

1

The heart of the radio studio is the _____.

- (A) microphone
- (B) audio console
- (C) CD player
- (D) compact flash recorder

<https://selldocx.com/products>

/test-bank-broadcast-announcing-worktext-4e-stephenson

Answer:
(B audio
) console

Feedback:

All the other equipment in the studio is manipulated through the audio console making this a key piece of equipment.

2

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

- (A) popping on p sounds
- (B) sibilance on s sounds
- (C) noticeable breathing sounds
- (D) weak audio signal

Answer:

(D weak
) audio
signal

Feedback:

Unless the announcer had very strong vocal strength, working close to a microphone probably would not produce a distorted audio signal. In general, audible breathing, sibilance, and the popping of letters are the problems you run into from working too close to a mic.

3

Which of the following is least likely to cause an announcer to experience mic fright?

- (A) fearing failure
- (B) being inexperienced
- (C) fearing the wrong type of microphone was used
- (D) being unprepared

Answer:

(C fearing the wrong type of
) microphone was used

Feedback:

While using the wrong type of microphone may hinder your performance, it usually doesn't.

4

When a beginning announcer gives a journeyman performance—one free of mistakes, but lackluster and less than memorable—he or she is trying to prevent which cause of mic fright?

- (A) fear of failure
- (B) dislike of his or her voice
- (C) lack of experience

Answer:

(A fear of
) failure

Feedback:

By not pushing their effort, their performance may be mistake free, but it will lack any sparkle. There

(D) lack of preparation

5

As a radio announcer, you've been asked to "give a level" so your engineer can set proper microphone levels. You should _____.

(A) blow gently into the microphone

(B) read or ad-lib several sentences into the microphone

(C) tap sharply on the microphone

(D) speak the standard,

Answer:

(B) read or ad-lib several sentences into the microphone

Feedback:

Reading several sentences of the actual script is an excellent way to allow an engineer to set correct microphone levels.

6

A radio announcer needs to be aware that most audio consoles allow only one channel to be active at a time and plan accordingly.

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

Answer:

(B) FALSE

Feedback:

This is a false statement because more than one channel of an audio board can be active, but only one source can be active going through a specific channel.

7

Which of the following is least likely to be considered a major function of the audio console?

(A) selecting

(B) monitoring

(C) routing

(D) signal processing

Answer:

(D) signal processing

Feedback:

While many consoles have simple equalizers associated with various board channels and also allow audio signals to be looped to outboard signal processing devices, signal processing is not really a major function of the console.

8

If the VU meters on an audio console indicate the signal is in the mud, this means the operator has the levels well over 100 percent and the signal will be distorted or muddled.

(A) TRUE

Answer:

(B) FALSE

Feedback:

Levels over 100 percent are in the red and they will be distorted, but in

(B FALSE
)

themud refers to low signal levels, making this a false statement.

9

When a studio microphone is turned on, most audio consoles will automatically mute the studio monitor speakers. This prevents the audio signal from _____.

(A) going in the red

(B) going in the mud

(C) producing feedback

(D producing plosive sounds
)

Answer:

(C producing
) feedback

Feedback:

If the monitor speakers are not muted, the microphone would pick up the audiosignal, amplify it, send it through the speakers again, over and over, until a screeching or howling sound was produced.

10

Which type of microphone is most likely to be found in a radio studio?

(A) condenser

(B) dynamic

(C) capacitor

(D ribbon
)

Answer:

(B)dynamic

Feedback: Most radio studios use the dynamic microphone.

11

Which microphone pickup pattern can be described as being nondirectional? In other words, there is no one direction in which it picks up sound better than another

(A) omnidirectional

(B) cardioid

(C) bidirectional

(D hypercardioid
)

Answer:

(A omnidirectional
)

Feedback:

The omnidirectional microphone picks up sound equally well from alldirections.

12

In the modern radio studio, which of the following is most likely to be the primary music playback source?

(A) turntable

(B) mini-disc

Answer:

(D digital
) storage
system

(C) CD player

(D)
) digital storage system

Feedback:

D is the best choice because more and more stations are now playing back music and other programming elements from a digital storage device through computer equipment.

13

When a radio announcer is working combo, this means that _____.

the announcer is working
(A) with another announcer in
the studio

the announcer is working in
(B) both the on-air and
production studio

Answer:

(D the announcer is operating the equipment and
) announcing at the same time

the announcer has an
(C) engineer to operate the
equipment

Feedback:

D is what working combo means.

the announcer is operating
(D) the equipment and
) announcing at the same
time

14

What would be a good initial mic-to-mouth distance for a beginning radio announcer?

(A) 2 inches

(B) 6 inches

Answer:

(B) 6 inches
)

(C) 10 inches

Feedback:

Six inches from the microphone would be a good mic-to-mouth distance.

(D)
) 18 inches

15

Which piece of digital radio equipment is essentially a computer editing system incorporated into a traditional audio console?

(A) MD

(B) DAT

Answer:

(D) DAW

(C) CD

Feedback: This is what a digital audio workstation is.

(D)
) DAW