

***Practical Recording Techniques - The Step-by-Step
Approach to Professional Audio Recording 7th
edition Bartlett Test Bank***

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TEST BANK ANSWERS for "Practical Recording Techniques 6th Edition" by Bruce Bartlett and Jenny Bartlett

Chapter 1. The Recording Process

- 1) Live stereo recording is especially effective when you record _____.
b. A classical-music ensemble.
- 2) The sound of a live stereo recording depends mainly on _____.
c. The microphone choice and placement.
- 3) A live mix recording _____.
e. all of the above.
- 4) The main advantages of multitrack recording are _____.
e. all of the above
- 5) A recorder-mixer _____.
b. combines a multitrack recorder and a mixer in a single chassis.
- 6) Some advantages of a DAW are _____.
e. all of the above.
- 7) MIDI sequencing records _____.
c. your performance gestures
- 8) After you make a recording of any type, the end result is _____.
d. a mono, stereo, or surround recording.
- 9) The sound you get with a portable 2-track recorder is _____.

d. fairly distant.

Chapter 2. Sound and Psychoacoustics

10) A sound wave is _____.

a. a variation in air pressure at a point in the range 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

11) Sound pressure drops _____ dB each time the distance from the source doubles.

c. 6

12) Loud sounds have _____.

d. high amplitude

13) One thousand cycles per second is abbreviated _____.

a. 1 kHz

14) A high-pitched sound has a _____.

c. high frequency

15) If you combine two identical waves 180 degrees out of phase, what happens?

b. silence

16) A complex wave is made of _____.

a. fundamental frequencies and harmonics

17) Noise (in audio) is _____.

e. all of the above

18) The four parts of an envelope are _____.

b. attack, decay, sustain, release

19) Sounds with short envelopes _____.

e. all of the above.

20) The speed of sound is _____.

a. about 1 foot per millisecond.

21) An echo is _____.

b. a repetition of a sound more than 50 milliseconds after the original sound.

22) Reverberation is _____.

b. a series of echoes.

Chapter 3. Studio Acoustics

23) To reduce reverberation in a recording, _____.

e. all of the above.

24) Standing waves are worst in a _____ room.

b. cubical

25) To reduce outside noise coming into a studio, add _____ to the room.

c. weatherstripping and plywood.

Chapter 4. Signal characteristics of audio devices

26) Frequency response is _____.

a. a graph of level vs. frequency

27) If a device has a flat frequency response, it _____.

b. has no sound of its own.

28) Distortion results from _____.

c. clipping the signal.

29) Optimum signal level is _____.

d. far above noise but below clipping.

Chapter 5. Equipping your studio.

30) A mini studio records in _____ format.

b. mp3

31) A recorder-mixer combines two pieces of gear which are _____.

d. a multitrack recorder and a multi-channel mixer.

32) An advantage of a separate multitrack recorder and mixer is _____.

a. it's ideal for on-location recording

33) DAW stands for _____.

d. Digital Audio Workstation.

34) Three essential components for computer recording are _____.

b. a computer, audio interface, and recording software.

35) The function of an audio interface is _____.

c. to get audio into and out of your computer.

- 36) A USB microphone lets you _____.
b. omit an audio interface.
- 37) A control surface or controller _____.
a. can have as few as one fader.
- 38) A beat box is _____.
a. a sample player with pads.
- 39) What device converts sound into an electrical signal?
c. A microphone.
- 40) Phantom power can come from _____.
e. all of the above.
- 41) A direct box is used to _____.
d. connect an electric instrument to an XLR mic input.
- 42) Monitors include _____.
a. headphones and loudspeakers.
- 43) A balanced audio cable has _____.
b. two wires surrounded by a shield.
- 44) One type of unbalanced connector is _____.
b. mono phone plug
- 45) Can you plug an RCA plug into a phone jack?
c. Yes, with an adapter.

46) A guitar cord is an example of _____.

d. an unbalanced cable.

47) If you are connecting two devices which are "+4" and "-10", that means _____.

a. their operating levels are different.

48) Hum can be caused by _____.

e. all of the above.

49) A computer DAW includes _____.

a. a computer, recording software, and an audio interface

Chapter 6. Monitoring.

50) If your monitor speakers tend to be extra bassy, your mixes will tend to be _____.

b. thin or weak in the bass.

51) A good monitor speaker should sound _____.

c. accurate or neutral.

52) Nearfield monitors are used to _____.

a. reduce the effect of room acoustics on speaker sound.

53) An active monitor includes _____.

b. one or more power amplifiers.

54) A mirror in a control room can be used to _____.

a. locate surfaces where sound reflections can occur.

Chapter 1. The Recording Process

- 1) Live stereo recording is especially effective when you record _____.
 - a. A rock band.
 - b. A classical-music ensemble.
 - c. A heavy-metal band.
 - d. A conference.

- 2) The sound of a live stereo recording depends mainly on _____.
 - a. The brand of recorder you use.
 - b. The type of effects you use.
 - c. The microphone choice and placement.
 - d. The digital sampling rate.

