



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

II MJMC MASTER OF JOURNALISM AND MASS COMUNICATION [2016 – 2018]
SEMESTER III
ELECTIVE II: RADIO PRODUCTION – 364V2
Multiple Choice Questions.

1. The group of people whom radio or media reaches for a particular programme _____

- A. Audiences
- B. Listener
- C. Broadcaster
- D. None

ANSWER: A

2. The first transmission mode was _____

- A. Morse code
- B. Cohere
- C. Amplitude code
- D. None

ANSWER: A

3. OTEF means _____

- A. One time electronic frequency
- B. One time entry fee
- C. One time electric frequency
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

4. The good microphone converts acoustic energy into electrical energy very precisely _____

- A. Microphone
- B. Stereo
- C. Tape production
- D. None

ANSWER: A

5. Radio is a _____ medium.

- A. Visual.
- B. Sound.
- C. Audio-visual.
- D. Print.

ANSWER: B

6. This controller uses time code information on the original recordings as a label for each part of the audio. .

- A. Digital Editing
- B. Analog Editing
- C. Analog & Digital
- D. None

ANSWER: A

7. In which year was the wireless Telegraph and signal company Ltd, the Ist commercial company for the

manufacture of radio equipment set up?

- A. July 1897
- B. July 1890
- C. July 1876
- D. July 1860

ANSWER: A

8. Name the first communication satellite which was launched in 1962

- A. Early Bird
- B. Intelset
- C. Intersputnik
- D. Insat

ANSWER: A

9. Playback of a multi track music recording to arrive at a final mix.

- A. Reduction
- B. Rehearse - Record
- C. Transcript
- D. None

ANSWER: A

10. The person in charge of a programme and responsible for it.

- A. Producer
- B. Prefade
- C. Promo
- D. None

ANSWER: A

11. The fading in of a new source while fading out the old.

- A. Cross fade
- B. Pre fade
- C. Promo
- D. Cross talk

ANSWER: A

12. Device for narrowing the dynamic range of a signal passing through it

- A. Compressor
- B. Caridge
- C. Capacitor
- D. None

ANSWER: A

13. The encoding of a signal as on / off pulses which represent its amplitude and frequency

- A. Digital Mode
- B. Analog Mode
- C. Time mode
- D. None

ANSWER: A

14. Organised broadcasting in India was started in which year?

- A. 1927
- B. 1942
- C. 1950
- D. 1965

ANSWER: A

15. Any device which converts one form energy into another.

- A. Transducer

- B. Amplitude
- C. Acoustic
- D. None

ANSWER: A

16. Platform uses a different approach, employing a single geostationary satellite and three geosynchronous satellites in highly inclined elliptical orbits over the U.S..

- A. Sirius radio
- B. Satellite radio
- C. Internet Radio
- D. None

ANSWER: A

17. Which of the following denotes Internet radio broadcast?

- A. Broadcast
- B. Narrowcast
- C. Podcast
- D. Telecast

ANSWER: C

18. What does the carotid pickup pattern look like?

- A. A circle
- B. A diamond
- C. A triangle
- D. A heart

ANSWER: D

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

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

ANSWER: D

20. The microphone that picks up sound on all sides is:

- A. Hyper-cardioid
- B. Cardioid
- C. Omni-directional
- D. Bidirectional

ANSWER: C

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

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

ANSWER: B

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

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

ANSWER: B

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

- A. ribbon
- B. condenser

- C. dynamic
 - D. crystal
- ANSWER: B

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

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

ANSWER: C

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

- A. ribbon.
- B. microphone.
- C. transistor.
- D. telephone

ANSWER: B

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

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

ANSWER: A

27. Which is the microphone used television interview?

- A. Dynamic microphone.
- B. Rippon microphone.
- C. Lapel microphone
- D. shot-gun microphone.

ANSWER: C

28. 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: A

29. 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

30. Internet radio otherwise called _____

- A. Broadcast
- B. Podcast
- C. Narrowcast
- D. Telecast.

