

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: Owumalam (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: Insertter

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