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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 directly 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's measurability through the _____ of a sound source displacing the air molecules around it.

- A. shaking
- B. vibration
- C. rubbing
- D. striking

3. Frequency in terms of waveform characteristics refers to:

- A. How loud a sound is
- B. The amplitude 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 Rhythm

5. Sound travels at roughly _____ miles per hour.

- A. 950-990
- B. 740-770
- C. 770-790
- D. 650-690

6. The tympanic membrane, also known as the _____, is a flap of thin tissue 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. Psychoacoustic 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 CD format for

- A. Analog, Data, Stereo, Reversible
- B. A Data, Data, Stereo, Reversible
- C. Analog, Data, Stereo, Reversible
- D. A Data, Data, Stereo, Reversible

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 waves when made up of two regions, _____ (high pressure region) and rarefactions (low pressure region).

- A. compression
- B. rarefaction
- C. compression
- D. rarefaction

13. A sound _____ occurs when two sounds close in frequency are played together. The result is an auditory phase interaction.

- A. beats
- B. masking
- C. psychoacoustics
- D. curve

14. The _____ is a small shape organ that contains two fine hairs connected to hair follicles that vibrate at a resonant frequency.

- A. impedance
- B. inductance
- C. mass
- D. resistance

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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