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Turn in Assignment for Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #1

Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #1 - Quiz

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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 Playline
5. Sound travels at roughly _____ miles per hour.
 A. 560-590
 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 the three bones in the inner ear.
 A. hammer
 B. outer ear
 C. ear drum
 D. skin flute

7. _____ is the study of how sounds are perceived by the brain.
- A. Acoustics
 - B. Psycho-realm 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. ADSR 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. secluded
13. Acoustic _____ occur(s) when two sounds close in frequency are played together. The result is a 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

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