



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science
(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-
accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the NAAC and ISO 9001:2008 Certified
CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

III BSC VISUAL COMUNICATION [2015 – 2018]
SEMESTER III
ALLIED: AUDIO PRODUCTION – 511C
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The Study of human perception of sound is called as _____

- A. (i) Psycho acoustics
- B. (ii) Acoustics
- C. (iii) Spatial Hearing
- D. (iv) Reverberation

ANSWER: A

2. The study of sound based on properties and quality of room is

- A. (i) Echo
- B. (ii) Psycho acoustics
- C. (iii) Reverb
- D. (iv) Acoustics

ANSWER: D

3. Above the human range of Hearing is called as

- A. (i) Infrasound
- B. (ii) Ultrasound
- C. (iii) Echo
- D. (iv) Reverb

ANSWER: B

4. BAK extension refers usually to what kind of file?

- A. Backup file .
- B. Audio file .
- C. Animation/movie file .
- D. MS Encarta document.

ANSWER: A

5. MPG extension refers usually to what kind of file? .

- A. Word Perfect Document file.
- B. MS Office document.
- C. Animation/movie file.
- D. Image file.

ANSWER: A

6. The human range of hearing is

- A. (i) 20 to 20000 Hz
- B. (ii) 50 to 20,000 Hz
- C. (iii) 2 to 2000 HZ
- D. (iv) 5 to 5000 Hz

ANSWER: A

7. How many radio stations were there under AIR, when India became independent?

- A. 10.

- B. 8.
- C. 6
- D. 9.

ANSWER: C

8. The National channel of AIR started functioning in the year _____.
- A. 1980.
 - B. 1988.
 - C. 1967.
 - D. 1979.

ANSWER: B

9. On which year was the Vividh Bharati service started?
- A. 1980.
 - B. 1960.
 - C. 1957.
 - D. 1990.

ANSWER: C

10. FM broadcast has a reach of _____ radius from the place of transmission.
- A. 90 km.
 - B. 80 km.
 - C. 50 km.
 - D. 70 km.

ANSWER: D

11. Organized broadcasting in India was started on which year?
- A. 1927.
 - B. 1942.
 - C. 1950.
 - D. 1965.

ANSWER: A

12. The Indian Broadcasting Service was formed in which year?
- A. 1927.
 - B. 1930.
 - C. 1946.
 - D. 1965.

ANSWER: B

13. The External Service Division of AIR was set up in which year? .
- A. 1929.
 - B. 1930.
 - C. 1939.
 - D. 1965

ANSWER: C

14. _____ allows you to speak to and hear someone in another room using a small internal mike in the mixing board.
- A. Intercom/Talkback.
 - B. Phone feed.
 - C. Tone Generator.
 - D. Remote starts.

ANSWER: A

15. . A device that generates a tone within the mixing board is _____.
- A. intercom/Talkback.
 - B. phone feed. .

- C. tone Generator.
- D. remote starts

ANSWER: C

16. _____ allows you to start other pieces of apparatus like recorders, turntables etc from the console.

- A. Intercom/Talkback.
- B. Phone feed. .
- C. Tone Generator.
- D. Remote starts

ANSWER: D

17. _____ control and shape signals coming into the board from outside sources.

- A. Input Modules.
- B. Output Modules.
- C. External Modules.
- D. Internal Modules.

ANSWER: A

18. _____ in a console cuts off a portion of the signals frequency range, usually on either the upper or the lower end.

- A. Solo.
- B. Fader.
- C. Input gain.
- D. Filter.

ANSWER: C

19. _____ in a console route the signal to any of the output modules.

- A. Panpot.
- B. Phone feed.
- C. Tone Generator.
- D. Fader.

ANSWER: A

20. _____ allows you to isolate and hear one channel, by muting all other channels with in the monitor system.

- A. Panpot.
- B. Phone feed.
- C. Solo.
- D. Fader

ANSWER: C

21. Regular beat is called as _____.

- A. tone.
- B. stress.
- C. pitch. .
- D. rhythm

ANSWER: D

22. Keeping the volume of the programme already on the air low and voicing the announcement is called as _____.

- A. superimpose.
- B. impose.
- C. fade in.
- D. dissolve.

ANSWER: A

23. For _____, a well modulated voice, proper diction, delivery, pitch, speed and rhythm are of prime importance.

- A. reporting.
 - B. presentation.
 - C. editing.
 - D. processing.
- ANSWER: B

24. Placement of items in a news bulletin is called as _____.

- A. bunching.
- B. munching.
- C. placing.
- D. crunching.

ANSWER: A

25. Written material offered for broadcast is _____.

- A. write ups.
- B. bunch.
- C. print.
- D. copy.

ANSWER: D

26. Improving the clarity and correctness of the copy by editing and rearrangement of the material is called as _____.

- A. copy editing.
- B. printing.
- C. publishing.
- D. processing.

ANSWER: A

27. Pages of press information or publicity sheet issued to draw attention towards an event is _____.

- A. copy.
- B. handouts.
- C. print outs.
- D. leads.

ANSWER: B

28. The first most important story in a news bulletin is _____.

- A. copy.
- B. handout.
- C. stringer.
- D. lead Story.

ANSWER: D

29. Self employed broadcaster who is not covered as regular staff and is paid by the item is _____.

- A. reporter.
- B. correspondent.
- C. stringer.
- D. editor.

ANSWER: C

30. Set of rules and guidelines to help the editors in producing a copy, which has consistency and reflects the style of the organization is _____.

- A. copy.
- B. handout.
- C. style Rules.
- D. journalese.

ANSWER: C

31. What is RFI?

- A. Radio Frequency Identifier.
- B. Radio Frequency Interface.
- C. Rational Frequency Identifier.
- D. Rational Frequency Interface.