ANSWER: B

31. 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

32. 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

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

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

ANSWER: B

34. Originally radio was called _____

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

ANSWER: A

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

- A. Wright Brothers
- B. Westing House Engineers.
- C. John d..
- D. Peter Franklin

ANSWER: B

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

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

ANSWER: A

37. When was first News bulletin broadcast from AIR?

- A. January 19, 1936.
- B. February 20, 1939.
- C. March 19, 1930.
- D. January 26, 1931

ANSWER: A

38. 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

39. Which of the following is not a key physical requirement for radio announcers or Deeja's?

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

ANSWER: C

40. In sports broadcasting the term PBP stands for which of the following?

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

ANSWER: D

41. 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: D

42. 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: D

43. _____ is an enclosed single pool device, containing continuous loop of tape.

- A. reel to reel.
- B. Digital cartridge.
- C. Tape cartridge.
- D. Cassette deck.

ANSWER: C

44. The World space satellite radio started in the year of _____

- A. 1992
- B. 1999
- C. 2007
- D. 1998

ANSWER: A

45. Institutional radio otherwise called _____

- A. Campus Radio
- B. AIR
- C. Local Radio
- D. Religious Radio

ANSWER: A

46. 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

47. The _____ process consist of identifying the beginning and the end of the unwanted section of recording

- A. Mixing
- B. Dubbing
- C. Cutting
- D. Splicing

ANSWER: C

48. What are ads and commercials called in the radio business?

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

ANSWER: C

49. 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

ANSWER: A

50. _____ is the collection of rules, guidelines, procedure, and precedents which forms the basis of the newsroom policy

- A. Editorial
- B. Reporting
- C. Style book
- D. Language

ANSWER: C

51. In the context of the radio business, what does a "traffic controller" do?

- A. Schedule Ads.
- B. Contact Advertisers.
- C. Assign Copy writing Jobs.
- D. Approve new Ads.

ANSWER: A

52. Which term 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

53. FM stations second phase started in _____

- A. 2003
- B. 2004
- C. 2006
- D. 2007

ANSWER: C

54. The interaction of frequency and loudness where in some sounds are used to hide other sounds of different frequencies is called

- A. Enveloping
- B. Masking
- C. Overlapping
- D. Dubbing

ANSWER: B

55. What is the best way for a copywriter to time his or her copy to make sure that it doesn't exceed the allotted time the client has purchased from the radio station?

- A. Read it out loud with a stop watch

- B. Count the number of words
- C. Read it silently with a stop watch
- D. Rely on instinct

ANSWER: A

56. The portion of the FM dial between 88 and 92 MHz is usually reserved for what type of station?

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

ANSWER: A

57. Madras Presidency Club Radio worked for a broadcasting service for _____

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

ANSWER: C

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

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

ANSWER: B

59. Who invented the FM band?

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

ANSWER: A

60. The term 'broadcasting' comes from which industry?

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

ANSWER: A

61. What type of radiation are radio waves considered to be?

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

ANSWER: B

62. _____ monitors, provides talkback communication and cue programme feed.

- A. Microphone.
- B. Headphone.
- C. Tape recorder
- D. Console

ANSWER: B

63. 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

64. Microphones used in professional audio are of
A. low noise
B. less hum
C. less electrical interference
D. All the above
ANSWER: D

65. 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

66. The recorded elements with live vocal delivery in a distinctive package is known as.
A. on-air
B. Air shift
C. c. Frequency
D. Amplitude
ANSWER: B

67. _____ allows you to hear a disc, tape or other source without putting it over the air
A. Dubbing
B. Audition
C. Mixing
D. Console
ANSWER: B

68. 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

69. CG in media writing stands for_____
A. Character Generator
B. Consumer Giants
C. Cut Grouping.
D. Close Grouping
ANSWER: A

70. The response when a microphone is placed close to a sound source where the bass frequencies increase is known as
A. Bass tip -up
B. proximity effect
C. only A
D. Both A and B
ANSWER: D

71. How many radio stations were there under AIR, when India became independent?
A. 10
B. 8
C. 6
D. 9

ANSWER: C

72. Akashvani means _____

- A. Voice from the sky
- B. God from the sky
- C. People voice
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

