



RADIO BROADCASTING-BBBBBB

WKID-FM "GRADING SHEET"v6.00.00

NAME: _____

Partner: _____

Period: _____ Rotation: _____

MODULE GRADE: WORKBOOK _____
POST TEST _____ } —MODULE AVERAGE= _____

RADIO "WORKSHEET" WORKSHEET TOTAL= _____

DAILY LAB PERFORMANCE: _____
(If you are absent, write ABS on the line for the day you miss and DISCUSS what you need to make up with the teacher)
LAB PERFORMANCE TOTAL= _____

Extra Credit-Discuss this with the teacher before beginning!!

MODULE REPORT _____(5)

CHALLENGES _____(5)

WORD SEARCH _____(5)

MODULE NOTES _____(0-10)

TOTAL EXTRA CREDIT= _____

BONUS POINTS *** = _____

RADIO "WORKSHEET"

LESSON 2- Introduce a song on both the **CD player** and the **Cassette Deck**. T.I.: _____

LESSON 3- Do 1(of the 4 listed) commercials from list of Straight Read, Multi-Voice, Dialog and Musical. **Play** the commercial for the instructor. T.I.: _____

★ Discuss with teacher "Commercial Blocks" and making your radio show.

LESSON 4-

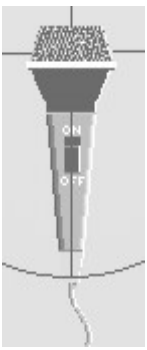
Commercial: "Writing Activity" (step 2 in Module Guide) & PUT ONTO TAPE!! Script: _____(15)
(skip the News story and the Wire service report and the Environmental Impacts at this module)

LESSON 5- Write your Station I.D. You can put it on the same paper as your Lesson 4 commercial. On tape put a PSA (from Blue Binder), your station I.D. and 2 commercials (from Blue Binder). Play these for the instructor. T.I.: _____(30)
(Skip the part on the 3 Commercial Blocks)

LESSON 6- Turn in your final "On Air" broadcast tape with all your papers. Radio Show Tape: _____(20)
CAREER GUIDANCE REPORT- Write your report in your Journal. C.G. Journal: _____(10)
STUDY GUIDE TURNED IN Study Guide: _____(5)

(There is no Lesson 7 for this module)

Worksheet Total: _____



Radio Broadcasting

V6.0 Study Guide

- Radio wave frequencies are measured in (1-Radio Transmission).
a. kilohertz b. megahertz c. both a. and b. d. neither a. nor b.
- The process of converting sound waves to radio waves is called (1-Radio Transmission).
a. frequency b. modulation c. amplification d. wave regeneration
- AM stands for (1-Radio Transmission).
a. amplifying modulation b. assigned modulation c. analog modulation d. amplitude modulation
- The first radio signals were sent by (1-Radio History) in 1895.
a. Fessenden b. Edison c. Marconi d. Einstein
- The first major broadcast network, the (1-Radio History), was established in 1926.
a. American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) b. National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC)
c. Radio Corporation of America (RCA) d. Radio for America Network (RAN)
- (1-Radio History) was designed to broadcast static-free stereo sound.
a. AM radio b. Short-wave radio c. FM radio d. The wireless telegraph
- The government agency that regulates the broadcasting industry is the (1- Radio History/Hot word: Federal Radio Commission).
a. Federal Sound Commission b. Federal Communications Committee
c. Federal Broadcast Commission d. Federal Communications Commission
- In Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB), a digital signal will convert sound waves to a(n) (1-Radio History) that is used by computers.
a. analog format b. binary number code c. compressed signal d. modular value
- The (1-Using the Equipment/Hot Word) is the central control panel for the tape deck, compact disc player, and the microphone in a radio studio.
a. mixing board b. receiver c. monitor d. transmitter
- A mixing board has (1-Using the Equipment).
a. a built-in tape deck b. multiple channels c. a computer interface d. It's own transmitter
- The receiver in this module (1-Using the Equipment) the sound coming from any of the input sources.
a. digitally processes b. amplifies c. mixes d. controls the transmitter
- A microphone that can pick up sounds from all directions is (1-Using the microphone).
a. acutely directional b. highly directional c. omni-directional d. monodirectional
- To (1-Operating the CD Player) an audio selection is to prepare it for air play.
a. brief b. cue c. kick d. stage
- To produce the best sound, you should speak (1-Using the microphone) a microphone.
a. across the top of b. directly into c. loudly into d. up at

