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Turn in Assignment for Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #20 - Final

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Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #20 - Final - Quiz

1. Electronic circuits can be broken down into two types.

  🔘 **A.** series and parallel

  ◯ **B.** direct and alternating

  ◯ **C.** analog and digital

  ◯ **D.** high voltage and low voltage

2. _____ is the measure of the opposition to the flow of electricity.

  ◯ **A.** Current

  ◯ **B.** Voltage

  🔘 **C.** Resistance

  ◯ **D.** Wattage

3. _____ current is current that flows in both directions.

  🔘 **A.** Alternating

  ◯ **B.** Direct

  ◯

C. Feeder

○ **D.** Electronic

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4. To cleanly capture the detail of a hi-hat, a _____ microphone should be used.

○ **A.** Dynamic

◉ **B.** Condenser

○ **C.** Ribbon

○ **D.** Boundary

---

5. Electricity loses energy over long distance so low voltage transmissions help to extend voltage over a long distance.

○ **A.** True

◉ **B.** False

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6. _____ mics are generally speaking the most rugged type of microphone design.

◉ **A.** Dynamic

○ **B.** Condenser

○ **C.** Ribbon

○ **D.** Boundary

---

7. Miking an acoustic guitar near the _____ may result in too much low end.

○ **A.** Fret Board

◉ **B.** Sound Hole

○
  C. Pick Guard

○
  D. String Pegs

8. The _____ configuration uses two figure 8 microphones, with their heads close together, at 90 degree angles.

○
  A. Blumlein

○
  B. Mid-Side

○
  C. Decca Tree

●
  D. XY

9. What type of microphone circuit is pictured here?
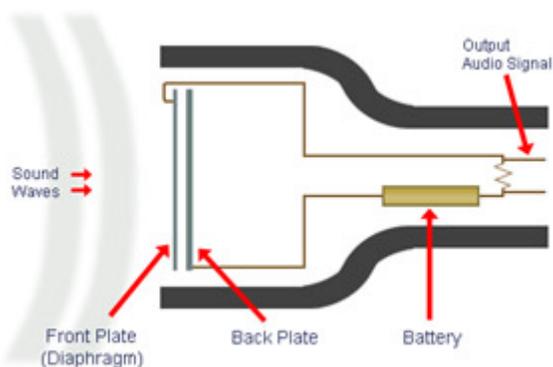
○
  A. Condenser

○
  B. Ribbon

○
  C. Carbon

●
  D. Dynamic

10. _____ microphones use a diaphragm attached to a moving coil that surrounds a magnet. Voltage is created through induction.

○
  A. Carbon

○

B. Condenser

○ **C.** Dynamic

◉ **D.** Ribbon

---

11. _____ refers to the difference between what frequencies a performance is actually transmitting, to what the microphone is capturing.

   ○ **A.** Frequency Range

   ◉ **B.** Frequency Response

   ○ **C.** Frequency Pattern

   ○ **D.** Frequency Filter

---

12. _____ is credited as the inventor of the microphone.

   ○ **A.** Ben Franklin

   ◉ **B.** Alexander Graham Bell

   ○ **C.** Thomas Alva Edison

   ○ **D.** Emile Berliner

---

13. A _____ works by storing recorded sounds in memory, allowing the individual sounds to be played back as they are triggered.

   ○ **A.** Sequencer

   ○ **B.** Digital Memory Player

   ◉ **C.** Sampler

   ○ **D.** None of the Above

---

14. The _____ _____ refers to the amount of possible amplitude values present in the digital audio signal.

○
A. Sample Rate

⦿
B. Bit Depth

○
C. Pulse Code

○
D. Amplitude Level

---

15. A _____ was one of the first digital audio devices. It is a device that keeps track of the order trigger events are played in.

○
A. Drum Machine

⦿
B. Sequencer

○
C. Trigger Recorder

○
D. Sampler

---

16. _____ remains the most widely used digital audio format today, however is a lossy compressed format that is inferior to other formats.

