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Animal sounds for children

With the introduction of SoundMixer.computeSpectrum on Flash, we can now analyze the wave form of imported sounds or songs to create countless visual effects. In this tutorial, we'll break down a scene in Photoshop, import parts of it into Flash then use the data of the imported song (of your choice, given the song file name.mp3) to make the ghetto blaster bounce, its graphic equalizer move and its speakers boom. All this animation is controlled by the selected music. Click here to download the support files (5.76MB) Click here to download the tutorial for free I want to make some Taun-Taun stuffed animals for my kids ... I do not know how to put sound into a stuffed animal ... Is there a program or circuit I can build to get the Taun-Taun sound on a circuit & then put it into the stuffed animal??? Is there anything that lies around my house I could use??? You tried to play a sound on a PowerPoint slide at the same time as the animation, but won't it work? It's all about timing the sound in PowerPoint. Using the correct audio file timing setting allows you to synchronize audio and animation. The instructions in this article apply to PowerPoint for Microsoft 365, PowerPoint 2019, PowerPoint 2016, PowerPoint 2013, and PowerPoint 2010. Save time by going directly to the Timing dialog box after you add an audio file. Add an animation to an object on a slide (for example, a text box, picture, or Excel chart). Insert the audio file on the slide. Select the Animations tab on the ribbon. On the right side of the ribbon, under Advanced Animation, select Animation Pane. The animation pane opens on the right side of the screen. In the animation pane, select the drop-down arrow next to the audio file, and choose Timing. The Play Sound dialog box opens. Select the Timing tab in the dialog box and select Triggers. Select Animate as part of the click sequence and select OK. Test your presentation by pressing F5 to start the show from scratch. If the doctrine isn't the first slide, press Shift+F5 to start the slide show from the current slide. Thanks for let us know! Tell us why! If the cow speaks moo in English, what is written in Spanish? Him, of course. But when we talk about the sounds animals make in different languages, it's not always that simple. Although the words we give to animal sounds are an example of onomatopoeia (onomatopoeia, in Spanish) – words that are designed to mimic sounds – these sounds are not perceived in the same way in all languages or cultures. Keep in mind that some of these terms may vary by country and that there may very well be other, other terms in use. (With variations of terms it shouldn't be surprising to consider how in English we use different words to mimic the sound a dog makes, such as bark, bow-wow, ruffled-ruff, and There also can different spelling alternatives to these animal sounds. Note also that in Spanish it is possible to use the verb hacer (do) to insert sound into the verb form. For example, you could say pig oinks by saying El cerdo hace oink-oink. The following list of animal sounds shows the sounds of various Spanish-speaking animals. Note that some terms are similar to English, as abeja (bee) sounding like a bzzz similar to our buzz. Special verb forms, if any, are recorded in brackets after the word(s) for the sound of the animal. English forms follow a dash. See the animal sounds in Spanish below, as compiled by Catherine Ball of the Department of Linguistics at Georgetown University: abeja (bee): bzzz (zumbár) — buzzbúho (owl): uu uu (ulular) — who, hoo, hootburro (donkey): iii-aaah (rebuznar) — heehawcaballo (horse): jiiiii, iiiiou (relinchar) — neigh, n-a-a-a-ycabra (goat): bee bee (balar) — b-a-a-a-acerdo (pig): oink-oink, oinc-oinc (grunir) — oinkcuco (cuckoo): cúcu-cúcu — cuckoocervo (crow): cruaaac-cruaac — cawgallina (hen): coc co co coc (cacarear), kara-kara-kara-kara — cluckgallo (rooster): kikiriki, ki-kiri-ki (cantar) — cock-a-doodle-doogato (cat): miau (maullar) — meowleón (lion): grrrr, grgrgr (rugir) — roar, growlmono (monkey): i-i-ioveja (sheep): bee, me (balar) — b-a-a-a-hpaloma (dove): cu-curu-cu-cú (arrullar)) — coopato (duck): cuac cuac — quackpavo (turkey): gluglú — gobbleperro (dog): guau guau, guau (ladrar) — bark, bow-wow, arf, ruffpollito (chick): pio pio — chirprana (frog): cruá cruá, berp, croac (croar) — ribbit, croaktigre (tiger) : ggggrrrr, grgrgr (rugir) - roar, growlvaca (cow): mu, muuu (mugir) - moo Adriana Varela Photography / Getty Images Service and therapy animals have become increasingly popular for children with special needs, and with good reason. Research shows that animals can make a huge difference in children's physical independence and emotional wellbeing. In addition, service and therapy animals are trained to help a very wide range of people with many different disabilities, in many settings. Service, emotional support, and therapy animals are trained differently, perform different tasks, and have access to public places at different levels. According to the Service Animal Association, a service dog works to help the owner perform tasks they cannot perform on their own because of their disability, emotional support for the animal works to improve the health of its owner, who is disabled, and therapy the animal is working with their owner to improve the health of others. Service Animals: The vast majority of animal services are dogs. Service dogs can guide people who are blind or deaf, alert others to an individual who has a seizure, pull out a wheelchair, get missed items, and otherwise meaningful physical services to a person with a physical disability. Service dogs are not pets; are highly trained, and are considered medical equipment. As a result, they have a special legal status and can accompany their owner virtually anywhere they fit. Emotional Support Animals: Emotional support animals can be dogs-but can also be almost any other species. They are medically prescribed by a doctor and provide support for one disabled person. Emotional support animals are not highly trained, but provide significant support and comfort; as a result, hotels, restaurants and other public establishments are allowed on aircraft and in any pets. Therapy Animals: Therapy animals are pets that have been trained, registered and insured. It belongs not to a disabled person, but to someone who brings an animal to a therapeutic facility. Therapy the animal can visit nursing homes, hospitals, clinics, or schools to provide stress relief and comfort. Unlike animal services and emotional support animals, therapy animals are not medically necessary and therefore cannot (for example) be