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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 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

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