73. On which year was the Vividh Bharati service started?

- A. 1980
- B. 1960
- C. 1957
- D. 1990

ANSWER: C

74. 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

75. For long distance pick up, like sporting events, the microphone system that is used is

- A. Shotgun microphone
- B. Lavelier microphone
- C. Parabolic microphone
- D. Boundary microphone

ANSWER: C

76. The Indian Broadcasting Service was formed in which year?

- A. 1927
- B. 1930
- C. 1946
- D. 1965

ANSWER: B

77. In which is the year All India Radio officially turned into Akashvani _____

- A. 1955
- B. 1956
- C. 1957
- D. 1958.

ANSWER: B

78. FM broadcasting was started in the year _____

- A. 1977
- B. 1979
- C. 1982
- D. 1985

ANSWER: A

79. A device that generates a tone within the mixing board is _____

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

ANSWER: C

80. When was the first FM channel started in Bombay.

- A. August 15th 1989
- B. August 18th 1992
- C. August 20th 1993
- D. August 15th 1993

ANSWER: D

81. _____ 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

82. _____ 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

83. Which of the following satellite broadcast providers _____?

- A. Sirius
- B. Zenius
- C. Space
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: A

84. The unit of frequency is named after

- A. Robert Hertz
- B. Peter Hertz
- C. Heinrich Hertz
- D. Standord Hertz

ANSWER: C

85. _____ breaks the signals frequency range into high middle and low frequency bands.

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

ANSWER: B

86. _____ 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: D

87. _____ 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

88. What is the unit of frequency?

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

ANSWER: A

89. _____ controls the entire output of the board

- A. Panpot
- B. Master pot
- C. Compressor
- D. Processor

ANSWER: B

90. Heinrich Hertz is a _____ physicist.

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

ANSWER: A

91. The word Akashvani was coined _____

- A. M. V. Gopaldaswamy
- B. S.S. Sadanand
- C. Lionel Fielden
- D. Joshi

ANSWER: A

92. The unit of Amplitude is _____

- A. Hertz
- B. Pulse
- C. Bel
- D. Mel

ANSWER: C

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

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

ANSWER: B

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

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

ANSWER: A

95. The satellite broadcast services primarily intended for _____

- A. Home
- B. Motor vehicle
- C. Office
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: B

96. Electronically altering the received signal is known as _____

- A. mixing

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

ANSWER: D

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

- A. Cliche
- B. Journalese
- C. Stress
- D. Redundancy

ANSWER: A

98. Which of the following company introduced satellite radio technology?

- A. Sirius
- B. XM
- C. Space Foundation
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: C

99. 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

100. Additional talking material in presentation is called as _____

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

ANSWER: C

101. The level of voice is called as _____

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

ANSWER: C

102. Emphasis is called as _____

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

ANSWER: B

103. Regular beat is called as _____

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

ANSWER: D

104. 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

105. 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

106. Placement of items in a news bulletin is called as ____

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

ANSWER: A

107. _____ is termed as the written material offered for the broadcasting purpose.

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

ANSWER: D

108. 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

109. 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

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

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

ANSWER: D

111. Self employed broadcaster who is not a regular staff, but is paid by the item is _____

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

ANSWER: C

112. A fader is also known as ____

- A. mics
- B. volume control

- C. regulator
 - D. attenuator
- ANSWER: D

113. Ground stations transmit signals to the satellites, which are orbiting _____ miles above the surface of the Earth.

- A. 20,000
- B. 21,000
- C. 22,000
- D. 24,000

ANSWER: C

114. _____ gives an objective visual representation of loudness.

- A. Visual meter
- B. Volume Unit meter
- C. Monitor
- D. Amplifier

ANSWER: B

115. What does stand for ISBS _____

- A. Indian Society Broadcasting Service
- B. International Society Broadcasting Service
- C. Indian State Broadcasting Service
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: C

116. _____ is used to listen the output signals of the console or a recorder.