ANSWER: B

32. What does MIDI stand for?

- A. Musical Instrument Digital Interface.
- B. Magnetic Instrument Digital Identical.
- C. Musical Instrument Digital identical.
- D. Musical Interface Digital Instrument.

ANSWER: A

33. Sounds are seen in a synthesizer as _____.

- A. Waves.
- B. Binary Digits.
- C. Compilation of numbers. .
- D. Hexa Decimals

ANSWER: C

34. Audio and video services can be divided into _____ broad categories.

- A. three.
- B. two.
- C. four.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

35. _____ audio/video refers to on-demand requests for compressed audio/video files.

- A. Streaming live.
- B. Streaming stored.
- C. Interactive.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

36. _____ audio/video refers to the broadcasting of radio and TV programs through the Internet.

- A. Interactive.
- B. Streaming live.
- C. Streaming stored.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

37. _____ audio/video refers to the use of the Internet for interactive audio/video applications.

- A. Interactive.
- B. Streaming live.
- C. Streaming stored.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

38. According to the Nyquist theorem, we need to sample an analog signal _____ times the highest frequency.

- A. three.
- B. two.
- C. four.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

39. In _____ encoding, the differences between the samples are encoded instead of encoding all the sampled values.

- A. predictive.
- B. perceptual.
- C. both a and b.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: C

40. _____ encoding is based on the science of psychoacoustics, which is the study of how people perceive sound.

- A. Predictive. .
- B. Perceptual.
- C. Both a and b.
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: C

41. _____ means changing the encoding of a payload to a lower quality to match the bandwidth of the receiving network.

- A. Translation.
- B. Mixing.
- C. Both a and b. .
- D. None of the above

ANSWER: A

42. _____ means combining several streams of traffic into one stream.

- A. Translation.
- B. Mixing.
- C. Both a and b.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

43. . _____ is not suitable for interactive multimedia traffic because it retransmits packets in case of errors.

- A. UDP.
- B. TCP.
- C. Both a and b.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

44. _____ is the protocol designed to handle real-time traffic on the Internet.

- A. TCP.
- B. UDP.
- C. RTP.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

45. RTP uses a temporary even-numbered _____ port.

- A. UDP.
- B. TCP.
- C. both a and b. .
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

46. _____ is a protocol for controlling the flow and quality of data.

- A. RTP.
- B. RTCP.
- C. UDP.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

47. RTCP uses an odd-numbered _____ port number that follows the port number selected for RTP.
- A. UDP.
 - B. TCP.
 - C. both a and b.
 - D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

48. _____ is an application protocol that establishes, manages, and terminates a multimedia session
- A. RIP.
 - B. SIP.
 - C. DIP.
 - D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

49. _____ is a standard to allow telephones on the public telephone network to talk to computers connected to the Internet.

- A. SIP.
- B. H.323.
- C. Q.991. .
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

50. A real-time video performance lasts 10 min. If there is jitter in the system, the viewer spends _____ minutes watching the performance.

- A. less than 10.
- B. more than 10.
- C. exactly 10.
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

51. A _____ shows the time a packet was produced relative to the first or previous packet.

- A. timestamp. .
- B. playback buffer.
- C. sequence number.
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

52. _____ are used to number the packets of a real-time transmission.

- A. Timestamp.
- B. Playback buffers.
- C. Sequence numbers.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: D

53. In a real-time video conference, data from the server is _____ to the client sites.

- A. unicast.
- B. multicast.
- C. broadcast.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

54. A _____ adds signals from different sources to create a single signal.

- A. time stamp.
- B. sequence number.
- C. mixer.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: B

55. A _____ changes the format of a high-bandwidth video signal to a lower quality narrow-bandwidth signal.

- A. timestamp.
- B. sequence number.
- C. translator.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: D

56. An RTP packet is encapsulated in _____.

- A. a UDP user datagram.
- B. a TCP segment.
- C. an IP datagram.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

57. When there is more than one source, the _____ identifier defines the mixer.

- A. synchronization source. .
- B. contributor.
- C. timestamp.
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: B

58. To receive ultrasound wave the membrane or the object must be

- A. (i) Fat
- B. (ii) Thin
- C. (iii) Long
- D. (iv) Short

ANSWER: B

59. Sound waves do not travel through _____.

- A. solids.
- B. liquids.
- C. gases.
- D. vacuum.

ANSWER: D

60. Who invented Radio?

- A. Gugleilmo Marconi.
- B. Alexander Marconi.
- C. peter Marconi.
- D. Jacob Marconi.

ANSWER: A

61. When a wave travels through a medium _____.

- A. particles are transferred from one place to another.
- B. energy is transferred in a periodic manner.
- C. energy is transferred at a constant speed.
- D. none of the above statements is applicable

ANSWER: C

62. The minimum distance between the source and the reflector, so that an echo is heard is approximately equal to _____.

- A. 10 m.
- B. 17 m.
- C. 34 m.
- D. 50 m.

ANSWER: B

63. Bats detect the obstacles in their path by receiving the reflected _____.

- A. Infrasonic waves.
- B. Radio waves.
- C. Electro-magnetic waves.
- D. Ultrasonic waves.

ANSWER: D

64. When sound travels through air, the air particles _____.

- A. vibrate along the direction of wave propagation.
- B. vibrate but not in any fixed direction.
- C. vibrate perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation.
- D. do not vibrate.

ANSWER: A

65. The relation between wave velocity 'v', frequency 'f', and wavelength 'l' is _____.

- A. Marconi.
- B. Nicola Tesla.
- C. Reginald Fessenden.
- D. Wright Brothers.

ANSWER: B

66. The frequency of a wave travelling at a speed of 500 ms^{-1} is 25 Hz. Its time period will be _____.

- A. 20 s.
- B. 0.05 s.
- C. 25 s.
- D. 0.04 s.

