

Keep It Down!

You are being provided with a book chapter by chapter. I will request you to read the book for me after each chapter. After reading the chapter, 1. shorten the chapter to no less than 300 words and no more than 400 words. 2. Do not change the name, address, or any important nouns in the chapter. 3. Do not translate the original language. 4. Keep the same style as the original chapter, keep it consistent throughout the chapter. Your reply must comply with all four requirements, or it's invalid. I will provide the chapter now.

KEEP IT DOWN!

? The sound of the Big Bang happened on such a low frequency that even if humans were around, they wouldn't have been able to actually hear it!

? Synesthesia is a condition where people see different colors accompanying music and other sounds. It's estimated that 1% to 4% of the population has synesthesia.

? Modern scientists believe the volcanic eruption on Mount Thera, Greece around 1,600 BCE measured seven on the Volcanic Explosivity Index (VEI). If so, it was the loudest sound in history.

? Cats and dogs have an excellent sense of sound, but they're nothing compared to dolphins. Dolphins can hear sounds 15 miles away.

? A whip needs to travel faster than the speed of sound to make the cracking noise. That means a whip goes 767 miles per hour when it's cracked.

? Hearing loss is a global problem. According to the Hearing Health Foundation, the number of people with hearing loss is more than those with Parkinson's Disease, Epilepsy, Alzheimer's Disease, and Diabetes combined.

? Paleontologists aren't sure of the exact sounds dinosaurs made, but they probably included snorts, grunts, hisses, and roars, depending upon the species. The Lambeosaurus may have even made a honking noise due to the hollow crest on its head.

? Molecules are needed to produce sound and since there are no molecules in space, there's no sound in space. It kind of ruins the fun of Star Wars and Star Trek!

? The loudness of sound is measured in decibels. A typical car horn puts out 100-110 decibels, while a crying baby can belt out 115 decibels!

? The first sound film, or "talkie" as they were called at the time, was

The Jazz Singer in 1927. Silent films continued to be produced into the 1930s.

? The Orfield Labs anechoic chamber in Minneapolis, Minnesota was listed as the “quietest place on Earth” in 2005 and 2013 by the Guinness Book of World Records.

? The Alpheus or pistol shrimp is only about two inches long when fully grown, but it’s snapping claws can create 218 decibels of sound. That’s right up there with whales!

? The Last Ice Age would have been very audible to those living near the glaciers. Just as they do today, the glaciers would have been notable for their crackling, gurgling, and booming noises.

? The atomic bombs dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945, respectively, reached 240 decibels.

? Infrasound is sound waves that register below what humans can hear. Homing pigeons can perceive infrasound, but how they use that for navigation is a mystery.

? A “humming” sound of unknown origin has plagued Taos, New Mexico for decades. Strangely, though, only 2% of the population can apparently hear this noise.

? The world’s first musical instruments were heard in Mesopotamia and Egypt in about 2,800 BCE. Some of the early instruments included lyres, sistra, and cymbals.

? Tinnitus is an annoying ringing in the ears. According to the NIDCD Epidemiology and Statistics Program, 10% of Americans have experienced it in the last year.

? Hertz (Hz) is the measure of vibrations or sound waves per second. The range for humans to hear something is between 1,000 and 6,000 Hz.

? In the 500s BCE, the Greek colony, Sybaris, in Italy, passed one of the earliest known noise ordinances. It prohibited tinsmiths and roosters from the city limits.

? The ossicles is the collective name of the three bones in the middle ear: hammer, anvil, and stirrup. They are the three smallest bones in the human body, but without them, we’d be deaf.

? A massive earthquake hit the Greek island of Rhodes in 226 BCE that could be heard for miles. It was big enough to destroy a large