

[Access eBook \(https://rrf.edu.ac/the-text-book.com/\)](https://rrf.edu.ac/the-text-book.com/)

Student: Jonathon Hammond

Student: Jonathon Hammond

Quiz - Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #1

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 Playlist

5. Sound travels at roughly _____ miles per hour.

- A. 500-550
- 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-acoustic 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. A DSR 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. seduced
-

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

Save Your Work

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.

 Turn in for grade