



Lead City University, Ibadan

Faculty of Environmental, Management and Social Sciences

Department of Mass Communication

COURSE PARTICULARS

Course Code: CMT 217

Course Title: Foundation of Broadcasting

No. of Units: 3

Status: *Compulsory*

LECTURER'S DETAILS:

Name: Isiade, F. F. A.

Qualifications: HND, MCA, Mphil

Phone: 08082113673

Email: funshoisiade@gmail.com

Area of Specialization: Photography, Graphics, Mediatechnology, Broadcasting

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course exposes students to basic knowledge of non-human resources used in print and broadcast media for packaging and transmission of information and entertainment in the right environment

COURSE OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, student should be able to:

- Understand the concept of broadcasting and its difference from the print media.
- Explain broadcasting as a technical process and its organizational function.
- Explain narrow casting and cable casting.
- Explain purpose of broadcasting – news, opinion, education, entertainment.
- Explain the technology, tools, equipment, operation and management of broadcasting.
- Agencies that control broadcasting practice in Nigeria – their roles and powers.
- Understand the interactive media, its components and its future.
- Understand the electromagnetic spectrum and be able to identify its components.
- Understand signal generation and transmission.

ASSESSMENT

Class Attendance	5 marks
Test (s) and Assignments	25marks
Examination	70 marks
Total	100 marks

LECTURE PLAN

Weeks	Topics
Week 1	Introduction to broadcasting , definition, difference to other media. Historical background and development of broadcasting in Nigeria.
Week 2	The physical basis of broadcasting – Radio waves and the electronic spectrum Wave propagation and its components
Week 3	The radio signal, generation and transmission: The radio frequency signal Transmission of signals The transmitter, types and brands
Week 4	The broadcast studio – radio, television studio practicum Studio equipment and appliances Studio suite, studio floor, studio complex radio and television studios Radio control room: audio control booth, audio production room, Audio console, audio mixer A/V mixer
Week 5	Microphones and their functions Definition of a microphone, types and identification of microphone How microphone works. Pick-up pattern of microphones
Week 6	Audio recording practicum (Studio)
Week 7	Agencies concerned with the broadcast media Federal Ministry of Information Federal Ministry of Communication

	<p>Federal Communications Commission (FCC)</p> <p>National Communications Commission (NCC)</p> <p>National Broadcasting Commission (NBC)</p>
Week 8	<p>Television studio lighting and its techniques</p> <p>Studio lighting appliances for indoor and outdoor.</p>
Week 9	<p>The studio personnel and their functions</p>
Week 10	<p>The Broadcasting Library, personnel and resources</p> <p>Characteristics, relevance, relationship with studio,</p> <p>The broadcast librarian, the producer and Director</p>
Week 11	<p>Studio production and presentation practicum from script to post production</p>
Week 12	<p>Revision and Examinations</p>

READING LIST

1. Introduction to Broadcasting By Olufemi Onabajo (2004). Lagos: Gabi concept Limited
2. Bittner J.R (1995) Broadcasting and Telecommunication. 2nd Ed. (New Jersey. Prentice Hall Inc)
3. Ebo, S.J (1994) Broadcast script writing and presentation.
4. Nwanene, Aworo (1995). Radio Production Techniques, Ibadan. African link Plc

TUTORIAL QUESTIONS

1. Name 5 broadcast studio equipment that are inevitable in programme production and transmission. Explain their individual functions.
2. Name 5 studio personnel and the functions of each in broadcasting.
3. On the diagram provided label and explain the functions of the parts indicated with numbers.
4. (a) Why is lighting necessary in television broadcasting?
(b) Name five lighting devices used in studio production and their effects.
5. What are studio monitors and what are their functions in radio, television and film production?
6. (a) Why should studio environments be sound proved?
(b) With your experience from your college studio environment, what are the characteristics of ventilation, doors, walls and ceilings as well as the floor of the broadcast studio?
7. (a) Explain the difference between the video camera and the video recorder.
(b) Name two software used in packaging both sound and vision in broadcasting and their advantages over each other.
8. (a) What is a microphone and what are the pick-up patterns of microphones meant for,
 - i. A single user
 - ii. Two discussants

iii. A crowd of people or
an audience

- (b) What do you suggest should be done to get the right output from a microphone, and to eliminate ambient noise from its pick-up range?
9. Explain in not more than 100 words why the camera lens is described as the eye and the microphone the voice of the station?
10. Explain the six functions of broadcasting and the effect of each on society.
- 11a Briefly explain how a broadcast studio sends its message to the scattered and heterogeneous audience in the form of sound and pictures.
- (b) Explain what happens in the microphone when a sound vibration bombards its pick-up side.
- (c) What is the effect of the transmitter on the audio signal coming from the microphone before it is radiated into the atmosphere?
- (d) What is broadcasting?
- (e) What is the difference between broadcasting and narrowcasting?
- (f) What is the big advantage of broadcasting in reaching a larger audience at their locations?
12. (a) Explain the process of broadcasting from the studio through the transmitter and out to the audiences.
- (b) Broadcast signals reduce in speed and distance of coverage after the signals are released into the atmosphere. How do you strengthen the signals at places where they have become weak so that subscribers can pick up their favorite stations?

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2nd Semester 2017/2018 Academic Session

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SECTION C: Marking Guide

- 1 (a) Five broadcast studio equipments that are inevitable in programmed production 10 mark (20Mark)
 (b) Functions of each equipment listed (2 mks. x 5)
2. (a) Five studio personnel (2 mks. each x 5)
 (b) Their roles in radio and television broadcasting (2 marks x 5) (20Mark)
3. (a) Identification of studio equipment 5 marks (20Marks)

- (b) Identification of the numbered or labelled parts
15 marks
4. (a) Why light is necessary in television production 5marks
(b) Five lighting devices needed in TV production 5 marks (20Marks)
(c) Explanation of the effect of each lighting devices .
10 marks
5. what are studio monitors? Their functions in radio/TV and film productions
6. (a) 5 reasons for sound-proofing studio environment (2marks x 5) (20Marks)
(b) Characteristics of studio ventilation – doors, walls, ceiling, floor,
and interior environment 10 marks
- 7 (a) Explain the difference between video camera and video recorder and their functions (20Marks)
8marks
- (b) i. Two (2) software used in packaging sound and vision 8marks
ii. Explain the advantage of one software over the other 4marks (20Marks)
- 8 (a) i. Definition of a microphone 5 marks (20Marks)
ii. Do a sketch of the pickup pattern of microphones for single user (in diagram) 3
marks (20Marks)
iii. Pickup patter for two (dual) users 3 marks
iv. Hok up pattern for a group or crowd of invited audience or singers
3 marks
- (b) i. The correct placement of microphone to get clear output 3 marks
ii. How to eliminate ambient noise or reverberation from microphone output for a single
3 marks
9. Why is the camera lens described as the eye of the station ? (10 (20Marks)
mks)
- and the microphone the audio source for radio (10 mks)
10. i. Explanation of five of ten functions of broadcasting 3 x 5 = 15 mks
ii. Effect of broadcasting on the society 5 marks
11. Explanation of the process of broadcasting from studio to the
transmitters and the receiving sets (radio and television) -
- i. Studio presentation. 7 marks
ii. Oscillation and transmission into the atmospheres. 7 marks (20Marks)
iii. Reception by listeners and viewers. 6 marks
12. (a) What happens in the microphone as sound vibration bombards the pick up (live) side of
the mike. 10 mar (20Marks)
(Live) side of the mike?
How does signal travel from studio to the audiences? 10 marks
(b) how is signal strengthened at the points where they become weak. 10marks (20 Marks)