- A. Microphone
- B. Visual meter
- C. Monitor System
- D. Amplifier

ANSWER: C

117. What is RFI?

- A. Radio Frequency Interface.
- B. Reserve Free Interface
- C. Right Freedom Interface
- D. Read Free Interface

ANSWER: A

118. ____ was the first thing tested in Analog Recording?

- A. Twinkle Twinkle Little Star
- B. Rain Rain go away
- C. Mary had a little lamp
- D. Baba black sheep

ANSWER: C

119. A strip of material with a thin coating of iron oxide is called as ____

- A. audio tape
- B. turn table
- C. CD
- D. cassette

ANSWER: A

120. Vibrations are produced in a microphone with the help of?

- A. Tape
- B. String
- C. Wire

D. Diaphragm
ANSWER: D

121. Ability of sound waves to return from surfaces on which they are incident is _____

- A. refraction
- B. reflection
- C. absorption
- D. diversion

ANSWER: B

122. An electronic machine that produces music, combining individual syllables or sounds that have been previously recorded is _____

- A. synthesizer
- B. volume meter
- C. amplifier
- D. microphone

ANSWER: A

123. In _____ the sound is physically cut apart and taped back together again.

- A. recording
- B. splicing
- C. dubbing
- D. editing

ANSWER: B

124. _____ means transferring sound from source to source electronically instead of snipping and cutting.

- A. Recording
- B. Splicing
- C. Dubbing
- D. Editing

ANSWER: C

125. _____ is the process of rearranging, correcting, and assembling a finished product.

- A. Recording
- B. Splicing
- C. Dubbing
- D. Editing

ANSWER: D

126. The portion of the interview that you choose to include in the newscast is called _____

- A. sound bite
- B. snippet
- C. kicker
- D. lead

ANSWER: A

127. FM stations first phase started in _____

- A. 1997
- B. 1999
- C. 2000
- D. 2002

ANSWER: B

128. _____ alters the frequency pattern of an audio source.

- A. Equalizer
- B. Pan Pot
- C. Solo
- D. Stereo

ANSWER: A

129. A good presenter should have a _____

- A. handsome nature
- B. radio-genic personality
- C. good personality
- D. well dressed nature

ANSWER: B

130. The type of listeners who expresses his/her views and offer feedback through faxes, letters etc.

- A. active listeners
- B. passive listeners
- C. vibrant listeners
- D. calm listeners

ANSWER: B

131. The type of listeners who listens to the programme but seldom offers feedback is called _____

- A. active listeners
- B. passive listeners
- C. vibrant listeners
- D. calm listeners

ANSWER: B

132. The type of presentation technique that is well suited to the programs of serious and sober nature like news, current affairs, interviews etc is _____

- A. aggressive technique
- B. personalized technique
- C. subjective technique.
- D. objective technique

ANSWER: D

133. The type of presentation technique that allows the presenter to reflect his/her involvement with the program as well as with the listeners is _____

- A. aggressive technique
- B. personalized technique
- C. subjective technique.
- D. objective technique

ANSWER: C

134. Phone-in program is a best example of _____

- A. personalized presentation
- B. aggressive presentation
- C. subjective presentation
- D. objective Presentation

ANSWER: A

135. MIDI in radio stands for _____

- A. Musical Instrument Digital Interface
- B. Musical Interface Digital Instruments
- C. Musical Innovative Digital Instruments
- D. Memory Interface Digital Instuments

ANSWER: A

136. The first and foremost quality that a news reader should have is _____

- A. aggressive nature
- B. smart personality
- C. good looking nature
- D. good voice

ANSWER: D

137. RAM is _____

- A. Radio Air Marketing.
- B. Radio Audio Measurement
- C. Radio Audience Measurement
- D. None of the above.

ANSWER: C

138. For pause in reading a radio program ____ symbol is used.

- A. coma
- B. full stop
- C. slash
- D. colon

ANSWER: A

139. For breaking a long sentence ____ symbol is used.

- A. coma
- B. full stop
- C. slash
- D. colon

ANSWER: C

140. For bridging the connecting sentences ____ symbol is used.

- A. coma
- B. full stop
- C. horizontal bracket
- D. colon

ANSWER: C

141. For modulation from up to down ____ symbol is used.

- A. coma
- B. full stop
- C. slash
- D. curved line

ANSWER: D

142. For completion of an expression or a sentence ____ symbol is used.

- A. coma
- B. double slash
- C. slash
- D. colon

ANSWER: B

143. In _____ program, four or more studios of different cities are connected and experts called to discuss a given topic or issue .

