

Question FBQ1 : Broadcasting is an entirely _____means of communication

Answer: Electronic

Question FBQ2 : broadcasting it uses electronic technology to_____, distribute and decode messages

Answer: Encode

Question FBQ3 : ____ the transmission of television and sometimes radio signals directly into the home by means of coaxial cable

Answer: cable-casting

Question FBQ4 : _____the transmission of special interest programmes to much smaller audience

Answer: Narrowcasting

Question FBQ5 : Radio is a medium for sending and receiving messages through the air using _____waves

Answer: Electronic

Question FBQ6 : _____ sound to explain the visuals presented on the screen. It addresses the emotion and intellect in a remarkable way

Answer: Television

Question FBQ7 : Broadcasting started in Nigeria in the year

Answer: 1932

Question FBQ8 : What year was the Radio distribution service (rediffusion) was commissioned in Lagos ?

Answer: 1935

Question FBQ9 : Sir John Stuart Macpherson commissioned the Nigerian Broadcasting _____

Answer: Services

Question FBQ10 : Deregulation of the media in Nigeria began in the year_____

Answer: 1992

Question FBQ11 : _____is any means by which a thought is transferred from one person to another

Answer: Communication

Question FBQ12 : NBS transformed to Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation an act of parliament on April 1, _____

Answer: 1957

Question FBQ13 : Many variables are involved, and therefore account for communication being regarded as a _____

Answer: Process

Question FBQ14 : The process of communication always involves the sender, the message/information, the _____ and the receiver

Answer: Medium

Question FBQ15 : Communication as a process involving many interrelated parts, all the parts are expected to _____harmoniously for the purpose of communication to be achieved

Answer: Work

Question FBQ16 : _____ is a technical term that refers to the person who initiates the exchange of idea/information

Answer: Sender

Question FBQ17 : In communication the sender must always use the basic skills in speaking and writing interpreted as the _____principle

Answer: KISS

Question FBQ18 : In communication process the attitude of understanding by the sender can serve as a motivating factor to the _____

Answer: Receiver

Question FBQ19 : The adoption of the formative _____ procedure will provide a sender the needed feedback on the receiver's performance

Answer: Evaluation

Question FBQ20 : _____the receiver on specific points during presentation is one way find out whether the communication process is effective or not

Answer: Questioning

Question FBQ21 : The decoder is the sender of the message. True or false _____?

Answer: False

Question FBQ22 : For effective communication to take place, the decoder should be informed. True or False _____?

Answer: False

Question FBQ23 : Anything that carries the message to the receiver is a _____

Answer: Channel

Question FBQ24 : _____in communication is a technical term for all forms of obstacles which conspire to reduce the fidelity of communication

Answer: Noise

Question FBQ25 : _____ Noise is form of disturbances to the communication process arising from health on the part of the sender and/or the receiver is referred to as the physiological noise

Answer: Physiological

Question FBQ26 : Any unfavourable state of the mind of the sender and/or the receiver is known as _____ noise

Answer: Psychological

Question FBQ27 : Poor preparation sources of communication noise especially on the part of the Sender. True or False _____

Answer: True

Question FBQ28 : Insensitivity to the receiver and a host of others is not a source of noise. True or false

Answer: False

Question FBQ29 : When a word is mispronounced or misused is known as _____ noise

Answer: Semantic

Question FBQ30 : _____ is a technical term which refers to the available facts collected to determine the effectiveness or otherwise of the interaction between the sender and the receiver during communication process

Answer: Feedback

Question FBQ31 : Educational media can be grouped according to the senses they stimulate. True or False _____

Answer: True

Question FBQ32 : Media in education provides a common framework of _____ experience

Answer: Learning

Question FBQ33 : In presentation the ability to pronounce words distinctly and clearly is known as _____

Answer: Diction

Question FBQ34 : Clarity of meaning is the essence of good _____ in every presentation

Answer: Diction

Question FBQ35 : As much as possible, tribal or foreign accents should be avoided in broadcasting. True or False _____

Answer: True

Question MCQ1 : When wrong _____ofcommunication is used, communication will be impaired

Answer: channel

Question MCQ2 : _____ is one of the ways of setting the right mood during presentation

Answer: Use a Song

Question MCQ3 : The ability of the presenter to make frequent _____ with the camera lens in television or a mental delivery of aural contact through the choice of words in radio can achieve the desired effect

Answer: eye contact

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Answer: Charisma

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Answer: directs

Question MCQ7 : _____ of presentation are those things that the presenter has to acquire, possess and exhibit in the performance of his or her job so that he or she would be accepted and believed by the audience.