ANSWER: D

67. The amplitude of a wave is _____.

- A. the distance the wave moves in one second.
- B. the distance the wave moves in one time period of the wave.
- C. the maximum distance moved by the medium particles on either side of the mean position.
- D. the distance equal to one wave length.

ANSWER: C

68. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a musical sound?

- A. Pitch.
- B. Wavelength.
- C. Quality.
- D. Loudness.

ANSWER: B

69. Sound waves do not travel through _____.

- A. solids.
- B. liquids.
- C. gases.
- D. vacuum.

ANSWER: D

70. The physical quantity, which oscillates in most waves, is _____.

- A. mass.
- B. energy.
- C. amplitude.
- D. wavelength.

ANSWER: C

71. Sound waves are _____.

- A. longitudinal. .

- B. transverse.
- C. partly longitudinal and partly transverse.
- D. sometimes longitudinal and sometimes transverse

ANSWER: A

72. The frequency which is not audible to the human ear is _____.

- A. 50 Hz.
- B. 500 Hz.
- C. 5000 Hz.
- D. 50000 Hz.

ANSWER: D

73. The speed of sound in medium depends upon _____.

- A. amplitude.
- B. frequency.
- C. wavelength.
- D. properties of the medium.

ANSWER: D

74. Which of the following will remain unchanged when a sound wave travels in air or in water?

- A. Amplitude.
- B. Wavelength.
- C. Frequency.
- D. Speed

ANSWER: C

75. A sound source sends waves of 400 Hz. It produces waves of wavelength 2.5 m. The velocity of sound waves is _____.

- A. 100 m/s.
- B. 1000 m/s.
- C. 10000 m/s.
- D. 3000 km/s.

ANSWER: B

76. The time period of a vibrating body is 0.05 s. The frequency of waves it emits is _____.

- A. 5 Hz.
- B. 20 Hz.
- C. 200 Hz.
- D. 2 Hz.

ANSWER: B

77. A source of frequency of 500 Hz emits waves of wavelength 0.4 m, how long does the waves take to travel 600 m?

- A. 3 s.
- B. 6 s.
- C. 9 s.
- D. 12 s.

ANSWER: A

78. Sound and light waves both _____.

- A. have similar wavelength.
- B. obey the laws of reflection. .
- C. travel as longitudinal waves.
- D. travel through vacuum

ANSWER: B

79. The method of detecting the presence, position and direction of motion of distant objects by reflecting a beam of sound waves is known as _____.

- A. RADAR.
- B. SONAR.
- C. MIR.
- D. CRO.

ANSWER: B

80. The technique used by bats to find their way or to locate food is _____.

- A. SONAR.
- B. RADAR.
- C. Echolocation.
- D. Flapping.

ANSWER: C

81. Example for Ultrasound communication is

- A. (i) Elephant
- B. (ii) Dog
- C. (iii) Bat
- D. (iv) Fish

ANSWER: C

82. . An example for mechanical wave _____.

- A. radio wave.
- B. light wave.
- C. infrared radiation.
- D. sound wave.

ANSWER: D

83. Which of the following quantities is transferred during wave propagation?

- A. Speed.
- B. Mass.
- C. Matter.
- D. Energy.

ANSWER: D

84. If a vibrator strikes the water 10 times in one second, then the frequency of wave is _____.

- A. 10 Hz.
- B. 0.5 Hz.
- C. 5 Hz.
- D. 0.1 Hz.

ANSWER: A

85. Unit of wavelength is _____.

- A. Newton.
- B. Erg.
- C. Dyne.
- D. Angstrom.

ANSWER: D

86. The distance between a compression and the next rarefaction of a longitudinal wave is _____.

- A. 20.
- B. 21.
- C. 22.
- D. 23.

ANSWER: C

87. SI Unit of time period is _____.

- A. second.
- B. hour.

- C. minute.
- D. nanosecond.

ANSWER: A

88. The vibrations or the pressure variations inside the inner ear are converted into electrical signals by the _____.

- A. cochlea.
- B. tympanic membrane.
- C. pinna.
- D. anvil.

ANSWER: A

89. Vibrations inside the ear are amplified by the three bones namely the _____ in the middle ear. .

- A. hammer, anvil and stirrup.
- B. hammer, anvil and pinna.
- C. hammer, cochlea and stirrup.
- D. auditory bone,

ANSWER: A

90. The persistence of audible sound due to the successive reflections from the surrounding objects even after the source has stopped to produce that sound is called _____.

- A. reflection.
- B. echo.
- C. reverberation.
- D. rarefaction.

ANSWER: C

91. P-pops are best avoided by _____.

- A. speaking across the microphone .
- B. speaking very softly.
- C. avoiding all words with Ps and Bs.
- D. having a glass of water before you speak.

ANSWER: A

92. Bees which are not carrying honey fly with a flapping frequency of 440 Hz while those which are carrying honey fly with a flapping frequency of 300 Hz. The sound made by bees which are not carrying honey has _____.

- A. a lower pitch.
- B. a higher pitch.
- C. a smaller loudness.
- D. a greater loudness

ANSWER: B

93. The frequency of a sound wave is determined by _____.

- A. the speed of the wave.
- B. the source of the wave.
- C. the medium of the wave.
- D. the loudness of the wave.

ANSWER: A

94. Human hearing system is based on

- A. (i) Chemical Reaction
- B. (ii) Physical Movement
- C. (iii) None of the above
- D. (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

ANSWER: B

95. In a mini-concert of a rock band, a 120 dB sound intensity level is detected in the position of the front

row. In a room, if a speaker produces a sound of 100 dB intensity level, how many speakers would be needed to produce the same intensity level as that in the front row of the concert?

- A. 10.
- B. 20.
- C. 100.
- D. 200.