○
A. wav

○
B. jpg

⦿
C. mp3

○
D. flac

---

17. The Nyquist Theorem states that:

○
A. The highest frequency able to be sampled is double the sample rate.

○
B. The highest amplitude able to be sampled is half the sample rate.

⦿
C. The highest frequency able to be sampled is half the sample rate.

○
D. The highest frequency able to be sampled is 3 times the sample rate.

---

18. Electricity is basically the flow of protons from one atom to the next.

   ○
   A. True
   ◉
   B. False

___

19. How much headroom should you leave for the mastering engineer?

   ○
   A. 12 dB
   ○
   B. 20 dB
   ◉
   C. 3-6 dB
   ○
   D. .01 dB FSD

___

20. The master is:

   ○
   A. the head engineer at the studio
   ◉
   B. the 1st copy of a song or album that all duplications are based off of.
   ○
   C. the degree that a producer needs to work for Warner-Chapel records.
   ○
   D. the first reproduction of a song or album.

___

21. Checking your mix in mono:

   ○
   A. enables you to see potential problems that may occur if someone hears your song on a radio station.
   ○
   B. can help you examine potential phasing issues resulting from the left and right channels being mixed together.
   ◉
   C. Both A and B
   ○
   D. None of the Above

___

22. Bouncing takes the output of the master (analog or digital) and records it on one stereo track.

○ **A.** True (selected)

○ **B.** False

23. Audiosuite plugins save processing power by:

○ **A.** eliminating delay compensation

○ **B.** processing digital audio offline (selected)

○ **C.** processing digital audio in real-time

○ **D.** placing audio files in suite

24. You must have a clip selected to use Audiosuite plugins

○ **A.** True (selected)

○ **B.** False

25. TDM stands for:

○ **A.** Time Division Multiplexing (selected)

○ **B.** Timed Decent Multiprocessing

○ **C.** Total Dimension Multiprocessing

○ **D.** Too Dope Man (as in that beat is TDM!!!)

26. The VST (Virtual Studio Technology) Plugin Format was developed by _____.

○ **A.** Avid

○

B. Cubase

◉
C. Steinberg

○
D. Antares

27. The render button on an Audiosuite plugin:

◉
A. Renders the changes you have made to the audio file itself (and creates a new file in the clip list)

○
B. Renders video projects

○
C. Renders at a different sample rate

○
D. None of the Above

28. The _____ _____tab allows for detailed routing of your inputs and outputs for Pro Tools and has configurations for your interface.

○
A. Bus Setup

◉
B. I/O Setup

○
C. Playback Engine

○
D. Disk Allocation

29. The _____ _____ has three variations in its drop down menu. Time, separation, and, object.

◉
A. Grabber Tool

○
B. Scrubber Tool

○
C. Trimmer Tool

○
D. Zoomer Tool

30. _____ _____ _____ introduces a predetermined amount of delay into your signal path for each channel so that all channels play back in sync.

    ○ **A.** Digidesign Audio Engine

    ○ **B.** H/W Buffer Size

    ● **C.** Playback Engine Selector

    ○ **D.** Delay Compensation Engine

31. Key Command: New Track

    ○ **A.** Shift + Command(MAC)/CNTRL(PC) + N

    ○ **B.** Shift + Option(MAC/ALT(PC) + N

    ● **C.** Command(MAC)/CNTRL(PC) + N

    ○ **D.** N

32. Inserts process _____ of the signal and are inserted directly into your signal flow.

    ○ **A.** 50%

    ● **B.** a user-defined percentage

    ○ **C.** 75%

    ○ **D.** 100%

33. _____ _____ is an edit mode that conforms clips to predetermined time values in your edit window.

