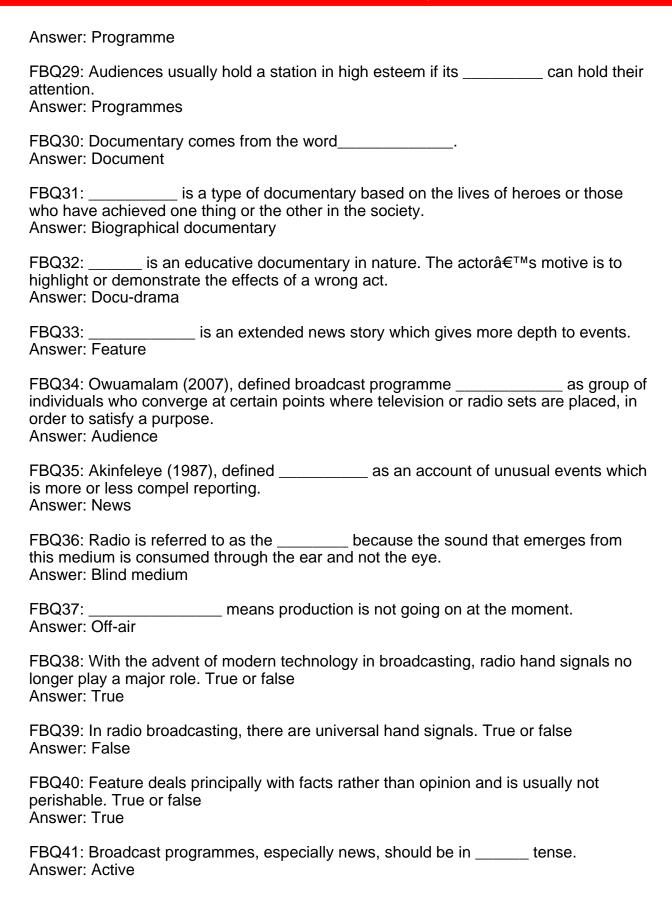
FBQ1: is general studio lighting with the use of fill light. Answer: Base lighting
FBQ2: perform a function of magnifying voice of artist as far as programme production is concerned. Answer: Microphones
FBQ3: kind of microphone can be directed at voices from different directions at the same time. Answer: 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.

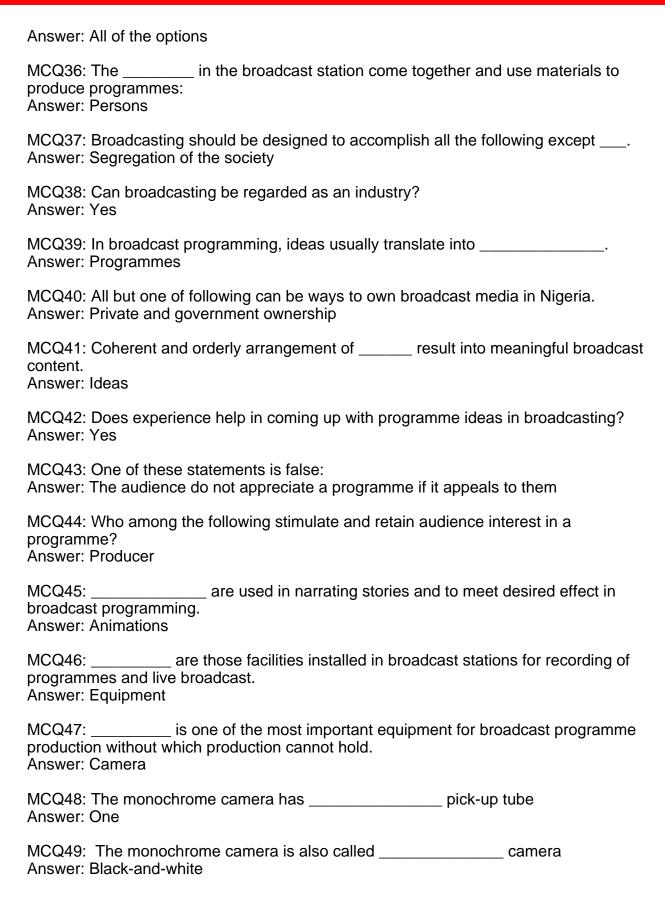
FBQ15: built the first radio factory in Britain and worked on this invention to produce electromagnetic impulses. Answer: Gugielmo Marconi
FBQ16: The history of radio dates back to century. Answer: 19th
FBQ17: In military formations in America began to manufacture transmitters for broadcasting and communication 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: 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: Inserter	
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	İ
Answer: 1962	
MCQ11: The period 1953 to 1960 was regarded as the Golden Age of	
MCQ12: Television is an medium Answer: Audio-visual	
MCQ13: British colonial government under the department of started ra in Nigeria with introduction of RDS in 1933. Answer: Post and Telegraphs	ıdio
MCQ14: The acronym RDS meansAnswer: 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 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 governmer Answer: Regional	nt.

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: Â 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.



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

Answer: Effects lighting