- 3) A live mix recording _____.
 - a. uses several microphones.
 - b. can capture a concert from a PA mixer.
 - c. happens in real time as the musicians are playing.
 - d. requires another complete performance if a mistake is made.
 - e. all of the above.

- 4) The main advantages of multitrack recording are _____.
 - a. you can change effects after the recording session is done.
 - b. you can mix the tracks after the recording session is done.
 - c. you can overdub instruments and vocals one at a time to reduce leakage.
 - d. you can correct mistakes of one instrument without affecting other instruments' recordings.
 - e. all of the above

- 5) A recorder-mixer _____.

- a. combines a 2-track recorder and a mixer in a single chassis.
- b. combines a multitrack recorder and a mixer in a single chassis.
- c. is software that mixes several recordings together.
- d. is software that records several mixes.

6) Some advantages of a DAW are _____.

- a. easy ability to edit tracks.
- b. easy recall of mix settings.
- c. undo feature.
- d. ability to "construct" a song from repeating phrases.
- e. all of the above.

7) MIDI sequencing records _____.

- a. the sounds that you play on a synthesizer
- b. the sounds that your computer can play
- c. your performance gestures
- d. digital audio
- e. all of the above.

8) After you make a recording of any type, the end result is _____.

- a. embarrassing to the performers.
- b. an mp3 file.
- c. a wave file.
- d. a mono, stereo, or surround recording.

9) The sound you get with a portable 2-track recorder is _____.

- a. like a commercial record.
- b. good enough to release a CD.
- c. analog.
- d. fairly distant.

Chapter 2. Sound and Psychoacoustics

- 10) A sound wave is _____.
- a. a variation in air pressure at a point in the range 20 Hz to 20 kHz.
 - b. an audio signal
 - c. an electromagnetic wave in the air
 - d. a vibration of atoms
- 11) Sound pressure drops _____ dB each time the distance from the source doubles.
- a. 3
 - b. 10
 - c. 6
 - d. 1
- 12) Loud sounds have _____.
- a. high frequencies
 - b. low frequencies
 - c. low amplitude
 - d. high amplitude
- 13) One thousand cycles per second is abbreviated _____.
- a. 1 kHz
 - b. 1000 cy/sec
 - c. 1 kilocycles/sec
 - d. 1000 waves/sec
- 14) A high-pitched sound has a _____.
- a. high amplitude
 - b. irregular waveform
 - c. high frequency
 - d. wide waveform

15) If you combine two identical waves 180 degrees out of phase, what happens?

- a. nothing
- b. silence
- c. constructive interference
- d. beats

16) A complex wave is made of _____.

- a. fundamental frequencies and harmonics
- b. an irregular waveform
- c. an out-of-phase waveform
- d. several recordings mixed together

17) Noise (in audio) is _____.

- a. Undesired sound
- b. an irregular waveform
- c. often a hiss sound
- d. something that can be expressed in S/N
- e. all of the above

18) The four parts of an envelope are _____.

- a. First part, second part, third part, fourth part
- b. attack, decay, sustain, release
- c. outer edge, inner edge, top limit, bottom limit
- d. timbre, maximum, minimum, note shape

19) Sounds with short envelopes _____.

- a. have quick attacks.
- b. are transients.
- c. might be a guitar pluck or drum hit.
- d. are shorter than sounds with long envelopes.

e. all of the above.

20) The speed of sound is _____.

- a. about 1 foot per millisecond.
- b. 1800 feet per second.
- c. 1130 miles an hour.
- d. instantaneous.

21) An echo is _____.

- a. a delay.
- b. a repetition of a sound more than 50 milliseconds after the original sound.
- c. a smooth decay of sound.
- d. something you hear in the mountains.

22) Reverberation is _____.

- a. a wiggly, pulsing sound
- b. a series of echoes.
- c. a delay.
- d. acoustic absorption.

Chapter 3. Studio Acoustics

23) To reduce reverberation in a recording, _____.

- a. Mike close.
- b. Record direct.
- c. Add absorption to the room.
- d. Use bass traps.
- e. all of the above.

24) Standing waves are worst in a _____ room.

- a. big

- b. cubical
- c. small
- d. long

25) To reduce outside noise coming into a studio, add _____ to the room.

- a. foam or carpet.
- b. windows.
- c. weatherstripping and plywood.
- d. different noise.

Chapter 4. Signal characteristics of audio devices

26) Frequency response is _____.

- a. a graph of level vs. frequency
- b. a chart showing how frequently mixers respond to signals.
- c. timbre
- d. a graph of a microphone.

27) If a device has a flat frequency response, it _____.

- a. sounds "flat" or dull.
- b. has no sound of its own.
- c. is too low in pitch.
- d. introduces a coloration to the sound.

28) Distortion results from _____.

- a. Using old recording equipment.
- b. Using high power amplifiers.
- c. clipping the signal.
- d. turning the signal up loud.
- e. all of the above.

29) Optimum signal level is _____.

- a. as high as possible.
- b. 0 dB.
- c. -10 dB.
- d. far above noise but below clipping.

Chapter 5. Equipping your studio.

30) A mini studio records in _____ format.