    ○ **A.** Shuffle Mode

    ● **B.** Grid Mode

    ○ **C.** Slip Mode

○
D. Spot Mode

---

34. Pro Tools is a DAW, which stands for _____ _____ _____.

○
A. Digital Audio Workspace

○
B. Dynamic Audio Workbrowser

○
C. Digi Automated Workstation

◉
D. Digital Audio Workstation

---

35. The first version of Pro Tools was released in _____.

○
A. 1995

○
B. 1989

○
C. 1996

◉
D. 1991

---

36. A(n) _____ patch bay connection is broken when a patch cable is inserted into either the top or the bottom jack.

◉
A. fully normalled

○
B. open

○
C. split

○
D. half normalled

---

37. What connector is this?

- ⦿ **A.** RCA
- ◯ **B.** TRS
- ◯ **C.** DB25
- ◯ **D.** Light Pipe

38. What connector is this?

- ◯ **A.** RCA
- ⦿ **B.** TRS
- ◯ **C.** BNC
- ◯ **D.** ELCO

39. What connector is this?

○ **A.** RCA

○ **B.** TRS

○ **C.** DB25

◉ **D.** XLR

40. Microphone level is_____.

○ **A.** +4 dBu

○ **B.** -10 dBu

○ **C.** -60 dBu

◉ **D.** 0 dBu

41. Before recording an instrument it is usually a good idea to_____.

○ **A.** Check the tuning

○ **B.** Listen to the instrument in the room

○ **C.** Find the best place to mic

◉ **D.** All of the above

42. Placing _____ in a kick drum will help to deaden it.

⦿
  A. a pillow or blanket

○
  B. a cinder block

○
  C. moon gels

○
  D. a condenser mic

---

43. What type of reverb is created within a small metal coil?

○
  A. Hall

○
  B. Spring

○
  C. Convolution

⦿
  D. Plate

---

44. A song can be made 100% ready for duplication, including, metadata such as ISRC codes and SKU numbers using Pro Tools.

○
  A. True

⦿
  B. False

---

45. Dither is used to:

○
  A. Fix frequency recreation errors.

○
  B. Adjust the relative volume of a mix.

⦿
  C. Fix quantization errors due to lowering sample rate and bit depth.

○
  D. Hone in on frequency problems during the mastering process.

---

46. The period of time from the early 90s to early 2000s where we saw less and less dynamic range in our music and more and more relative loudness was referred to as the:

    ○ **A.** Loudness Match

    ○ **B.** Loud Chase

    ○ **C.** Volume Wars

    ● **D.** Loudness Wars

47. _____ is the Red Book CD Standard for sample rate and bit depth.

    ○ **A.** 48 kHz and 24 bit

    ○ **B.** 44.1 kHz and 32 bit-float

    ○ **C.** 96 kHz and 32 bit-float

    ● **D.** 44.1 kHz and 16 bit

48. A _____ is really a series of delays.

    ● **A.** flanger

    ○ **B.** phaser

    ○ **C.** reverb

    ○ **D.** delay

49. _____ is measured in Hertz abbreviated Hz: 1 Hz = 1 cycle per second.

    ○ **A.** Rarefaction

    ○ **B.** Diffusion

    ● **C.** Frequency

    ○ **D.** Wave Period

50. _____ are any materials or structures that is naturally or designed to be acoustically unreflective.

    ○ **A.** Diffusers
    ◉ **B.** Absorbers
    ○ **C.** Traps
    ○ **D.** Phasers

51. The _____ is the point space where an audio engineer (or other listener) is most likely to be sitting for monitoring and mixing.

    ◉ **A.** Mix Position
    ○ **B.** Transmission Point
    ○ **C.** Master Spot
    ○ **D.** Interferometer

52. A resistor:

    ○ **A.** stores a charge in an electrostatic field
    ○ **B.** stores energy in an electromagnetic field
    ◉ **C.** works to hinder the flow of electricity
    ○ **D.** creates a second voltage in an electrical circuit

53. An EQ is usually a combination of filter circuits.

    ◉ **A.** True
    ○ **B.** False

54. A low pass filter:

◉ **A.** Allows frequencies below a user defined center frequency to pass unaffected.

◯ **B.** Allows frequencies above a user defined center frequency to pass unaffected.

◯ **C.** Allows frequencies in a certain bandwidth to pass unaffected.

