

FBQ1: A written piece for radio is called _____

Answer: Bulletin

FBQ2: A written piece for television is called _____

Answer: Script

FBQ3: The three basic and broad purposes of broadcasting include: information, education and -----

Answer: Entertainment

FBQ4: In broadcasting, the encoder is the _____

Answer: Source

FBQ5: Whatsoever impinges communication fidelity is called -----

Answer: Noise

FBQ6: In broadcasting, the ionosphere does not reflect standard broadcast frequencies well at what hours?

Answer: daylight hours

FBQ7: Broadcasting was deregulated in which year

Answer: 1992

FBQ8: Which region in Nigeria first experienced television broadcasting? _____

Answer: Western region

FBQ9: The first indigenous TV broadcasting station in Nigeria is _____

Answer: WNTV

FBQ10: In broadcasting, what is the opposite of noise?

Answer: Fidelity

FBQ11: ----- aids broadcasting by reflecting high frequencies waves and boosts long-distance night time reception of standard broadcast signals

Answer: The ionosphere

FBQ12: What medium would you consider most effective for mobilization of rural farmers?

Answer: Radio

FBQ13: Broadcast signal is not continuous but broken up into numbers and the signal consists of a series of on/off pulses which are bits of information in a binary-number code. What type of transmission is described above?

Answer: digital

FBQ14: The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) began broadcasting experiments in Nigeria in what year?

Answer: 1932

FBQ15: The coming together of audio, video, print, graphics and electronic text communication which now blurs the distinction between interpersonal and mass communication and between public and private communication is technically referred to as _____.

Answer: Media convergence

FBQ16: Who was the first Director-General of the Nigeria Broadcasting Service

Answer: T. W. Charmes

FBQ17: In what year was Nigeria Broadcasting Service (NBS) converted to Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation?

Answer: 1957

FBQ18: _____ was rejected and renamed NBC because it was seen merely as the colonial government's megaphone?

Answer: NBS

FBQ19: Which Constitutions first rejected centralization of broadcasting in Nigeria?

Answer: The Littleton Constitution of 1954

FBQ20: Which of the three defunct Nigerian regions pioneered television broadcasting in Nigeria?

Answer: The Western region

FBQ21: Which of the three defunct Nigerian regions pioneered radio broadcasting in Nigeria?

Answer: The Eastern region

FBQ22: The Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Service (ENBS) was renamed Radio Biafra from 1967 to _____

Answer: 1970

FBQ23: The Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria (BCNN) was introduced in what year?

Answer: 1962

FBQ24: In what year was the Broadcasting Organization of Nigeria (BON) set up?

Answer: 1973

FBQ25: State-owned Broadcasting Organizations of Nigeria (SOBON) was a brain-child of which Nigerian Republic?

Answer: Second

FBQ26: The Nigerian Television Service (NTS) which later metamorphosed into Nigerian Television Authority (NTA) first went on air in

Answer: 1972

FBQ27: The Nigerian Television Authority was established by the NTA Act of what year?

Answer: 1977

FBQ28: In what year was broadcasting deregulated in Nigeria?

Answer: 1992

FBQ29: What is the full meaning of The ITU?

Answer: International Telecommunication Union

FBQ30: The acronym "UHF" stands for what?

Answer: Universal High Frequency

FBQ31: What agency is charged with the responsibility of monitoring of sound media activities in relation to stipulated policies and in compliance with international best practices?

Answer: The Federal Ministry of Communication

FBQ32: _____ is the overall world body responsible for regulating communication policies

Answer: International Telecommunication Union

FBQ33: Who issues out licenses to broadcast outfits in Nigeria?

Answer: National Broadcasting Commission

FBQ34: What do we call a scenario where a company with the intention of broadcasting in a given area(s) seeks for license of operation beyond his area(s) of broadcast intention?

Answer: Overshot

FBQ35: The primary cause of stations (both radio and television) signals interference with one another is because some stations not operating within their _____

Answer: jurisdiction

FBQ36: The NCC issues two categories of telecom licence. They include:

Answer: Basic and Major

FBQ37: Who issue frequencies to both broadcast and telecommunication operators in Nigeria?

Answer: Nigerian Communication Commission

FBQ38: Any action or inaction constituting non-compliance with any provision of the code of the NBC on the part of broadcast operators is called a _____

Answer: breach

FBQ39: _____ is Nigeria's pioneer telecommunications services provider

Answer: NITEL

FBQ40: The process through which an electric current vibrates and reverses its direction of flow in a regular way resulting in an alternating current that helps generate radio waves is called _____

Answer: Oscillation

FBQ41: The area in which a radio station's signal is heard clearly because of sky wave proportion is referred to as -----

Answer: Skip Distance

FBQ42: An AM radio station is commonly allocated a width of only ----- KHZ

Answer: 10 KHZ

FBQ43: Another name for "Kilohertz" is -----

Answer: Kilocycle

FBQ44: What is the full meaning of "AM" as a portion of the electromagnetic spectrum?

Answer: Amplitude Modulation

FBQ45: How many frequencies are employed in quadraphonic FM?

Answer: Four

FBQ46: What would you consider the most important electronic equipment in a broadcast studio, without which transmission of programme signals is impossible?

Answer: Transmitter

FBQ47: Lavalier is an example of what?

Answer: Microphone

FBQ48: A camcorder is an example of -----

Answer: Cameras

FBQ49: Who coordinates all activities on the floor (studio or on- location site) and relays the cues from the director to the artiste?

Answer: Floor manager

FBQ50: The two most important sections in radio productions are ____ and control room

Answer: Studio

MCQ1: ----- best describes the transmission of open access signals from a radio or television source to receiving sets at home.

