

# Lesson 2

## Studio Design and Monitors

### Q and A

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STUDIO NAME: EIGHTH NOTE  
NAME OF MENTOR(S): ERNIE WELLS

- Primary factors governing control room acoustics are: (pages 79-80)
  - ACOUSTIC ISOLATION
  - FREQUENCY BALANCE
  - SYMMETRY IN ROOM
  - ABSORPTION
  - REFLECTION
  - REVERBERATION
- In comparison, the amount of isolation between the control room and the studio should be the SAME as between the studio and outside. (page 83)
- The small room containing two doors between the control room and the studio or exterior areas, is called a ISO ROOM. (page 89)  
SOUND BLOCK
- The phenomenon that occurs when a sound reflects back and forth off a parallel surface is called STANDING WAVES. (page 98)
- DIFFUSERS are acoustical boundaries that reflect sound back at various angles, breaking up their sound energy. (page 99)
- Low frequency attenuation devices are known as BASS TRAP (page 104)
- A device that is used to analyze the acoustics of a room is called a SPECTRAL ANALYZER (page 538), and the signal that this device generates is called pink noise.
- To prevent any signal from being applied to a specific speaker, a CROSS OVER network is used. (page 526)
- In ACTIVE CROSSOVERS each line level audio signal is split into various frequency bands, which is then fed into its own power amp and then the speaker. (page 528)
- Speakers with only one crossover are called a TWO WAY system. (page 526)
- Monitor speakers that have an amplifier built in are called ACTIVE POWERED. (page 526)
- A smaller speaker placed near the console's meter bridge is called a NEARFIELD monitor. (page 540)

Have a chat about what it means to have a good sounding room. Discuss at length with your mentor.