ANSWER: A

96. The loudness of a sound wave is determined by_____.

- A. its amplitude. .
- B. its frequency.
- C. its wavelength.
- D. the medium of the propagation of the sound.

ANSWER: B

97. A violin string is made to vibrate by a bow to produce a note. How to lower the pitch of the note?

- A. Decrease the amplitude of vibration of the string.
- B. Increase the amplitude of vibration of the string.
- C. Decrease the frequency of vibration of the string.
- D. Increase the frequency of vibration of the string.

ANSWER: C

98. When a sound wave propagates through a reflective object of size comparable to the wavelength of the sound, is _____.

- A. most of the wave is diffracted. d.
- B. most of the wave is refracted.
- C. most of the wave is reflected.
- D. none of the wave is diffracted

ANSWER: C

99. Microphone stands need adjusting only when_____.

- A. a. the speaker is soft spoken. .
- B. b. the speaker yells.
- C. c. the microphone is further than 6 from the speaker.
- D. d. the audience complains

ANSWER: A

100. If the sound system is not working, what should be checked?

- A. That it is plugged in and switched on.
- B. That the volume control is turned up.
- C. If a separate speaker is used, that it is connected.
- D. All of the above.

ANSWER: D

101. Most Wireless microphones use which type of battery?

- A. D cell.
- B. C cell.
- C. A.
- D. 9 volt.

ANSWER: C

102. An Omni directional microphone would be the first choice for_____.

- A. symphonic music.
- B. speeches given indoors. .
- C. speeches given outdoors.
- D. a speaker podium

ANSWER: C

103. Wireless microphone batteries should be replaced _____.

- A. Weekly .
- B. Before any important speech .
- C. Daily .
- D. Only after the microphone stops working.

ANSWER: B

104. To reduce risk of feedback, the best place to use a microphone is _____.

- A. directly in front of a loudspeaker. .
- B. alongside a loudspeaker. a loudspeaker
- C. only from the side of the stage.
- D. behind, or as far away as practical from

ANSWER: B

105. Microphones with Cardioid pattern are best used for _____.

- A. persons that talk very loudly.
- B. symphonic recording. .
- C. persons that have very soft voices.
- D. by speech presenters whenever possible

ANSWER: B

106. Miniature clip on microphones should ideally be placed _____.

- A. on a shirt lapel.
- B. as close to the mouth as possible.
- C. as close to waist as possible.
- D. in the center of the chest .

ANSWER: B

107. A good microphone working distance (between the microphone and mouth) is _____

- A. 4-6 inches.
- B. 1-2 inches.
- C. 7-10 inches.
- D. 2-3 inches.

ANSWER: D

108. When the frequency of a force applied to a system matches the natural frequency of vibration of the system, _____ occurs.

- A. pitch.
- B. Doppler effect.
- C. timbre.
- D. resonance.

ANSWER: D

109. The loudness of a sound wave is determined by:

- A. Amplitude.
- B. Frequency.
- C. Period.
- D. Wavelength.

ANSWER: A

110. When sound travels through air, the air particles _____.

- A. vibrate along the direction of wave propagation.
- B. vibrate but not in any fixed direction..
- C. vibrate perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation
- D. do not vibrate.

ANSWER: A

111. The number of times the wavelength occur in one second is called as _____

- A. (i) Wavelength
- B. (ii) Frequency
- C. (iii) Amplitude
- D. (iv) None of the above

ANSWER: B

112. TMP extension refers usually to what kind of file?

- A. Compressed Archive file.
- B. Image file.
- C. Temporary file.
- D. Audio file.

ANSWER: C

113. A dual-layer DVD is valued because it _____.

- A. Can hold more data.
- B. Contains a backup of the data stored.
- C. Uses a second layer to offer a speed increase.
- D. Creates alternative sound tracks.

ANSWER: A

114. What frequency range is the High Frequency band?

- A. 100 kHz .
- B. 1 GHz .
- C. 30 to 300 MHz .
- D. 3 to 30 MHz.

ANSWER: C

115. What does AM mean?

- A. Angelo marconi .
- B. Anno median .
- C. Amplitude modulation .
- D. Amperes.

ANSWER: C

116. Frequency range is said to be the High when the frequency range is?

- A. 100 kHz .
- B. 1 GHz .
- C. 30 to 300 MHz .
- D. 3 to 30 MHz.

ANSWER: C

117. What does EPROM stand for?

- A. Electric Programmable Read Only Memory .
- B. Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory .
- C. Evaluable Philotic Random Optic Memory .
- D. Every Person Requires One Mind.

ANSWER: B

118. How many samples per second are stored in a CD ?

- A. 48.4 kHz .
- B. 22,050 Hz .
- C. 44.1 kHz .
- D. 48 kHz.

ANSWER: C

119. According to the original CD specifications how many minutes of music can be played?

- A. 74 min.
- B. 56 min.

- C. 60 min.
- D. 90 min.

ANSWER: D

120. The input used by an antenna or cable to a TV set uses frequencies called as _____.

- A. IF.
- B. RF.
- C. AF.
- D. SAP.

ANSWER: B

121. Most modern TV's draw power even if turned off. The reason behind this statement is _____.

- A. Sound .
- B. Remote control .
- C. Color balance .
- D. High voltage.

ANSWER: B

122. In the United States the television broadcast standard is _____.

- A. PAL.
- B. NTSC.
- C. SECAM.
- D. RGB.

ANSWER: B

123. Which of the following will remain unchanged when a sound wave travels in air or in water?

- A. Amplitude.
- B. Wavelength.
- C. Frequency.
- D. Speed.

ANSWER: C

124. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a musical sound?

- A. Pitch.
- B. Wavelength.
- C. Quality.
- D. Loudness.