Answer: Broadcasting

MCQ2: A script is for television, as ----- is for radio.

Answer: Bulletin

MCQ3: Decoder can also be called -----

Answer: Receiver

MCQ4: In television scheduling in Nigeria, the day bloc from 4pm-6pm is called what?

Answer: Fringe time

MCQ5: What time is prime time in television scheduling in Nigeria?

Answer: 8pm-10pm

MCQ6: In radio scheduling, what do we call the day part between 12-2pm?

Answer: Mid-day drive

MCQ7: One of the following is NOT true of a television script

Answer: It is better to stick to the formal style than informal style

MCQ8: One of the following is not a generic function of the broadcast media

Answer: Entertainment

MCQ9: Which of the following is not a fundamental operation involved in using radio energy for communication?

Answer: The modulated signals must be detected at the sender's end

MCQ10: Which of these is situated within about 50 to 400 km above the surface of the earth?

Answer: The ionosphere

MCQ11: Which of the following belongs to the four ways of communication process as enunciated by Budd Hall?

Answer: Urban- Rural communication

MCQ12: Governments have often used radio and television as megaphones to exaggerate performance or make something out of nothing. This explains which of these functions of broadcasting?

Answer: Propaganda function

MCQ13: Which of these statements is FALSE of the ionosphere?

Answer: During night, the ionosphere does not reflect standard broadcast frequencies well

MCQ14: It transcends the boundaries of space and time, and also leaps across illiteracy barriers. Which of these media of mass communication is best described above?

Answer: Radio

MCQ15: One of these statements is UNTRUE about radio

Answer: Literacy is the prerequisite for consumption of radio contents.

MCQ16: Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of radio?

Answer: Radio appeals to the eyes and other human faculties, particularly the imagination

MCQ17: A complete television script contains the following, EXCEPT -----

Answer: Unspoken copy or monologue

MCQ18: Features of a standard television script include the following EXCEPT

Answer: Should always be written in Times New Roman font size

MCQ19: One of these was not among the objectives of the BBC in championing the development of broadcasting cause in her colonies?

Answer: To help the colonies develop like the British

MCQ20: Ability to combine sights and sound is an exclusive advantage of

Answer: Television

MCQ21: Which of these would you consider as the greatest communications mechanism ever designed and operated by man?

Answer: Television

MCQ22: Which medium of mass communication would you consider as the most glamorous?

Answer: Television

MCQ23: Which radio band is richest in music and entertainment?

Answer: FM

MCQ24: When did radio actually made its debut in Nigeria?

Answer: December 1, 1935

MCQ25: Two types of transmission can exist in both wired and over-the-air communication systems. They include ----- and -----

Answer: analog and digital

MCQ26: If you are approached to prescribe one singular medium that is most effective for mass mobilization, what would your answer be?

Answer: Radio

MCQ27: Which of these would you recommend to be done on a TV script to avoid confusion with spoken copy?

Answer: Capitalize

MCQ28: Which of these agencies allocates frequencies to broadcast stations?

Answer: NBC

MCQ29: When was the Western Nigeria Broadcasting Service (WNBS) established?

Answer: May, 1960

MCQ30: In what year was the Eastern Nigeria Broadcasting Service (ENBS) established?

Answer: 1960

MCQ31: The Northern Nigeria joined the bandwagon by setting up the Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria in what year?

Answer: 1962

MCQ32: Writing for television is called ----

Answer: Scripting

MCQ33: In what type of electronic transmission are the signals restricted and services exclusively available to only those who have decoders?

Answer: Narrow casting

MCQ34: Which radio network in Nigeria brands itself as the largest in Africa?

Answer: Radio Nigeria

MCQ35: All of these agencies regulate broadcasting in one form or the other EXCEPT

Answer: National Agency for Food Drug Administration and Control

MCQ36: A situation where a company with the intention of broadcasting between Lagos and Abuja but seeks for licence of operation between Lagos, Ibadan and Ife can best be described as what?

Answer: Overshot

MCQ37: Where is the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) headquarters located?

Answer: Geneva

MCQ38: One of these is NOT among the factors that affect the approval of broadcast equipment?

Answer: Ethnic and religious affiliations of the licence seeker

MCQ39: Which of these is the chief reason for stations signals interference with one another?

Answer: Failure to operate within allotted jurisdiction

MCQ40: When the signals of two stations interfere, what is the penalty for the station at fault?

Answer: The station could be closed down or equipment impounded.

MCQ41: The acronym "VHF" stands for what?

Answer: Very High Frequency

MCQ42: Which of these travels farthest and has the strongest reception in TV broadcasting?

Answer: VHF

MCQ43: One of these reports was associated with media development in Nigeria and English speaking West African countries.

Answer: The Turner-Bryon report

MCQ44: Very High Frequency (VHF) is reserved for ----- alone in Nigeria?

Answer: NTA

MCQ45: Which television stations use UHF for their transmission?

Answer: private and state government owned

MCQ46: The Nigerian Communication Commission (NCC) is modelled after the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) of which country?

Answer: The USA

MCQ47: Which body acts as the national regulatory authority for the telecommunication industry in Nigeria?

Answer: NCC

MCQ48: The laws guiding the FCC stipulates that a station must file a renewal application for how long before expiration of licence?

Answer: at least four months before expiration of a license

MCQ49: The Nigerian Communications Commission was established by Decree 75 of

Answer: 1992

MCQ50: Which of the following is not among the cardinal objectives of the FRCN?

Answer: To resist any pirate that may attempt to raise its ugly head against the National interest