brought to school without special permission. Service and emotional support animals can do a lot for your child, no matter what their disability. Of course, an animal must be trained to be more than just a warm, friendly companion—and you need to learn to work with the animal to get the most out of your skills and abilities. Here are just a few things a service or emotional support animal could do for your child: Guide a child who is blind, deaf, or has trouble focusing to make sure they cross the road safely, avoid obstacles, and avoid collisions with other pedestriansAlert others at an event such as a seizure that requires immediate medical attention Pull out a wheelchair or provide physical support for transmission , balance, and other needsPo help to pick up dropped itemsSupport of learning (with proper training) childcare, as read aloud Provide company and emotional supportEnhance social skills by responding to the entrance of the child (horses, for example, respond to the touch of the child, while dogs respond to commands)Build self-confidence and responsibilityLeasy with true anxiety and mood problemsEarly model appropriate behavior (dogs can actually show children as you appropriately relax in bed, increase for the day, respond to requests, etc.) No matter what your child's special needs are, chances are that the animal can help. But before jumping into action, remember that animals live, feeling beings in need of a safe environment and an owner who is able to understand their needs and limitations. Before saying yes to service or animal support, consider the following questions: Is my child old enough (usually 12+) physically and work with and (to any extent possible) care for the animal? Is it likely that my child's needs will be met by the animal? Obviously, animal therapy is a poor choice for a child who is afraid of animals or is likely to ignore, injure, or neglect. Is our family ready to own and care for animal services or emotional support? Yes, there are laws to protect the animal from the landlord, but do you have the space and time to own (for example) a large dog? Are you able to make a long-term commitment to an animal that can live with you for many years? Is an animal the best tool to achieve your child's goals? For example, the emotional support of a dog can please a child with autism, but it could also end up as a substitute for (rather than a tool for improvement) important human interactions. Where and how would your child work with service or animal support? Are these settings likely safe and appropriate for your animal? If your child's animal is considered medical equipment or has been prescribed by a doctor, the ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) says the animal can be with their child at all times. One important exception is when the animal itself behaves badly, causing harassment or danger to others. However, you will need to check with your state's policy on the definition of service and animal support to make sure that your animal meets their criteria. According to the ADA: The ADA requires state and local government agencies, businesses and nonprofits (covered entities) that provide goods or services to the public in order to make reasonable changes to their policies, procedures or procedures when necessary to accommodate people with disabilities. The following general principles apply to service rules. Therefore, entities that have a 'no pets' policy generally must change the policy to bring animal services to their facilities. The same rules are required in schools. Allergies and fear of dogs are not valid reasons for refusing access or denying service to people who use service animals. If a person who is allergic to dog dandruff and a person who uses a handler animal has to spend time in the same room or facility, for example in a school classroom or a homeless shelter, they should both be accommodated by assigning them to different places in the room or to different rooms in the facility as needed. The rules concerning service animals and most emotional support animals do not apply to pets. Even if your child is emotionally attached to their animal friend, they may have to leave the animal at home if you don't have the correct documentation. If you want your doctor or therapist to prescribe an emotional support animal for your child with special needs, you can ask them to write an official letter explaining the disability child and why the animal is an animal for their mental health. This letter must be provided in advance to airlines and other public establishments which prohibit pets. If you simply want an animal companion for your child, the best thing is to research the types and breeds, have your child visit with a few potential pets, and then buy an animal that suits your needs. However, such an animal will not have access to public places because it is not covered by the ADA. If necessary, you can ask your child's doctor to write a letter describing your pet as an emotional support animal. If you are interested in a trained service animal, you are in for a very different experience. Servicing animals are expensive because they are highly trained. In addition, your child will only have a service animal if they are trained and able to communicate properly with the animal. You may need to undergo a house search to make sure you own a suitable home for the animal. While the cost of animal service is high, there's an excellent chance that you'll be available to the animal at a discount or even for free through a non-profit animal service provider. If you have non-Medicaid health insurance (including veterans insurance), you may also be able to extinguish some of your costs. Cerebralpalsy.org recommended by the following non-profit agencies: International Federation guide dog schoolsAssistance Dogs InternationalInternational Association of Dog PartnersDogs for the Deaf and Disabled Americans4 Paws for AbilityPaws for a Cause Thanks for your feedback! What are your concerns? The Verywell Family only uses high quality resources, including peer reviewed studies, to support the facts in our articles. Read our editorial process to learn more about how we verify facts and keep our content accurate, reliable, and trustworthy. Parenti L, Foreman A, Meade BJ, Wirth O. Revised Taxonomy of Assistive Animals. J Rehabil Res Dev. 2013;50(6):745-756. doi:10.1682/JRRD.2012.11.0216 Animal Association. Service Dog Facts. (2019). Lundqvist M, Levin LA, Roback K, Alwin J. Impact of services and hearing dogs on quality of life and health-related activities: Swedish long-term intervention study. BMC Health Serv Res. 2018;18(1):497. 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