ANSWER: B

125. Originally radio was called _____.

- A. wireless Telegraphy.
- B. telegraph Wireless.
- C. telegram.
- D. telegraph.

ANSWER: A

126. In the development of Radio, Vacuum detector was invented by _____.

- A. wright Brothers.
- B. westing House Engineers.
- C. john Beird.
- D. peter Franklin.

ANSWER: B

127. Who was appointed as the first controller of Broadcasting in India?

- A. Lionel Fielden.
- B. Joseph Dominick.
- C. John Beird.
- D. Peter Franklin.

ANSWER: A

128. _____ is the type of transducer which converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

- A. (i) Loudspeaker
- B. (ii) Console .
- C. (iii) Microphone
- D. (iv) Audio meter

ANSWER: C

129. When was the TV separated from AIR?

- A. January 19, 1981.
- B. February 20, 1980.
- C. April 1, 1976 .
- D. January 26, 1936.

ANSWER: C

130. Which of the following is not a key physical requirement for radio announcers or Deejays?

- A. Physical Strength.
- B. A Pleasant Voice. .
- C. Attractive physical appearance.
- D. Stamina

ANSWER: C

131. In sports broadcasting the term PBP stands for _____.

- A. Powered by the people.
- B. Pass before Punt.
- C. Pure Bred Pit Pull.
- D. Play by Play.

ANSWER: D

132. Which of the following is least likely to occur if you are working too close to a microphone?

- A. Plosive on p sounds.
- B. A weak audio signal.
- C. Sibilance on s sounds.
- D. Noticeable breathing sounds.

ANSWER: B

133. When a studio microphone is on, most audio consoles will automatically mute the studio audio speakers. This protects the audio signal from which of the following occurrences?

- A. Producing feedback.
- B. Going in the mud.
- C. Producing plosive sounds.
- D. Going in the red.

ANSWER: A

134. _____ microphone has the smallest pickup pattern.

- A. Cardioids.
- B. Bidirectional.
- C. Omni directional.
- D. Hyper cardioids.

ANSWER: A

135. What would be a good Mic-to-mouth distance in inches for a beginning radio announcer?

- A. 9. .
- B. 4.
- C. 6.
- D. 10

ANSWER: C

136. The proper use of the lips, teeth, tongue, and jaw, referred to as the _____, helps to produce clear vocal sounds.

- A. resonators.
- B. articulators.
- C. pronouncer.
- D. projectors.

ANSWER: C

137. Which of the following words is defined as the highness or lowness of your voice?

- A. Tone.
- B. Rate.
- C. Volume.
- D. Pitch.

ANSWER: D

138. Which of the following is NOT a common vocal problem found in many broadcast announcers?

- A. Diaphragmatic breathing. .
- B. A sing-song tone when resonating.
- C. Monotone.
- D. The use of fillers such as um, so or ya

ANSWER: A

139. Ads and commercials in the radio business are called as _____.

- A. Blurbs.
- B. Bits.
- C. Spots.
- D. Traffic.

ANSWER: C

140. When a radio announcer is reading a copy writing script and sees slash marks between sentences, what should he or she do?

- A. Pause for effect.
- B. Repeat the previous sentence.
- C. Speed up the next sentence.
- D. Ignore them as a typo.eat the previous sentence.

ANSWER: A

141. The term "Borax ad" refer to _____.

- A. Ads for cleaning products
- B. Ads with a grating voice-over.
- C. Ads for Death Valley Tourism.
- D. Hard sell ad.

ANSWER: D

142. In the context of the radio business, _____, is the function of a traffic controller.

- A. schedule ads.
- B. contact advertisers. .
- C. assign copy writing jobs.
- D. approve new ads

ANSWER: A

143. _____ refers to a radio ad in which the owner of a business or product hypes his or her own product.

- A. Testimonial.
- B. Owner Ads.
- C. Ego spot.
- D. Self-sell.

ANSWER: C

144. What is a "PSA"?

- A. Permanently Scheduled Ad.
- B. Promotional Song Ad.
- C. Public Service Announcement.
- D. Personal Story ad.

ANSWER: C

145. First thing one learns in Copy writing 101 is this: to write a good radio spot, the client's name must be mentioned at least _____ time.

- A. 3.
- B. 2.
- C. 1.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: D

146. In which type of microphone Rigid Black Plates is used for construction

- A. (i) Dynamic Microphone
- B. (ii) Ribbon Microphone
- C. (iii) Condenser Microphone
- D. (iv) None of the Above

ANSWER: C

147. The portion of the FM dial between 88 and 92 MHz is usually reserved for _____ type of station.

- A. Educational.
- B. Religious.
- C. Rock.
- D. Jazz

ANSWER: A

148. 'Clear channel' refers to _____ in a radio station.

- A. It broadcasts in stereo.
- B. It has at least 50,000 watts.
- C. It is the only station in the country to broadcast at that frequency.
- D. It has the strongest signal in the area.

ANSWER: C

149. What were the call letters of the first commercial radio station?

- A. WOR.
- B. KDKA.
- C. KQV.
- D. WNBC.

ANSWER: B

150. _____ invented the FM band.

- A. Edwin Howard Armstrong.
- B. Moe Howard.
- C. Howard Stern.
- D. Robert Sarnoff.

ANSWER: A

151. The term 'broadcasting' comes from _____ industry.

- A. Railroad.
- B. Agriculture.
- C. Shipping. .
- D. Steel

ANSWER: B

152. _____ type of radiation are radio waves considered to be.

- A. Short wave radiation.
- B. Electromagnetic radiation . .
- C. Gamma rays.
- D. Microwaves

ANSWER: B

153. How far does an FM radio wave travel?

- A. To the next block.
- B. Until the ocean.
- C. To the ionosphere.
- D. Line of sight (horizon).