- A. radio bridge
- B. voice mail
- C. panel discussion
- D. news

ANSWER: A

144. Radio Play, according to _____ is turning of words and action into satisfying pictures within the listeners mind by using the techniques of drama.

- A. Robert Peter
- B. Samuel Peterson
- C. Robert MacLeish
- D. Sam Peterson

ANSWER: C

145. The AIR and doordashan was separated in the year of

- A. 1975.
- B. 1976.
- C. 1979.
- D. 1980.

ANSWER: B

146. AIR was established in the year of _____

- A. 1930
- B. 1932
- C. 1939
- D. 1936.

ANSWER: D

147. The _____ contains one or more hooks and lyrics that explicitly promote the product being advertised usually through the use of one or more advertising slogans.

- A. jingles
- B. BG Sound
- C. mingles
- D. ringles

ANSWER: A

148. Which type of modulation minimizes noise and provides greater fidelity than amplitude modulation?

- A. Typical Modulation
- B. Freeze Modulation
- C. Factual Modulation
- D. Frequency Modulation

ANSWER: D

149. Radio waves radiate at the speed of light and are transmitted by deflection from the _____

- A. stratosphere
- B. ionosphere
- C. troposphere
- D. lithosphere

ANSWER: B

150. Which among the following radio broadcast service is run by IGNOU?

- A. Alakal
- B. GyanVani
- C. Swathi
- D. YuvaVani

ANSWER: B

151. The management of programmer of all categories is under the controller of programme manager

- A. Styled Controller
- B. Programme controller
- C. Application Controller
- D. None

ANSWER: A

152. The geographic area covered by the signal of a specific station is called _____

- A. field area
- B. network area
- C. coverage area
- D. reach area

ANSWER: C

153. The total number of different persons who listen to a radio station during a day part for at least five consecutive minutes is called _____

- A. regular persons
- B. alternate persons
- C. usual persons persons
- D. cume

ANSWER: B

154. Two commercials scheduled to run back-to-back purchased by the same advertiser is called _____

- A. regular-back
- B. piggy-Back
- C. kikker-back
- D. rounds-back

ANSWER: B

155. The purchase of a radio program or specific feature is called _____

- A. production
- B. franchise
- C. distribution
- D. sponsorship

ANSWER: D

156. One Commercial message, regardless of length is called _____

- A. part
- B. unit
- C. slot
- D. singles

ANSWER: B

157. An Advertising schedule that places ads in a pattern that utilizes all station day parts for maximum station audience exposure is _____

- A. full ad plan
- B. partial ad plan
- C. time audience plan
- D. total audience plan

ANSWER: D

158. An age group or audience that make-up the target with your commercial message is _____

- A. full target
- B. partial target
- C. target demo
- D. total audience

ANSWER: C

159. An arrangement where one station or owner takes sales responsibility for the commercial time on another station that it does not own is _____

- A. full agreement.
- B. partial agreement.
- C. free agreement.
- D. local marketing agreement

ANSWER: D

160. The Start and end dates of an advertising campaign is called as _____

- A. flight dates
- B. Alloted dates.
- C. concerned dates
- D. slot dates

ANSWER: A

161. What is a sound byte?

- A. A digital audio signal that identifies a TV or radio station.
- B. The first line of a TV announcer when he faces the camera in a live program.
- C. Quotation used on radio or TV to express an idea.
- D. The audio command given by the TV/radio producer to the TV newscaster

ANSWER: C

162. The number of guests handled by a radio presenter normally should not exceed ____

- A. four
- B. three
- C. two
- D. seven

ANSWER: B

163. The process of identifying the useless audio or video signal and cutting it from the tape is called

- A. Chop off
- B. Tape deselection
- C. Tape splicing
- D. Video editing

ANSWER: C

164. While recording a interview in a windy area, you should use a _____

- A. Microphone without a wind filter.
- B. Microphone with a wind filter.
- C. Microphone with mounting stand.
- D. Microphone with a stand

ANSWER: B

165. Radio and TV are examples of _____

- A. Group communication.
- B. Interpersonal communication.
- C. Human communication.
- D. Mediated communication

ANSWER: A

166. If the radio announcer puts a finger across her throat(in a horizontal fashion), she wants to tell the operator _____

- A. Start my microphone.
- B. Cut my voice.
- C. Go off air.
- D. Stretch the program.

