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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 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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