

# USING A VOCAL MICROPHONE LIVE

## COMMON TERMS IN THIS VIDEO



### WINDSCREEN (POP FILTER)

Can stop pops or plosives that cause distortion, from entering the microphone.



### FOLDBACK OR MONITOR SPEAKER

A speaker that is used just for the singer or musician to hear themselves, does not normally face towards the audience.



### CARDIOID

The shape of the pick up area of a microphone, similar to a heart shape.



### SWEET SPOT

The place where the singer is near the microphone where the sound is best.



### PROXIMITY EFFECT

Getting too much bass from being too close to the microphone.



### FEEDBACK

When sound loops between speaker and microphone, causing a high pitched annoying sound, often caused by the microphone being too close to a speaker, too loud in the monitor, or being held incorrectly.



### SOUND CHECK

When we check our performance volume before the show so the sound engineer knows what we are going to sound like.

## HINTS & SAFETY

- » Watch the video and try holding the mic different ways to hear the difference in the sound.
- » Keep 2 finger spaces between your mouth and the microphone.
- » Hold the microphone tightly and in the middle of its body, not over its pick up area.
- » Do not point the microphone into or near the foldback speaker or move in front of the house speakers. This usually creates feedback which may damage the equipment or even your ears or the audience's ears.
- » During sound check, make sure you are singing as loudly as you will when performing. This gives the sound engineer the best idea of what you're going to do and how you want to sound.



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