ANSWER: B

167. If you want to record the message of a person on the footpath, you should use a/an _____

- A. Omni directional microphone.
- B. Hyper cardioid microphone.
- C. Cardioid microphone.
- D. Unidirectional microphone

ANSWER: A

168. Why radio is deemed as a passive media?

- A. People watch TV commentaries with keen interest, but do not listen to radio commentaries with keen interest.
- B. People have small radio sets but large TV sets and that why they are not actively involved in the listening process.

C. People actively take part in media like Internet and give it full attention, but they listen to radio while they complete their daily chores.

D. Radio is an aural media and hence, it is passive.

ANSWER: C

169. Radio affects the mind of the _____ whereas TV affects the minds of the _____

A. Public; masses.

B. Individual: group.

C. Group: individual.

D. Society; country

ANSWER: B

170. Radio is the theatre of the _____ and TV is the theatre of the _____

A. Individual: group.

B. Soul; consciousness.

C. Mind; home.

D. society; home.

ANSWER: C

171. Areas of low pressure, where molecules are pulled a part from one another is called as _____

A. .Compression.

B. Rare fraction.

C. Equalizer.

D. Processor

ANSWER: B

172. Which of the following would take minimum attention of a person while he is at work?

A. A newspaper.

B. A sit com on TV.

C. A book.

D. A song on radio

ANSWER: C

173. Microphone is a hi- fi instrument. Here fi means _____

A. Finish.

B. Final.

C. Fidelity.

D. Finical.

ANSWER: C

174. Which of these is a characteristic of Radio?

A. A medium of sound.

B. A mass medium.

C. An intimate medium.

D. 1, 2 & 3.

ANSWER: D

175. _____ is the supreme medium to express yesterday, today and tomorrow with its own unique language.

A. .Cinema

B. Radio

C. Newspaper

D. Television

ANSWER: A

176. _____ type of mic that hangs from a string or is clipped to a person's clothing

A. Headset mic

B. Omnidirectional mic

- C. Lavalier mic
 - D. Cardiod mic
- ANSWER: C

177. Wireless telegraphy was developed by_____

- A. J.C Manwell
- B. Thomas Edison
- C. Heinrich Hertz
- D. Gugleilmo Marconi

ANSWER: D

178. Akash Bharti Broadcast Trust was recommended by_____

- A. Ashok K. Chandra Committee
- B. Verghese Committee
- C. Advani Committee
- D. Krishna Committee

ANSWER: B

179. Who wrote the poem Akashvani?

- A. R.N Tagore
- B. S.K.Dey
- C. M.K Gandhi
- D. H.R Bachhan

ANSWER: A

180. The first experimental radio transmission was made in India in ____

- A. January, 1902
- B. April, 1915
- C. August, 1921
- D. March, 1923

ANSWER: C

181. In which year, the first commercial company for the manufacture of radio equipment ,The Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company Ltd(England) was setup?

- A. 1845
- B. 1869
- C. 1897
- D. 1875

ANSWER: C

182. In which year U.S Congress passed a law requiring most passengership to have radio equipment and operators?

- A. 1910
- B. 1912
- C. 1915
- D. 1918

ANSWER: A

183. In which year German Radio Started Programme in Indian languages?

- A. 1929
- B. 1932
- C. 1935
- D. 1940

ANSWER: D

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

- A. 1913

- B. 1920
- C. 1936
- D. 1918

ANSWER: B

185. Scientifically the term radio means

- A. The usage of radiation and detection of signal propagated through space as electromagnetic wave to communicate.
- B. The method through which all signals could be conveyed and controlled simultaneously.
- C. Radio means radiation waves conversion into mechanical strategy
- D. A one way communication

