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## Turn in Assignment for Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #1

### Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #1 - Quiz

1. Atmospheric pressure refers to:

- A. The region of space just prior to entering the earth's atmosphere.
- B. The amount of pressure caused by a strong weather condition.
- C. The density of air molecules around us at all times.
- D. The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

2. Sound is made possible through the \_\_\_\_\_ of a sound source displacing the air molecules around it.

- A. shaking
- B. vibration
- C. rubbing
- D. singing

3. Frequency in terms of waveform characteristics refers to:

- A. How loud a sound is
- B. The perceived pitch of a sound
- C. How fast a waveform is moving
- D. The harmonic content of a fundamental note

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary frequency of a sound. The sound may have overtones or lower harmonics present however the primary frequency content is called this.

- A. Core Tone
- B. Base Note
- C. Fundamental Frequency
- D. Main Playline

5. Sound travels at roughly \_\_\_\_\_ miles per hour.

- A. 560-590
- B. 740-770
- C. 710-730
- D. 650-680

6. The tympanic membrane, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_, is a flap of skin-like material that acts as a diaphragm - receiving sound pressure waves and transmitting them through the three bones in the inner-ear.

- A. hammer
  - B. outer ear
  - C. ear drum
  - D. anvil
- 

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how sounds are perceived by the brain.

- A. Acoustics
  - B. Psycho-realm analysis
  - C. Psychoacoustics
  - D. Anthropology
- 

8. Timbre refers to:

- A. The harmonic frequency content that makes up the sound of a specific instrument.
  - B. The pitch of a note.
  - C. The length of the waveform.
  - D. The maximum amplitude an instrument is capable of.
- 

9. ADSR stands for:

- A. Arpeggiate, Delay, Sustain, Resonate
  - B. Attack, Delay, Sustain, Rewind
  - C. Aggress, Decay, Suspend, Release
  - D. Attack, Decay, Sustain, Release
- 

10. Auditory \_\_\_\_\_ happens when one sound affects the perception of another sound by our brain either through amplitude or frequency content.

- A. beats
  - B. psychoacoustics
  - C. masking
  - D. curve
- 

11. Amplitude is the measure of \_\_\_\_\_ and is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. frequency, Hertz
- B. velocity, ohms
- C. loudness, decibels

D. resistance, ohms

12. Sound pressure waves are made up of two regions, \_\_\_\_\_ (high pressure region) and rarefactions (low pressure region).

A. compulsion

B. resonance

C. compression

D. secluded

13. Acoustic \_\_\_\_\_ occur(s) when two sounds close in frequency are played together. The result is a an audible phase interaction.

A. beats

B. masking

C. psychoacoustics

D. curve

14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a snail shaped organ that contains reed-like fibers connected to hair follicles that vibrate at a resonant frequency.

A. tympanic membrane

B. malleus

C. stapes

D. cochlea

15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the measure of the amount of compressions and rarefactions (complete cycles) that occur in 1 second of time.

A. Frequency

B. Wavelength

C. Harmonic Content

D. Phase

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