
Question: 1.

What correctly describes the term "half duplex" as it refers to audio in a videoconference?

- A. Only one site of a conference is heard at any given time.
- B. Only one person at a time is heard speaking from any given room.
- C. Only one site of a conference is allowed to speak at any given time.
- D. Only one person at a time is allowed to speak in a given room attending a conference.

Answer: A

Question: 2.

Which device connects to mic-level input?

- A. an amplifier
- B. a microphone
- C. an audio mixer
- D. a sound pressure meter

Answer: B

Question: 3.

Which describes frequency response?

- A. The ability to determine frequency content of a signal.
- B. The ability of a device to respond to amplitude changes.
- C. The ability of a circuit to define operating frequency limits.
- D. The ability of a device to operate within defined frequency limits.

Answer: D

Question: 4.

Which describe the role room acoustics play regarding acoustic echo cancellation? (Select 2 answers.)

- A. People moving around in a room change the acoustic paths presented to a microphone.
- B. Fans, heaters, and air conditioners add background noise to the room, changing the room acoustic paths.
- C. Hard room surfaces act as reflectors for sound, causing multiple acoustic paths from loudspeaker to microphone.
- D. Heavy drapes and acoustic absorbers remove acoustic paths and therefore cause problems for acoustic echo cancellers.

Answer: AC

Question: 5.

Which describe training as it applies to Acoustic Echo Cancellers (AEC)? (Select 2 answers.)

- A. Training occurs regardless of the events occurring in a given room.
- B. Training is independent of room audio components and gain settings.
- C. Training is the process by which an AEC adapts to the room acoustic system.
- D. Training can be accomplished through an explicit process such as white noise or pink noise.

Answer: CD

Question: 6.

Which correctly describes reverberation and echo? (Select 2 answers.)

- A. Echo is a coherent, distinct carry-on of sound.
- B. Reverberation is irrelevant to conferencing audio.
- C. Reverberation is long, distinct acoustic reflections.
- D. Reverberation is an incoherent, diffuse carry-on of sound.
- E. Echo is short, diffuse acoustic reflections that linger after the original sound has stopped.

Answer: AD

Question: 7.

What does Automatic Gain Control (AGC) do? (Select 2 answers.)

- A. It turns up the volume to the far-end.
- B. It selects among multiple microphones.
- C. It turns down the volume to the far-end.
- D. It builds the volume to the near-end microphone.

Answer: AC

Question: 8.

What correctly describes echo as it relates to acoustic echo cancellations?

- A. The sound one hears when the far-end is talking and one tries to talk at the same time.
- B. The sound of the room reverberation as picked up by the local microphones, amplified and returned to the far-end.
- C. The result of sound bouncing off the walls in the room caused by the person speaking in that room being picked up by the microphones.
- D. The sound of the far-end being returned to themselves, caused by the room microphones picking up the audio from the room loudspeakers.

Answer: D

Question: 9.

What allows you to detect audio distortion? (Select 2 answers.)

- A. audible sound quality
- B. measured audio signal level
- C. measured background noise level
- D. digital signal processor clock level

Answer: AB

Question: 10.

How is noise measured? (Select 2 answers.)

- A. by volume
- B. by distance
- C. by amplitude
- D. by impedance

Answer: AC