15. Radio shows are broadcast from a(n) (2-The Radio Show).
- a. on-air studio b. production studio c. broadcast suite d. sound stage
16. Most commercials and public service announcements are created in the (2-The Radio Show).
- a. on-air studio b. production studio c. preparation suite d. sound stage
17. With the (2-Radio Studio), the deejay can hear audio sources without actually sending them to the listener.
- a. on-air mix b. headphone mix c. monitor cue d. selection control
18. The deejay must use (2-Introducing a Musical Selection) and a strong delivery.
- a. special effects b. clear pronunciation c. sound bits d. prepared patter
19. A deejay must cue an audio selection to ensure that the timing is correct and that there is (2-Introducing a Musical Selection).
- a. a proper volume setting b. several seconds of silence c. no dead air d. a remote control signal
20. A(n) (2-The Radio Studio/Hot word "Production") is where segments of a radio show are pre-recorded.
- a. on-air studio b. production studio c. preparation suite d. combination suite
21. The most common pre-recorded segment is a (3-The Production Studio).
- a. personality interview b. public-service announcement c. newscast d. commercial advertisement
22. A(n) (3-Producing A Commercial) commercial is a variation of the straight-read commercial.
- a. multi-voice b. ensemble c. dialog d. musical
23. In a (3-Producing a Commercial) commercial, the listeners are given the impression that they are overhearing an actual conversation.
- a. voice-over b. multi-voice c. real-time d. dialog
24. A (3-Producing a Commercial) uses a product name and slogan and puts them to music.
- a. music-over b. musical ensemble c. jingle d. spot commercial
25. All radio copy is written in (4-Broadcast Writing).
- a. the past tense b. a formal style c. an ad-lib format d. conversational broadcast style
26. In broadcast writing, copywriters use a (4-Broadcast Writing) to set up dialog in a spot instead of using quotation marks.
- a. colon b. period c. dash d. comma
27. Twenty-five words of broadcast copy equals about (4-Broadcast Writing) seconds of air time.
- a. twenty b. fifteen c. ten d. twenty-five
28. A tape of a news-maker's voice inserted into a news story is called a(n) (4-News Writing).
- a. voice-over b. kicker c. actuality d. lead
29. A radio station usually sells (4-Broadcast Writing) of air time to an advertiser.
- a. 20 to 40 seconds b. 15 or 30 seconds c. 3 to 5 minutes d. random segments
30. When writing news copy, it is important to remember that each story should contain (4-News Writing).
- a. the five W's b. detailed statistics c. a trailer d. a kicker



Radio Broadcasting

V5.0 Study Guide

Circle the correct answers to these questions as you come upon them during your next seven lessons. This study guide can then be used as a resource for your final test!

1. The conversion of sound waves to radio waves is called (1- RADIO TRANSMISSION) .
frequency - modulation - amplification - wave generation
2. In 1895, (1- RADIO HISTORY) sent the first radio signals. *Fessenden - Edison - Marconi - Einstein*
3. In the radio studio, the (1- USING THE EQUIPMENT) is the central control panel for the tape deck, compact disc player, and the microphone. *mixing board - receiver - monitor - transmitter*
4. To prepare an audio selection for air play, a deejay would (1- USING THE EQUIPMENT) it.
brief - cue - kick - stage
5. An (1- MICROPHONES) microphone can pick up sound from all directions.
acutely directional - highly directional - omni directional - monodirectional
6. AM stands for (1- RADIO TRANSMISSION) .
amplifying modulation - assigned modulation - analog modulation - amplitude modulation
7. The (1- RADIO HISTORY) is the government agency that regulates the broadcasting industry in the United States. *Federal Sound Commission - Federal Regulatory Committee - Federal Broadcast Commission - Federal Communications Commission*
8. The wave frequencies that are used for radio broadcasting are measured in (1- RADIO TRANSMISSION) .
kilohertz - megahertz - both kilohertz and megahertz - neither kilohertz nor megahertz
9. Established in 1926, the (1- RADIO HISTORY) was the first major broadcast network.
American Broadcasting Company (ABC) - National Broadcasting Company (NBC) - Radio Corporation of America (RCA) - Radio for America Network (RAN)
10. FM radio was designed to broadcast (1- RADIO HISTORY) .
across great distances - talk shows - using satellite feeds - static free stereo sound
11. A digital signal will convert sound waves to a (1- RADIO HISTORY) that is used by computers in the proposed Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB) system.
analog format - binary number code - compressed signal - modular value
12. A mixing board has (1- USING THE EQUIPMENT) .
a built in tape deck - multiple channels - a computer interface - its own transmitter
13. The sound coming from any of the audio input sources in this module is (1- RADIO TRANSMISSION) by the receiver so that signals can be heard through the speakers.
digitally processed - amplified - mixed - transmitted
14. You can produce the best sound by speaking (1- MICROPHONES) a microphone.
across the top of - directly into - loudly into - up at
15. Audio selections must be cued by a deejay to ensure that the timing is correct and that there is (1- USING THE EQUIPMENT) .

a proper volume setting - several seconds of silence - no dead air - a remote control signal

