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Quiz - Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #1

1. Atmospheric pressure refers to:					
B. The amount of pressure caused by aC. The density of air molecules around	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.				
Sound is made possible through the molecules around it.	of a sound source displacing the air				
A. shakingB. vibrationC. rubbingD. 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 fundament 	• ntal note				

	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 ToneB. Base NoteC. Fundamental FrequencyD. Main Playline			
5.	Sound travels at roughly miles per hour.			
	A . 560-590	•		
	B. 740-770C. 710-730D. 650-680			
		known as the is a flap of skin like gm, receiving sound pressure waves and transmitting ner ear.		
	A. hammer B. outer ear			
		•		
	C. ear drum D. anvil			
7.	is the study of how sounds are perceived by the brain.			
	A. AcousticsB. Psycho-realm analysis			

	C. PsychoacousticsD. 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. Arppegiate, Delay, Sustain, Resonate B. Attack, Delay, Sustain, Rewind C. Aggress, Decay, Suspend, Release D. Attack, Decay, Sustain, Release 				
	Auditory happens when one so by our brain either through amplitude or	und affects the perception of another sound frequency content.			
	A. beats				
	B. psychoacousticsC. 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.	15 is the measure of the amount of compressions and	d rarefactions	
	(complete cycles) that occur in 1 second of time.		
	A. Frequency		
	B. Wavelength		
	C. Harmonic Content		

Save Your Work

D. Phase

Note: This assignment must also be turned in to your mentor. Please click the **Print** button on the top right of this page after saving.

