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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.

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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

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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

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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.

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9. ADSR stands for:

- ○ **A.** Arppegiate, Delay, Sustain, Resonate
- ○ **B.** Attack, Delay, Sustain, Rewind
- ○ **C.** Aggress, Decay, Suspend, Release
- ◉ **D.** Attack, Decay, Sustain, Release

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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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