ANSWER: D

154. What topic was discussed on the first commercial radio broadcast?

- A. The invaders from Mars.
- B. The election results for 1920.
- C. To Hindenburg Disaster.
- D. The Stock Market Crash of 1929.

ANSWER: B

155. David Sarnoff was the head of _____ company.

- A. RCA.
- B. CNN.
- C. Sony.
- D. Westinghouse.

ANSWER: A

156. The band of frequency on which radio/TV programme is put on the air is called _____.

- A. panel.
- B. channel.
- C. tuner.
- D. kerner.

ANSWER: B

157. Replacing or adding to, the sound track of a film or a magnetic tape is called as _____.

- A. splicing.
- B. publishing.
- C. producing.
- D. dubbing.

ANSWER: D

158. The process of rearranging recorded material into a logical sequence is called _____.

- A. editing.
- B. publishing.
- C. producing.
- D. dubbing.

ANSWER: A

159. An important news received and put out briefly when a news bulletin is going on the air is called _____.

- A. chunk.
- B. kicker.
- C. flash.
- D. lead.

ANSWER: C

160. CG in media writing stands for _____.

- A. character Generator.
- B. consumer Giants.
- C. cut grouping.
- D. close grouping.

ANSWER: A

161. _____ in a console controls the signal level sent from a channel to an output module.

- A. Panpot.
- B. Phone feed.
- C. Tone Generator.
- D. Fader.

ANSWER: D

162. _____ breaks the signals frequency range into high-, middle- and low-frequency bands.

- A. Panpot.
- B. Equalizer.
- C. Tone Generator.
- D. Fader.

ANSWER: B

163. _____ in the monitor Controls fades the monitor system without affecting the actual output of the board.

- A. Panpot.
- B. Phone feed.
- C. Tone Generator.
- D. Monitor Fader

ANSWER: C

164. _____ is the number of cycles a vibrating body completes in a given interval of time.

- A. Timbre.
- B. Frequency.
- C. Amplitude.
- D. Envelope.

ANSWER: B

165. _____ is the unit of frequency.

- A. Hertz.
- B. Pulse.
- C. Seconds.
- D. Bytes.

ANSWER: A

166. The unit of frequency is named after _____.

- A. robert Hertz. .
- B. peter Hertz.
- C. heinrich Hertz.
- D. standord Hertz

ANSWER: C

167. Heinrich Hertz is a _____ physicist.

- A. German.
- B. Portugal.
- C. Italian.
- D. American.

ANSWER: A

168. The unit of pitch is _____.

- A. hertz.
- B. pulse.
- C. seconds.
- D. mel.

ANSWER: D

169. The unit of Amplitude is _____.

- A. hertz.
- B. pulse.
- C. bel.
- D. mel.

ANSWER: C

170. The unit of amplitude or sound pressure, bel was named after _____.

- A. Alexander Graham Bell.
- B. Peter Bell.
- C. Sott Bell.
- D. Martin Bell.

ANSWER: A

171. The raising and lowering a signals level is called as _____.

- A. mixing.
- B. amplification.
- C. switching.
- D. processing.

ANSWER: B

172. Combining signals from different sources into a single composition is known as _____.

- A. Mixing.
- B. Amplification.
- C. Switching.
- D. Processing.

ANSWER: A

173. Sending a signal from one apparatus to another is known as _____.

- A. mixing.
- B. amplification.
- C. switching.
- D. processing.

ANSWER: C

174. Electronically altering the received signal is known as _____.

- A. mixing.
- B. amplification.
- C. switching.
- D. processing.

ANSWER: D

175. The unnecessary use of hackneyed phrases and off repeated sentences is called _____.

- A. cliché
- B. journalese.
- C. stress.
- D. redundancy.

ANSWER: A

176. Instrumental music or advance publicity and promotional announcement used to fill up the gap between two programmes is called as _____.

- A. mixing.
 - B. filler.
 - C. switching.
 - D. processing
- ANSWER: B

177. Using stresses and pauses and varying the pitch as per requirement of the expression is called as _____.

- A. mixing.
 - B. amplification.
 - C. modulation.
 - D. processing.
- ANSWER: C

178. Additional talking material in presentation is called as _____.

- A. mixing.
 - B. amplification.
 - C. switching.
 - D. Padding.
- ANSWER: C

179. The level of voice is called as _____.

- A. tone.
 - B. stress.
 - C. pitch.
 - D. intonation.
- ANSWER: C

180. Emphasis is called as _____.

- A. tone.
 - B. stress.
 - C. pitch.
 - D. intonation
- ANSWER: B

181. What do all microphones have in common?

- A. They all pickup sound the same direction.
 - B. They all use a part called a diaphragm.
 - C. They all use carbon dust.
 - D. They are all used for drums.
- ANSWER: B

182. What does the carotid pickup pattern look like?

- A. A circle.
 - B. A diamond.
 - C. Nothing.
 - D. A heart.
- ANSWER: D

183. Which kind of microphone has everything held up inside with thin wires?

- A. Carbon.
 - B. Phantom power.
 - C. Crystal.
 - D. Dynamic.
- ANSWER: D

184. _____ is a kind of microphone that picks up sound from all directions.

- A. Omni Directional.

- B. Bidirectional.
- C. Cardioid.
- D. Unidirectional.

ANSWER: A

185. _____ is a kind of microphone that picks up sound from only one direction.

- A. Omni directional.
- B. Bidirectional.
- C. Cardioid.
- D. Unidirectional.

ANSWER: D

186. _____ is a kind of microphone that picks up sound from only two directions.

- A. Omni Directional.
- B. Bidirectional.
- C. Cardioid.
- D. Unidirectional.

ANSWER: B

187. _____ microphones use a very thin metal wire that is suspended in a magnetic field.