ANSWER: A

186. Which of the following is not a part of traditional media of India?

- A. Puppet Theatre
- B. Folk Dance
- C. Sculptures of Khajuraho
- D. Radio Broadcast

ANSWER: D

187. The Yuvavani services was started in the year ____

- A. 1965
- B. 1992
- C. 1985
- D. 1973

ANSWER: D

188. Yuvavani caters to the young audience from the age of ____

- A. Six upwards.
- B. Ten upwards.
- C. Fifteen upwards.
- D. Twenty upwards

ANSWER: A

189. In which year television was separated from Akashvani and renamed as doordarshan?

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

ANSWER: C

190. The distance from one wave crest to the next is known as ____

- A. .Radio length
- B. Communication speed
- C. Wavelength
- D. Pitch

ANSWER: C

191. In which year Vividh Bharti Seva was started on All India Radio?

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

ANSWER: C

192. The first news bulletin went on air from Bombay station on ____

- A. April, 1919
- B. July, 1923

- C. July, 1927
 - D. Oct., 1936
- ANSWER: C

193. What is meant by the word stringer?

- A. A freelance journalist who is not paid a fixed amount
- B. A person who resides in a far off place and is attached to newspaper & is paid fixed amount
- C. A full time journalist
- D. A part time journalist

ANSWER: B

194. The bandwidth allocation for AIR FM in Tamil Nadu is _____

- A. 106.4
- B. 98.3
- C. 103.0
- D. 91.1

ANSWER: C

195. The bandwidth space of a frequency Modulated station is _____

- A. 88-108
- B. 91-110
- C. 85-120
- D. 86-121

ANSWER: A

196. What is the morning prime time in radio?

- A. 6-11 am
- B. 5-9 am
- C. 7-10 am
- D. 8-11 am

ANSWER: B

197. Sound waves do not travel through _____

- A. Solids.
- B. Liquids.
- C. Gases.
- D. Vacuum

ANSWER: D

198. On which year AIR introduced commercials?

- A. 1967
- B. 1972
- C. 1978
- D. 1980

ANSWER: A

199. On which year Sky radio became operational?

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

ANSWER: A

200. DAT stands for _____

- A. Digital Audio Tape
- B. Direct Audio Test
- C. Detecting Audio Tape.
- D. Direct Attention Tape

ANSWER: A

201. Wrap up hand signal in radio is accomplished by a _____

- A. Stretching of hands. .
- B. Circular c. fmotion of hands
- C. Finger pointing at the speaker.
- D. Finger cutting the throat

ANSWER: B

202. You are on hand signal in radio is accomplished by a _____

- A. Stretching of hands.
- B. Circular motion of hands
- C. Finger pointing at the speaker
- D. Finger cutting the throat

ANSWER: C

203. Stretch hand signal in radio denotes _____

- A. Keep talking and lengthen the program
- B. Wwind up the program
- C. Reduce your voice
- D. Raise your voice

ANSWER: A

204. India first radio program journal is _____

- A. Times of India
- B. Bengal Journal
- C. Bombay Times
- D. The Indian Radio Times

ANSWER: D

205. Which of the following is the oldest and simplest microphone?

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

ANSWER: A

206. Acoustics is the study of _____

- A. Wave
- B. Sound
- C. Image
- D. Data

ANSWER: B

207. Out of the following which one is working in collaboration with IGNOU?

- A. Club FM
- B. Hello FM
- C. Radio Mirchi
- D. Gyanvani

ANSWER: D

208. At present how many Vividh Bharati and commercial broadcasting stations are operating in our country?

- A. 57
- B. 28
- C. 40
- D. 36

ANSWER: D

209. Out of the following who is responsible to make the news fit in to the slot?

- A. News reporter
- B. News Editor
- C. News Reader
- D. News Correspondent

ANSWER: B

210. Clarity in presentation is important in _____

- A. News writing
- B. News Editing.
- C. News reading.
- D. News gathering

ANSWER: C

211. In a recorded program, the producer has the freedom to take _____

- A. Only 1 retakes
- B. Only 2 retake
- C. Only 3 retakes.
- D. Several retakes

ANSWER: D

212. 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

213. Sound waves do not travel through _____

- A. Solids.
- B. Liquids
- C. Gases
- D. Vacuum

ANSWER: D

214. Who invented Radio?

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

ANSWER: A

215. AM in radio stands for _____

- A. Amplitude modulation.
- B. Automatic meter.
- C. Analogue modulation.
- D. Artistic modulation

