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QUIZ:/@saptank-th@atadibtstationsbyoadcasting-podcasting-and-streaming-10e-hendricks The quiz questions are also available to students for self-quizzing on the website.

1.	With a little more than radio stations in the United States, radio reaches more
	Americans each week than any other platform.
	a. 1,500
	b. 15,000
	c. 150,000
	d. 1,500,000
2.	Which of the following is NOT considered to be a listening source as an alternative to broadcast radio?
	a. Pandora
	b. iTunes
	c. VH-1
	d. SiriusXM
3.	Terrestrial radio has tremendous reach. Radio reaches of all American adults on a weekly
	basis.
	a. 63%
	b. 75%
	c. 99%
	d. 93%
4.	The audio source listened to in cars is primarily:
	a. AM/FM radio
	b. Music Streaming
	c. Smartphone
	d. Satellite Radio
5.	In the U.S., HD Radio is also known as:
	a. Satellite Radio
	b. Digital Audio Broadcasting (DAB)
	c. the Connected Car
	d. DTV
6.	What kind of announcements take the place of commercials on noncommercial stations?
	a. Station promos
	b. Underwriting announcements
	c. Public service Announcements
	d. Fundraising announcements
7.	Programs like All Things Considered and Morning Edition have become the industry's premier news
	and information features and can be heard on these affiliated stations:
	a. iHeart Radio
	b. NAB
	_ c. NPR
	d. SiriusXM
8.	The FM Educational, or noncommercial stations are located on what portion of the band?
	a. 540-700 Khz on the AM Band
	b. 88.1–91.9 Mhz on the FM Band
	c. 90.1-99.9 on the FM Band

d. 100.1-107.9 on the FM Band	
 9. To counter the sharp reversal of fortunes, many broadcasters formed	agreements,
 10. What was the one of the effects of the Telecommunications Act of 1996? a. More local independent radio stations b. "Duopolies" were limited to just two in each market c. Reduction in the level of local programming d. Limited the number of stations a corporation could own 	
11. This regulation created the FCC: a. Radio Act of 1912 b. Radio Act of 1927 c. Communications Act of 1934 d. Telecommunications Act of 1996	
 12. This governmental regulation relaxed radio station ownership caps and allowed expand the number of stations they owned. a. Telecommunications Act of 2016 b. Telecommunications Act of 1996 c. Communications Act of 1934 d. Federal Communications Act of 1980 	radio groups to vastly
 13. What is one of the advantages of digital radio broadcasting? a. A multiplex stereo signal b. Compatibility with current analog signals c. More affordable prices than existing receivers d. Dramatic improvement in the quality of the signal 	
14. What is one of the main problems with satellite radio? a. It is commercial-free b. It is obscenity-free c. It utilizes free receivers d. It has monthly subscriber fees	
 15. The biggest challenge confronting Internet stations presenting music is: a. A lack of consumer listening devices. b. Large copyright royalty fees. c. Weak advertising revenues. d. A lack of audience ratings. 	
16. This technology offers diversity that terrestrial radio does not and allows timesh a. in-band on-channel b. podcasting c. HD radio	nifting for listening.

__ d. satellite radio

17	. This technology has added additional programming options, HD2, HD3, HD4, in addition to their main signal.
	a. satellite radio
	b. streaming services
	c. podcasting
	d. digital audio broadcasting
18	 According to the text, these two streaming services are the most popular. a. Apple Music, Spotify b. Spotify, Pandora c. Pandora, iHeart Radio d. Apple Music, Pandora
19	. What is the biggest competitive challenge to terrestrial radio today?
	a. smartphones, tablets, laptops
	a. smartphones, tablets, laptops b. satellite radio
	c. YouTube
	d. television
20	 Consolidation of radio ownership has had what effect on jobs in broadcasting? a. No noticeable effect b. Fewer jobs on all levels c. More executive jobs d. Increased on-air jobs
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	. B
16	. B

17. D 18. A

19. A 20. B