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Basic Audio Engineering - Chapter #1 Quiz

1. Atmospheric pressure refers to:
Your Answer: The region of space just prior to entering the earth's atmosphere.
2. Sound is made possible through the _____ of a sound source displacing the air molecules around it.
Your Answer: vibration
3. Frequency in terms of waveform characteristics refers to:
Your Answer: The perceived pitch of a sound
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.
Your Answer: Fundamental Frequency
5. Sound travels at roughly _____ miles per hour.
Your Answer: 740-770
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.
Your Answer: ear drum
7. _____ is the study of how sounds are perceived by the brain.
Your Answer: Psychoacoustics
8. Timbre refers to:
Your Answer: The harmonic frequency content that makes up the sound of a specific instrument.
9. ADSR stands for:
Your Answer: 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.
Your Answer: masking
11. Amplitude is the measure of _____ and is measured in _____.
Your Answer: frequency, Hertz
12. Sound pressure waves are made up of two regions, _____ (high pressure region) and rarefactions (low pressure region).
Your Answer: compression
13. Acoustic _____ occur(s) when two sounds close in frequency are played together. The result is an audible phase interaction.
Your Answer: beats
14. The _____ is a snail shaped organ that contains reed-like fibers connected to hair follicles that vibrate at a resonant frequency.
Your Answer: cochlea

15. _____ is the measure of the amount of compressions and rarefactions (complete cycles) that occur in 1 second of time.

Your Answer: Frequency