Answer: Principles

Question MCQ8 : _____ as the transmission of education programmes through radio waves from a television or radio station or any other broadcast device, to the audience in far and near places

Answer: educational broadcasting

Question MCQ9 : _____ broadcasting, that is, programming geared towards providing general information and informal education largely addressed to adults.

Answer: Extensive educational

Question MCQ10 : _____ Educational Broadcasting is a process of harnessing television to the formal educational system

Answer: Intensive

Question MCQ11 : The first major breakthrough in educational broadcasting was the establishment of (NETC)

Answer: National Educational Technology Centre (NETC)

Question MCQ12 : The NETC was established in

Answer: 1984

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Answer: Realism

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Question MCQ15 : _____ is when radio brings into classrooms expertise and authority in<br clear="all"/>subject matters

Answer: Authenticity

Question MCQ16 : ____ is not a category of Educational broadcasting

Answer: Children in Urban Communities

Question MCQ17 : One of the Importance of Educational Broadcasting for Children is that it ____

Answer: helps in the Childs Phonic education

Question MCQ18 : Educational broadcasting for children facilitates _____ experience

Answer: Learning

Question MCQ19 : _____ means the various ways through which education can appear on television for children

Answer: methods

Question MCQ20 : _____ one of the challenges of Broadcasting to Children

Answer: Audience analysis

Question MCQ21 : Experience-infused teaching is one of the _____ of Educational Broadcasting for the Adult Learners

Answer: challenges

Question MCQ22 : _____ is a method where a presenter introduces a particular topic which is then discussed by the audience

Answer: Talk-show

Question MCQ23 : In educational broadcasting _____ is one of the methods of reaching the Urban Communities Educationally

Answer: Drama

Question MCQ24 : The radio documentary makes use of _____ to make the documentary interesting to the listeners

Answer: embellishments

Question MCQ25 : In radio documentary, the musical breaks are used to address the issue of too much of _____

Answer: talking

Question MCQ26 : _____ documentary about the life and times of nation's heroes, their achievements, frustrations, their thought processes and the lives they affected they were alive

Answer: None of the option

Question MCQ27 : A documentary on marine engineering falls under the category of _____

Answer: Scientific documentary

Question MCQ28 : _____ is not one of the classification of documentary

Answer: docu-dram documentary

Question MCQ29 : The most conventional way to estimate the rural broadcasting systems relative stage of development is a _____ expressed as the average number of rural receivers available for every thousand persons in the are

Answer: receiver-to-population ratio

Question MCQ30 : _____ is a strategy for radio broadcasting through which broadcast is directed to an unorganised audience

Answer: Open broadcasting

Question MCQ31 : _____ strategy in broadcasting is used to teach<br clear="all"/>practical skills, cooperative and civic responsibility to rural communities

Answer: Radio study groups

Question MCQ32 : Radio rural forum is the broadcast strategy which makes use of radio with _____ and _____ for rural groups

Answer: discussion and decision

Question MCQ33 : The basic aim of _____ strategy in broadcasting is to offer fundamental, integral education which goes beyond mere reading, writing and cognitive skills and tries to change the passive and dependent attitude of the rural man

Answer: Radio schools

Question MCQ34 : Teaching Methods mean approaches to effective teaching that are _____ for an audience at a particular time for a particular purpose only to achieve the desired end

Answer: appropriate

Question MCQ35 : One of the advantages of _____ method of teaching is that cheap to operate as no special apparatus is needed

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