

FBQ1: _____ is general studio lighting with the use of fill light.

Answer: Base lighting

FBQ2: _____ perform a function of magnifying voice of artist as far as programme production is concerned.

Answer: Microphones

FBQ3: _____ kind of microphone can be directed at voices from different directions at the same time.

Answer: Bi-directional microphone

FBQ4: _____ is equipped with faders, equalisers, various buttons and switches, which are used to regulate and modulate signals.

Answer: Console

FBQ5: Writing for the ear especially is one of the biggest differences between _____ and other media.

Answer: Broadcasting

FBQ6: _____ are two principal media of broadcast.

Answer: Radio and television

FBQ7: _____ is an audio medium as such the writer has to do his or her work in a manner that the pictures are imprinted on the minds of the audience members.

Answer: Radio

FBQ8: The acronym CNN means _____

Answer: Cable News Network

FBQ9: _____ are the goals to be achieved in any broadcast assignment.

Answer: Programme objectives

FBQ10: Reese et al (2006) say the console board has _____ primary functions

Answer: Three

FBQ11: _____ are the vehicle through which the station's objectives are interpreted to the audience.

Answer: Programmes

FBQ12: According to BBC Dictionary (1992) _____ is the art of planning the best way to achieve something.

Answer: Strategy

FBQ13: _____ is aimed at determining the effectiveness of a programme.

Answer: Programme evaluation

FBQ14: Human society grew from _____ to modernity.

Answer: Dark ages

FBQ15: _____ built the first radio factory in Britain and worked on this invention to produce electromagnetic impulses.

Answer: Guglielmo Marconi

FBQ16: The history of radio dates back to _____ century.

Answer: 19th

FBQ17: In _____ military formations in America began to manufacture transmitters for broadcasting and communication generally.

Answer: 1898

FBQ18: _____ was introduced in Nigeria as a wired system.

Answer: Radio

FBQ19: The main duty of the radio relay stations was to carry _____, with just one hour left for local programmes.

Answer: BBC programmes

FBQ20: Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation was established in _____

Answer: 1957

FBQ21: There are _____ types of radio ownership in Nigeria.

Answer: Two

FBQ22: _____ signals are received even in the remoteness area of coverage as it overcome air and other barriers.

Answer: Radio

FBQ23: According to Dominick (2002), _____ personalises the news.

Answer: Radio

FBQ24: One of the fundamental objectives of national programme is to reflect the federal _____ in the programme

Answer: Character

FBQ25: It is mandatory and in the public interest that all state government-owned _____ stations hook-up to the national network service during the national news bulletin.

Answer: Broadcasting

FBQ26: _____ is one of the principal means of disseminating information to both rural based and urban based populace in a given society.

Answer: Radio

FBQ27: The various types of radio programmes are referred to as programme _____.

Answer: Format

FBQ28: Broadcast _____ production is not a one man affair.

Answer: Programme

FBQ29: Audiences usually hold a station in high esteem if its _____ can hold their attention.

Answer: Programmes

FBQ30: Documentary comes from the word _____.

Answer: Document

FBQ31: _____ is a type of documentary based on the lives of heroes or those who have achieved one thing or the other in the society.

Answer: Biographical documentary

FBQ32: _____ is an educative documentary in nature. The actor's motive is to highlight or demonstrate the effects of a wrong act.

Answer: Docu-drama

FBQ33: _____ is an extended news story which gives more depth to events.

Answer: Feature

FBQ34: Owuamalam (2007), defined broadcast programme _____ as group of individuals who converge at certain points where television or radio sets are placed, in order to satisfy a purpose.

Answer: Audience

FBQ35: Akinfeleye (1987), defined _____ as an account of unusual events which is more or less compel reporting.

Answer: News

FBQ36: Radio is referred to as the _____ because the sound that emerges from this medium is consumed through the ear and not the eye.

Answer: Blind medium

FBQ37: _____ means production is not going on at the moment.

Answer: Off-air

FBQ38: With the advent of modern technology in broadcasting, radio hand signals no longer play a major role. True or false

Answer: True

FBQ39: In radio broadcasting, there are universal hand signals. True or false

Answer: False

FBQ40: Feature deals principally with facts rather than opinion and is usually not perishable. True or false

Answer: True

FBQ41: Broadcast programmes, especially news, should be in _____ tense.

Answer: Active

FBQ42: Broadcast writing is a bit less formal than _____ writing.

Answer: Print

FBQ43: Avoid acronyms in broadcasting as they cause more _____.

Answer: Confusion

FBQ44: Tuggle et al (2001) say that, in broadcast reporting, reporters do not use _____ style in writing news stories.

Answer: Inverted pyramid

FBQ45: Criteria that assist in deciding news, that is, what to publish or broadcast is called _____.

Answer: News values

FBQ46: _____ means events and situations in one's community tend to be more newsworthy than events that take place far away.

Answer: Proximity

FBQ47: _____ is the process/place of collecting raw information from various sources to be reported as news.

Answer: News beat

FBQ48: Out of town or out of country reporters are called _____.

