______ Screams, it turns out, are a direct link to the part of our brain that tells us if we should be afraid, or not.

C. Choose the best answer for each sentence from the multiple choices below.

1. People of all cultures and languages hear the same thing in a scream: __________.
   a. noise
   b. fear
   c. loud
   d. afraid

2. David Poeppel wondered why ______________ are recognized in the same way by people all around the world.
a. voices
b. loud
c. screams
d. shouts

3. Dr. Poepple and his colleagues found that screams and other kinds of sounds are
_____________.
   a. different
   b. same
   c. louder
   d. quieter

4. Normal speech changes in volume at a low rate – about _____________ Hertz or
   cycles per second.
   a. 4 to 5
   b. 14 to 15
   c. 14 to 50
   d. 15 to 50

5. Screams, however, change in volume very quickly and very widely, from
   ____________ Hertz.
   a. 3 to 100
   b. 13 to 150
   c. 30 to 100
   d. 30 to 150
6. When the volume of a sound changes that quickly, it has a ______________ called “roughness.”
   a. level
   b. data
   c. characteristic
   d. sound

7. The more “roughness” a sound has, the more ______________ it is.
   a. worrying
   b. happy
   c. sad
   d. loud

Listen to the Health Report again to check your answers.