1. This microphone design features ruggedness and no power to operate.

2. A transducer that converts acoustic energy into electrical energy.

3. A term used when high frequency sound waves are blocked by an object.

4. What the ports on the sides of some microphones accomplish.

5. A switch on a condenser microphone to reduce the signal level between the capsule & the internal amplifier.

6. A change in low frequency out of a microphone do to a change in distance to the source.

7. A perceptual effect of listening to music played back at different volumes.

8. When the acoustic sound intensity is doubled the increase in decibels is:

9. Know the localization cues.

10. The approximate amount of time required for a sound wave in air to travel one foot.

11. Do omni-directional microphones exhibit proximity effect?

12. What are the advantages of a balanced microphone cable?

13. What is 0 db SPL defined as?

14. What is a microphone accessory that isolates vibration entering the mic stand from the microphone body.

15. What is the most fragile of the design types?

16. What is a graphical representation of how a microphone output changes with sound frequencies in is called?

17. What is the term for a short duration audio signal.

18. What is Phantom power?

19. What defines whether a recording is stereo or not?

20. What is another term for bi-directional?