Answer: Correspondents

FBQ49: Broadcast _____ has to be respectful and cheerful to the audience.

Answer: Presenter

FBQ50: _____ men or persons are charged with the responsibility of presenting programmes such as discussions, interviews and talk shows.

Answer: Anchor

MCQ1: Broadcast messages are transformed into electronic signals in the _____.

Answer: Studio

MCQ2: Electromagnetic waves are moved at great speed through the _____.

Answer: Antenna

MCQ3: Broadcast programmes can be _____.

Answer: All of the above

MCQ4: Radio and television production team consists the following except _____:

Answer: Coach

MCQ5: In broadcasting, _____ is vital concerning ideas for programmes

Answer: Experience

MCQ6: _____ makes human beings initiate programmes

Answer: Knowledge

MCQ7: All broadcast programmes are expected to have their _____.

Answer: Objectives

MCQ8: Which of the following elements is insignificant to programme production?

Answer: Insertion

MCQ9: In 1866, radio signals were transmitted from England to America

Answer: Without wires

MCQ10: The first development in television as we see today was between 1948 and

Answer: 1962

MCQ11: The period 1953 to 1960 was regarded as the Golden Age of _____

Answer: Television

MCQ12: Television is an _____ medium

Answer: Audio-visual

MCQ13: British colonial government under the department of _____ started radio in Nigeria with introduction of RDS in 1933.

Answer: Post and Telegraphs

MCQ14: The acronym RDS means _____.

Answer: Radio Distribution System

MCQ15: The Nigerian Broadcasting Service (NBS) was established in _____.

Answer: 1950

MCQ16: While the Ibadan radio station was commissioned in 1939, the Kano station was commissioned in _____

Answer: 1944

MCQ17: In radio broadcasting, the acronym sw means _____.

Answer: Short Wave

MCQ18: The NBS began radio broadcast in Lagos, Kaduna, Ibadan, Enugu and

_____.
Answer: Kano

MCQ19: At the moment, each state in Nigeria at least owns and operates _____.

Answer: One radio station

MCQ20: In Nigeria, television broadcasting was started by _____ government.

Answer: Regional

MCQ21: Eastern regional government established its own television station on _____.

Answer: October 1, 1960

MCQ22: The aim of establishing first regional television stations was for _____.

Answer: Formal and non-formal education

MCQ23: Degree No. 38 of 1992 deregulated _____ in Nigeria.

Answer: Broadcasting

MCQ24: Deregulation paved the way for _____ ownership of electronic media.

Answer: Private

MCQ25: National Broadcasting Commission was established by _____.

Answer: Decree No.38 of 1992

MCQ26: Early television stations abandon their initial aims and went _____.

Answer: Commercial

MCQ27: Deregulation of electronic media took place during _____ administration.

Answer: Military

MCQ28: Which of the following Nigerian leaders deregulated electronic media?

Answer: Ibrahim Babangida

MCQ29: In public broadcast stations, _____ dictates what should be broadcast and what should not.

Answer: Government

MCQ30: Government-owned or controlled broadcast media have become _____ of government policies.

Answer: Praise singers

MCQ31: Which of the following capture and retain audience in broadcasting?

Answer: Programme quality and delivery

MCQ32: Deregulation can achieve all of the following except _____.

Answer: None of the options

MCQ33: In Nigeria, ownership and control of broadcast media were left in the hands of both federal and state governments until 1992.

Answer: True

MCQ34: Broadcast materials are copyrighted to ensure their _____.

Answer: Protection

MCQ35: Broadcasting as an industry can be defined as an establishment principally meant to _____ the audience.

Answer: All of the options

MCQ36: The _____ in the broadcast station come together and use materials to produce programmes:

Answer: Persons

MCQ37: Broadcasting should be designed to accomplish all the following except _____.

Answer: Segregation of the society

MCQ38: Can broadcasting be regarded as an industry?

Answer: Yes

MCQ39: In broadcast programming, ideas usually translate into _____.

Answer: Programmes

MCQ40: All but one of following can be ways to own broadcast media in Nigeria.

Answer: Private and government ownership

MCQ41: Coherent and orderly arrangement of _____ result into meaningful

broadcast content.

Answer: Ideas

MCQ42: Does experience help in coming up with programme ideas in broadcasting?

Answer: Yes

MCQ43: One of these statements is false:

Answer: The audience do not appreciate a programme if it appeals to them

MCQ44: Who among the following stimulate and retain audience interest in a programme?

Answer: Producer

MCQ45: _____ are used in narrating stories and to meet desired effect in broadcast programming.

Answer: Animations

MCQ46: _____ are those facilities installed in broadcast stations for recording of programmes and live broadcast.

Answer: Equipment

MCQ47: _____ is one of the most important equipment for broadcast programme production without which production cannot hold.

Answer: Camera

MCQ48: The monochrome camera has _____ pick-up tube

Answer: One

MCQ49: The monochrome camera is also called _____ camera

Answer: Black-and-white

MCQ50: According to Warritay (1986), there are basically three types of lighting; base lighting, model lighting and_____.

Answer: Effects lighting