- A. Ribbon.
- B. Condenser.
- C. Dynamic.
- D. Crystal.

ANSWER: A

188. _____ microphones has a diaphragm separated by carbon that acts as a capacitor.

- A. Ribbon.
- B. Condenser.
- C. Dynamic.
- D. Crystal.

ANSWER: B

189. In _____ microphones, a crystal will create an electric signal when the diaphragm is vibrated.

- A. Ribbon.
- B. Condenser.
- C. Dynamic.
- D. Crystal.

ANSWER: D

190. The _____ microphone has a thin diaphragm that is hung by suspension wires.

- A. Ribbon.
- B. Condenser.
- C. Dynamic.
- D. Crystal.

ANSWER: C

191. A device for turning acoustic power into electric power is called a _____.

- A. Ribbon.
- B. Microphone.
- C. Transistor.
- D. Telephone.

ANSWER: B

192. _____ was the first person to develop microphone and to use it.

- A. Alexander Graham Bell.
- B. Issac Newton.
- C. John Paul .

D. Fleming
ANSWER: A

193. Which is the device that takes two or more audio signals and mixes them together?

- A. (i) Microphone
- B. (ii) Loudspeaker
- C. (iii) Mixing console
- D. (iv) Audiometer

ANSWER: C

194. In 1886, a German physicist named _____ found that rapid variations of electric waves could be shot out into space in the form of radio waves.

- A. alexander Graham Bell.
- B. James Clerk Maxwell.
- C. Heinrich Rudolph Hertz.
- D. Alexander Fleming.

ANSWER: C

195. In 1895, _____ had his first successful test when he sent and received a radio signal in Italy.

- A. alexander Graham Bell.
- B. James Clerk Maxwell.
- C. Heinrich Rudolph Hertz.
- D. Marconi.

ANSWER: D

196. _____ is a person who presents news in a radio.

- A. news Reader.
- B. correspondent.
- C. reporter.
- D. news Editor.

ANSWER: A

197. The persistence of audible sound due to the successive reflections from the surrounding objects even after the source has stopped to produce that sound is called _____.

- A. reflection.
- B. echo.
- C. reverberation.
- D. rarefaction.

ANSWER: C

198. What is used to listen to the output signals of the console?

- A. Speaker.
- B. Monitor System.
- C. Headphones.
- D. Amplifier.

ANSWER: B

199. Which acoustic material absorbs the high frequency? .

- A. High- carpets and blankets.
- B. Low- wood and studs.
- C. Glass materials.
- D. High tough plastics

ANSWER: A

200. Which acoustic material absorbs the low frequency?

- A. High- carpets and blankets.
- B. Low- wood and studs.
- C. Glass materials.

D. High tough plastics.
ANSWER: B

201. Real-time traffic needs the support of _____.

- A. broadcasting.
- B. multi casting.
- C. both a and b.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: A

202. _____ on each packet is required for real-time traffic.

- A. Timestamp.
- B. Sequence number.
- C. Both a and b.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

203. A _____ buffer is required for real-time traffic.

- A. Playback.
- B. Reordering.
- C. Sorting.
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: D

204. To prevent _____, we can timestamps the packets and separate the arrival time from the playback time.

- A. error.
- B. jitter.
- C. either a or b. .
- D. none of the above

ANSWER: A

205. Jitter is introduced in real-time data by the _____.

- A. error caused during transmission.
- B. delay between packets.
- C. both a and b.
- D. none of the above.

ANSWER: C

206. Original sound wave combined with reflected sound wave to create prolonged sound is called as

- A. (i) Reverberation
- B. (ii) Echo
- C. (iii) Sound Wave Length
- D. (iv) Frequency

ANSWER: A

207. Sound in media which provides individuals to understanding who they are is called as _____

- A. (i) Personal Identify
- B. (ii) Social Integration
- C. (iii) Socialization
- D. (iv) Surveillance

ANSWER: A

208. The first phase of JPEG is _____.

- A. DCT transformation.
- B. quantization.
- C. data compression.

D. none of the above.
ANSWER: A

209. _____ is used to compress video. .
A. MPEG.
B. JPEG.
C. Either a or b.
D. None of the above
ANSWER: B

210. _____ is used to compress images.
A. MPEG.
B. JPEG.
C. Either a or b.
D. None of the above.
ANSWER: B

211. AM in radio stands for _____.
A. amplitude modulation.
B. automatic meter.
C. analogue modulation.
D. artistic modulation.
ANSWER: A

212. FM in radio stands for _____.
A. fun music.
B. frequency modulation.
C. fun meter.
D. frequency meter.
ANSWER: B

213. In OB Van concept, OB stands for _____.
A. ordinary broadcast.
B. outlet broadcast.
C. other broadcast.
D. outside broadcast.
ANSWER: D

214. Commercials were introduced in the year _____.
A. 1967.
B. 1972.
C. 1978.
D. 1980.
ANSWER: A

215. The first news bulletin went on air from Bombay station on _____.
A. April 1919.
B. July 1923.
C. July 1927.
D. October 1936.
ANSWER: C

216. Where is the head quarters of Akashvanis National Channel?
A. Jawarharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.
B. Indraprastha Bhavan New Delhi.
C. Parliament Street, New Delhi .
D. None of these.
ANSWER: A

217. Heinrich Hertz, who founded the theory of radio waves in the process of broadcasting was

- _____.
- A. French.
 - B. British.
 - C. German.
 - D. American.

ANSWER: C

218. Data which is shared every time by sender to communicate with another person is referred as

- _____.
- A. (i) Instruction
 - B. (ii) Entertainment
 - C. (iii) Information
 - D. (iv) Persuasion

ANSWER: C

219. Context, figure ground, perspective, continuity and energy is the factor of _____

- A. (i) Sound Aesthetics
- B. (ii) Sound Design
- C. (iii) Sound Structure
- D. (iv) Elements of sound

ANSWER: A

220. Delhi Broadcasting Station was setup in the year _____.

- A. 1924.
- B. 1936.
- C. 1940.
- D. 1982.