- a. wave
- b. mp3
- c. stereo
- d. usb

31) A recorder-mixer combines two pieces of gear which are _____.

- a. a digital recorder mixed with an analog recorder.
- b. a mixer which records the audio.
- c. a 2-track recorder and a 2-track mixer.
- d. a multitrack recorder and a multi-channel mixer.

32) An advantage of a separate multitrack recorder and mixer is _____.

- a. it's ideal for on-location recording
- b. easier connections.
- c. it omits mic preamps.
- d. lighter weight.
- e. all of the above.

33) DAW stands for _____.

- a. Digital Audio Waveform.
- b. Decibel Audio Wiring.

- c. Defined Auxiliary Weighting.
- d. Digital Audio Workstation.

34) Three essential components for computer recording are _____.

- a. an audio interface, recording software, and a CD burner.
- b. a computer, audio interface, and recording software.
- c. monitor speakers, microphone, and musical instrument.
- d. USB connection, FireWire connection, and IDE or SATA connection.

35) The function of an audio interface is _____.

- a. to play music on your computer.
- b. to match impedances.
- c. to get audio into and out of your computer.
- d. to interface audio with a multitrack recorder.
- e. all of the above.

36) A USB microphone lets you _____.

- a. record music on your computer without recording software.
- b. omit an audio interface.
- c. record with a uniform signal booster.
- d. mix a microphone with a musical instrument.

37) A control surface or controller _____.

- a. can have as few as one fader.
- b. is the same as an audio mixer.
- c. might lead to repetitive stress syndrome.
- d. is for MIDI rather than audio.

38) A beat box is _____.

- a. a sample player with pads.
- b. a percussion instrument that you beat on.

- c. a mixer.
- d. a brand of monitor speaker.

39) What device converts sound into an electrical signal?

- a. A loudspeaker.
- b. Headphones.
- c. A microphone.
- d. An XLR to USB adapter.

40) Phantom power can come from _____.

- a. A mixer.
- b. a phantom power supply.
- c. an audio interface.
- d. a guitar amp with phantom power built in.
- e. all of the above.

41) A direct box is used to _____.

- a. direct a signal where you want it to go.
- b. provide a direct connections to a microphone.
- c. connect a microphone to an XLR mic input.
- d. connect an electric instrument to an XLR mic input.

42) Monitors include _____.

- a. headphones and loudspeakers.
- b. compressors and limiters.
- c. level controllers and indicators.
- d. warning devices for excessive level.

43) A balanced audio cable has _____.

- a. identical connectors on both ends.
- b. two wires surrounded by a shield.

- c. a fiber optic cable material.
- d. one wire surrounded by a shield.

44) One type of unbalanced connector is _____.

- a. XLR
- b. mono phone plug
- c. stereo phone plug
- d. AES-EBU

45) Can you plug an RCA plug into a phone jack?

- a. No.
- b. Yes.
- c. Yes, with an adapter.
- d. Sometimes - it depends on the model.

46) A guitar cord is an example of _____.

- a. music.
- b. a strap for wearing a guitar.
- c. a balanced cable.
- d. an unbalanced cable.

47) If you are connecting two devices which are "+4" and "-10", that means _____.

- a. their operating levels are different.
- b. one is newer than the other.
- c. nothing.
- d. they cannot be connected.

48) Hum can be caused by _____.

- a. power wiring.
- b. a ground loop.
- c. unbalanced connections.

- d. SCR dimmers.
- e. all of the above.

49) A computer DAW includes _____.

- a. a computer, recording software, and an audio interface
- b. a reverb unit and a DVD burner.
- c. a built-in microphone so you can record on your computer.
- d. backup software
- e. all of the above

Chapter 6. Monitoring.

50) If your monitor speakers tend to be extra bassy, your mixes will tend to be _____.

- a. extra bassy.
- b. thin or weak in the bass.
- c. extra trebly
- d. strong and powerful sounding.

51) A good monitor speaker should sound _____.

- a. pleasant.
- b. extra strong in the bass and treble.
- c. accurate or neutral.
- d. like a much bigger speaker.
- e. all of the above.

52) Nearfield monitors are used to _____.

- a. reduce the effect of room acoustics on speaker sound.
- b. play music over headphones.

- c. observe computer waveforms.
- d. amplify music.

53) An active monitor includes _____.

- a. a preamp.
- b. one or more power amplifiers.
- c. an extra woofer.
- d. a protection circuit.

54) A mirror in a control room can be used to _____.

- a. locate surfaces where sound reflections can occur.
- b. read the computer monitor screen more easily.
- c. block unwanted sound from the speakers.
- d. increase sound levels.

55) Monitor speakers should be placed _____.

- a. at ear height.
- b. on stands behind the console.
- c. as far apart as you're sitting from them.
- d. away from the corners.
- e. all of the above.

56) If you listen to your mixes very loudly, the mix is likely to sound _____ on other playback systems.

- a. loud
- b. weak in the bass
- c. quiet
- d. strong in the bass

57) For best results, listen to your mixes on _____.

- a. monitor speakers
- b. headphones