ANSWER: A

216. FM in radio stands for _____

- A. Fun music
- B. Frequency modulation
- C. Fun meter
- D. Frequency meter

ANSWER: B

217. n OB Van concept, OB stands for _____

- A. Ordinary broadcast.
- B. Outlet broadcast.
- C. Other broadcast.
- D. Outside broadcast

ANSWER: D

218. Commercials were introduced in the year _____

- A. 1967
- B. 1972
- C. 1978
- D. 1980

ANSWER: A

219. 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

220. Where is the head quarters of Akashvani National Channel?

- A. Jawarharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi.
- B. Indraprastha Bhavan New Delhi.
- C. Parliament Street, New Delhi.
- D. Wankhade Stadium

ANSWER: A

221. 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

222. Broadcasting subject is under the _____

- A. Union list
- B. State list
- C. Concurrent list
- D. Central list

ANSWER: A

223. Delhi Broadcasting Station was setup in the year _____

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

ANSWER: B

224. 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

225. In which year Television was separated from Akashvani and renamed as Doordarshan?

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

ANSWER: C

226. In which year Vividh Bharti service started on All India Radio?

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

ANSWER: A

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

- A. 0 km
- B. 70 km
- C. 20 km
- D. 50 km

ANSWER: B

228. yuvvani, AIR Youth Service commenced on _____

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

ANSWER: B

229. _____ 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

230. In _____, audio in the form of bits is manipulated by computer in the same way the typed text is re-ordered by a word processor.

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

ANSWER: A

231. _____ 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

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

- A. Editing
- B. Compressing
- C. Producing
- D. Capturing

ANSWER: A

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

- A. Artistically

- B. Acoustically
 - C. Colorfully
 - D. Materially
- ANSWER: B

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

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

ANSWER: B

235. VU meter stands for _____

- A. Volume Unit
- B. Vast Unit
- C. Very unique.
- D. Vast unified

ANSWER: A

236. Zero on the top scale of VU meter stands for _____

- A. Proper volume.
- B. Too much of noise.
- C. Signal distortion.
- D. Less volume

ANSWER: A

237. A reading of +1 volume unit stands for _____

- A. Proper volume.
- B. Too much of noise.
- C. Signal is playing too loudly.
- D. Less volume.

ANSWER: C

238. 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

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

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

ANSWER: B

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

- A. you are on.
- B. Give me a level.
- C. Wrap up.
- D. Stretch

ANSWER: A

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

- A. Stretch
- B. Wrap up
- C. You Are on

D. Give me a level
ANSWER: A

242. _____ signal is accomplished by a circular motion of hands.
A. Stretch
B. Wrap up
C. You Are on
D. Give me a level
ANSWER: B

243. India first radio program journal The Indian Radio Times started in the year _____
A. 1927
B. 1930.
C. 1918
D. 1920
ANSWER: A

244. _____ 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

245. _____ is an acoustic-to-electric transducer or sensor that converts sound into electrical signal.
A. Transmitter
B. Microphone
C. Antenna
D. Wires
ANSWER: B

246. 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

247. The _____ uses a reel to reel device containing 3mm wide tape of 10-120 minutes total duration at a tape speed of 4.7 cm/second.
A. Cassette recorder
B. Stereo
C. Tape production
D. Reel to Reel recorder
ANSWER: A

248. The download pressure of a gramophone pick up transmitted through its stylus.
A. racking weight
B. Trail
C. Transcript
D. None
ANSWER: A

249. 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

250. 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

Staff Name
Arulkumar P.