◯ **D.** None of the above.

55. What is MIDI an acronym for?

◯ **A.** Musical Interface Digital Instructions

◯ **B.** Music Inside Digital Information

◉ **C.** Musical Instrument Digital Interface

◯ **D.** Musical Instrument Diode Isolator

56. A Parametric EQ gives the user:

◯ **A.** All three parameters of EQ, bandwidth, frequency, and amplitude.

◯ **B.** All three parameters of EQ, bandwidth, amplitude, and threshold.

◉ **C.** Both parameters of EQ, bandwidth and frequency.

◯ **D.** None of the above

57. A _____ _____ EQ has predefined center frequencies and a predetermined bandwidth amount. All the user has control over is the amount of boost and cut.

◯ **A.** Fully Parametric

◯ **B.** Program EQ

◯ **C.** Graphic EQ (Fixed Frequency)

🔵
D. Multiband Compressor

---

58. Which tools would we use to alter the presence and spatial characteristics of the delay or reverb signal within our mix?

○
A. Volume

○
B. Panning

○
C. EQ

🔵
D. All of the Above

---

59. Which two synthesizers were involved at the first public MIDI connection at the 1983 Winter NAMM Show?:

○
A. Sequential Circuits Prophet-600 and MiniMoog Model D

🔵
B. Sequential Circuits Prophet-600 and Roland Jupiter-6

○
C. Dave Smith Instruments Poly Evolver and Moog Slim Phatty

○
D. Roland Juno-6 and Oberheim SEM

---

60. The _____ determines the amount of gain reduction of a compressor.

○
A. Ratio

○
B. Attack

🔵
C. Threshold

○
D. Release

---

61. Velocity refers to:

○
A. The dynamic range of a given sound

○

B. The number of layers in a given synth patch

⦿ **C.** The force by which a given note is struck

◯ **D.** A feature introduced in 1982 and still found on most digital instruments

---

62. Modern _____ recording is a method of recording where signals are stored as a continual wave in or on the media, usually magnetic tape.

◯ **A.** Digital

⦿ **B.** Analog

◯ **C.** Compressed

◯ **D.** Expanded

---

63. A _____ reduces dynamic range.

⦿ **A.** Compressor

◯ **B.** Expander

◯ **C.** Gate

◯ **D.** Threshold

---

64. The _____ determines how quickly gain reduction is reset after the signal drops back below the threshold.

◯ **A.** Ratio

◯ **B.** Attack

◯ **C.** Threshold

⦿ **D.** Release

---

65. Polyphony refers to:

  ○
  A. The number of harmonics in a given sound

  ◉
  B. The ability to play more than one note at a time

  ○
  C. The number of notes in a melody

  ○
  D. The number of tracks in your sequencer

66. Time Based Effects can add:

  ○
  A. Punchyness to a kick drum.

  ◉
  B. depth and a sense of space.

  ○
  C. bottom end to a snare drum.

  ○
  D. $1000 to a client's bill.

67. Mastering is:

  ○
  A. The art of getting music ready for duplication.

  ○
  B. The process of making sure the relative loudness of the final product is competitive in the genre of music.

  ○
  C. The final polish music production.

  ◉
  D. . All of the above

68. _____ implies that a signal is being split, and one half of the split signal is compressed separately using an aux send, and is then recombined with the original signal.

  ◉
  A. Serial Compression

  ○
  B. Multiband Compression

  ○
  C. Parallel Compression

  ○
  D. Selective Compression

69. One of the earliest uses of something resembling _____ was during WWII when it was found that steady vibrations reduced the errors of trajectory calculation computers.

    ○ **A.** ISRC

    ○ **B.** PQ Codes

    ● **C.** Dither

    ○ **D.** Noise Cancellation

70. Low frequency buildup describes a particular type of constructive _____in the low frequency spectrum.

    ○ **A.** Amplitude

    ○ **B.** Resonance

    ● **C.** Interference

    ○ **D.** Attenuation

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