ANSWER: B

221. In which year, Dr Frank Conrad, a research engineer opened the first commercially licensed radio station KDKA?

- A. 1913.
- B. 1920.
- C. 1936.
- D. 1938.

ANSWER: B

222. In which year Television was separated from Akashvani and renamed as Doordarsha?

- A. 1965.
- B. 1972.
- C. 1975.
- D. 1980.

ANSWER: C

223. In which year Vividh Bhart service started on All India Radio?

- A. 1947.
- B. 1952.
- C. 1957.
- D. 1981.

ANSWER: C

224. Guglielmo Marconi who invented Radio is _____

- A. an Italian.
- B. French.
- C. an American.
- D. German.

ANSWER: A

225. FM Broadcast has a reach of _____ from the place of transmission.

- A. 10 km.
- B. 70 km.
- C. 20 km.
- D. 50 km.

ANSWER: B

226. Yuv vani, AIRs Youth Service commenced on _____.

- A. 1950.
- B. 1969.
- C. 1982.
- D. 1987.

ANSWER: B

227. Sky Radio became operational in the year _____.

- A. 1994.
- B. 1960.
- C. 1982.
- D. 1985.

ANSWER: A

228. _____ use tapes of 6mm wide which vary in diameter from 12.5 cm to 25 cm.

- A. DAT.
- B. Reel to reel tape recorder.
- C. Cartridges.
- D. Cassette Recorder.

ANSWER: B

229. _____ is the function played by media to teach the society what to do and how it works.

- A. (i) Correlation
- B. (ii) Social Integration
- C. (iii) Socialization
- D. (iv) Surveillance

ANSWER: A

230. _____ is commonly used to record jingles, signature tunes and station identifications.

- A. DAT.
- B. Reel to reel tape recorder.
- C. Cartridges.
- D. Cassette Recorder

ANSWER: C

231. The process of _____ is to rearrange recorded material in to a more logical sequence.

- A. editing.
- B. compressing.
- C. producing.
- D. capturing.

ANSWER: A

232. Studios are _____ treated to keep out or minimize unwanted noise.

- A. artistically.
- B. acoustically.
- C. colorfully.
- D. materially.

ANSWER: B

233. _____ is a network of switches, knobs and meters.

- A. Keyboard.
- B. Console.
- C. Turntables.
- D. Microphone.

ANSWER: B

234. VU meter stands for _____.

- A. Volume Unit.
- B. Vast Unit.
- C. Very Unique.
- D. Vast Unified.

ANSWER: A

235. Which type of recording is converting sound in number?

- A. (i) Analog Recording
- B. (ii) Digital Recording
- C. (iii) Both (i) & (ii)
- D. (iv) None of the above

ANSWER: B

236. Bass has a frequency range of _____

- A. (i) 60 to 250 Hz
- B. (ii) 250 to 500 Hz
- C. (iii) 500 to 2 KHz
- D. (iv) 2 KHz to 4 KHz

ANSWER: B

237. In _____ the producer has the freedom to do several retakes of the program.

- A. recorded program.
- B. live program.
- C. phone in program.
- D. live talk show.

ANSWER: A

238. _____ determines the level of signal from the mixing console.

- A. Microphone.
- B. Faders.
- C. Meter.
- D. Tape recorder.

ANSWER: B

239. The signal that consists of a finger pointed directly at the speaker is _____.

- A. you re on.
- B. give me a level.
- C. wrap up.
- D. stretch.

ANSWER: A

240. _____ signal tells the person on mic to keep talking and lengthen the program.

- A. Stretch.
- B. Wrap up.
- C. You re on.
- D. Give me a level.

ANSWER: A

241. _____ signal is accomplished by a circular motion of hands.

- A. Stretch.

- B. Wrap up.
- C. You re on.
- D. Give me a level.

ANSWER: B

242. Indias first radio program journal, The Indian Radio Time started in the year _____.

- A. 1927.
- B. 1930.
- C. 1918.
- D. 1920.

ANSWER: A

243. _____ is very important in radio news reading.

- A. Clarity in Presentation.
- B. Good looking in nature.
- C. Well dressed up manner.
- D. Creativity.

ANSWER: A

244. Early reflection sound which reaches the listener in studio program is called as _____

- A. (i) Direct Sound
- B. (ii) Early Sound
- C. (iii) Reflection Sound
- D. (iv) Transmitted Sound

ANSWER: B

245. In _____ microphone the diaphragm acts as one plate of a capacitor, and the vibrations produce changes in the distance between the plates.

- A. condenser.
- B. dynamic.
- C. carbon.
- D. crystal.

ANSWER: A

246. The oldest and the simplest microphone is the _____.

- A. condenser.
- B. dynamic.
- C. carbon.
- D. crystal.

ANSWER: C

247. Spatial hearing is also called as _____

- A. (i) Binaural hearing
- B. (ii) Unequal hearing
- C. (iii) Equal Hearing
- D. (iv) None of the above

ANSWER: A

248. Which of the following is NOT correct?

- A. Studio: Acoustic Treatment.
- B. Microphone: Condenser.
- C. News Reading: Clarity.
- D. AM: Arithmetic Modulation.

ANSWER: D

249. The frequency of Radio Mirchi is _____.

- A. 98.3.
- B. 90.3.

C. 91.9.

D. 90.4.

ANSWER: A

250. In the following who is NOT related to Radio?

A. Marconi.

B. Nicola Tesla.

C. Reginald Fessenden .

D. Wright Brothers.

ANSWER: D

Staff Name
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