16. A deejay can hear audio sources without actually sending them to the listener by using the (2- THE RADIO STUDIO) . *on air mix - headphone mix - monitor cue - selection control*
17. Segments of a radio show are prerecorded in a (2- THE RADIO STUDIO) .
on air studio - production studio - preparation suite - combination suite
18. The (2- THE RADIO STUDIO) is used to broadcast radio shows.
on air studio - production studio - broadcast suite - sound stage
19. Most commercials and public service announcements are created in the (2- THE RADIO STUDIO) . *on air studio - production studio - preparation suite - sound stage*
20. A deejay must use a strong delivery and (2- THE RADIO STUDIO) to be effective.
special effects - clear pronunciation - sound bits - prepared patter
21. A variation of the straight-read commercial is called the (3- PRODUCING A COMMERCIAL) commercial. *multi voice - ensemble - dialog - musical*
22. A (3- PRODUCTION STUDIO) is the most common prerecorded segment used in radio broadcasting.
personality interview - public service announcement - newscast - commercial advertisement
23. The type of commercial that gives listeners the impression that they are overhearing an actual conversation is the (3- PRODUCING A COMMERCIAL) .
voice over commercial - multi voice commercial - real time commercial - dialog commercial
24. Using a product name and slogan and putting them to music is known as a (3- PRODUCING A COMMERCIAL) . *music over - musical ensemble - jingle - spot commercial*
25. An (4- NEWS WRITING) is a tape of a newsmaker's voice inserted into a news story.
voice over - kicker - actuality - lead
26. Ten seconds of air time equals about (4- BROADCAST WRITING) words.
twenty - fifty - twenty five - ten
27. When writing radio copy, you should use (4- BROADCAST WRITING) .
the past tense - a formal style - an ad lib format - conversational broadcast style
28. In radio broadcasting writing, you would use a (4- BROADCAST WRITING) to set up the dialog in a spot, but you would not use quotation marks. *colon - period - dash - comma*
29. Radio stations usually sell air time in (4- BROADCAST WRITING) blocks to an advertiser.
20 or 40 second - 15 or 30 second - 3 to 5 minute - random time
30. It is important to remember that every news story should contain (4- NEWS WRITING) .
the five W's - detailed statistics - a trailer - a kicker

Radio Broadcasting

C R B K E A S E L B A C L F N C P Z D
Y O C O U C C C E N O M J R R I I S I
R E M D K D I T R C L I Q E X N C I A
D E I M B D T O Y I Y Y F Q Y O R Z L
H O N G E E I F V J P M O U O R E M O
H A M U S R Y N F I U T K E E T V N G
P O V S T O C V O G T X X N G C I O L
D R A O B G N I X I M L O C L E E M P
K C P G Z O H U A S T H U Y C L C N C
E T I L L E T A S L P A M M I E E L W
M U S I C A L P B O Q Z T T S H R Y D
I Y D L A A S O R F F C T S U B U B W
Y P U Q X D E C W P H B C I M C E Q H
N X O J A E I R W Z C D C H A N G E R
Q W Y T J M W B K Y D S N O P P C L M

AUDIO

CABLE

CASSETTE

CD-CHANGER

COMMERCIAL

DECK

DIALOG

ELECTRONIC

FREQUENCY

HAM

MICROPHONE

MIXING-BOARD

MULTI-VOICE

MUSIC TUNER

MUSICAL

PSA

RECEIVER

SATELLITE

SCRIPT

STATION-ID

RADIO BROADCASTING

“Radio Show” Grade Sheet-Turn this sheet in with your packet (worksheet) and your cassette tape to the teacher.

This is the order in which your “Radio Show” should be. It can be in a different order but should be discussed with the teacher why you are changing it.

_____ **Commercial from Lesson 3** }
_____ **Commercial #1 from Lesson 4** } Commercial Block #1
_____ **Introduce a song (microphone)**
_____ **Play song number 1**
_____ **Tell what song you just played**
_____ **Station I. D. (identification)** }
_____ **P.S.A. (Public Service Announcement)** } Commercial Block #2
_____ **Commercial #2 from Lesson 4** }
_____ **Talk for a minute or so about something**
_____ **(news, school, school news, weather, etc.)**
_____ **Introduce song number 2**
_____ **Play song number 2**
_____ **Tell what song you just played**
_____ **Commercial from Lesson 5** }
_____ **Commercial from Lesson 5** } Commercial Block #3
_____ **Introduce song #3**
_____ **Play song #3**
_____ **Tell what song you just played**
_____ **Add anything else you would like for your radio show (be creative, but school**
_____ **appropriate).**
_____ **End the “Broadcast” with a “sign off” (something like: “that wraps up our**
show for today, hope you have enjoyed it. This is Joe Bob and Betty Lou at WKID
FM.....[blah, blah, blah])