

## KARTA PRACY – 4D

*Polecenie:*

*Przetłumacz zaznaczone słowa w kontekście tekstu.*

### Noise

#### A Science Reading Exercise

##### Vocabulary Words

absorb	adapted	comforting
concentrate	considered	decibels
definition	desirable	distribution
dweller	fluctuating	ignored
impulsive	intense	protection
reflected	reveals	steady
suppress	thumping	



There is the roar of a jet engine, the **thumping** of a car stereo, or the screaming of children at a park. All these could be **considered** noise. The simple **definition** of noise is unwanted sound.

Some of these noises are **desirable**. A pilot wants to hear the plane's jet engine because it **reveals** how well it is running. The driver in the car wants to listen to his or her music, even if it's very loud. And the children at the park are having fun in part because they are all screaming together.

A lot of noise can be found in cities. There is so much activity in a large city that it's impossible to escape noise. Honking horns, construction crews, ambulance sirens, barking dogs, and loud music all contribute to the noise. The sound is also **reflected** by tall buildings. They make the noise seem even more **intense** than it is.

Some people like to have a lot of noise around them. The

background noise of a coffee shop can help some people **concentrate** on their work. And the noise from a city may be more **comforting** to a city **dweller** than the quiet of a farm. In these cases, people have **adapted** to the noise around them and prefer it to silence.

The strength of noise is usually measured in **decibels**. At twenty decibels, a room is almost silent. A person talking in that room could raise it to forty decibels. And loud music could raise it further to one hundred. It's a good idea to use ear **protection** around noise that is higher than that. Every ten decibels on the scale is ten times more powerful than the last ten.

The time **distribution** of sound is also important. A loud air conditioner has a **steady** sound that does not change. This type of noise is often **ignored** by people once they get used to it. **Fluctuating** noise is harder to ignore. A passing motorcycle, for instance, produces noise for a while and then fades away. **Impulsive** noises are the most difficult to ignore. They are loud, sudden, and unexpected. A fire alarm or an explosion are two examples of impulsive noise.

There are ways to **suppress** noise. Soft surfaces like carpeting can **absorb** noise instead of reflecting it. Foam cones stapled to a wall can reduce the sound of drums reaching the next room. Leafy trees also can reduce the road noise coming from a busy highway.