

L11 - FORMATS OF RADIO PROGRAMMES

Keywords

Phone in programmes	Below poverty line	Full fledged interview programmes
Talks	Irrigation facilities	Vox pop - voice of people
Cricket Commentaries	Announcements	Radio interviewer
Income per head	Announcers/ Radio Jockeys (rjs) / anchor persons	Inquisitive
General awareness	Masthead (title) of a magazine	Signature tune
Evoking interest	Hindustani classical	Carnatic classical
Western classical	Light classical	Publicity
Grievances/queries or requests	Stipulated time	Administrative machinery
Radio bridge	Computer modems	

In-text Questions

In-text Questions 11.1

1. List any five factors that you need to take into account about the listeners before making a radio programme.
2. Write the names of any five programmes you have heard on radio.
3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/s:

- i. The only medium to reach the illiterate people to inform, _____ and entertain them is the _____.
- ii. A radio station broadcasts programmes like talks, discussions, _____, _____ and _____.
- iii. It is important to know the requirements of the listeners to decide — — of broadcast and _____ and _____ of programmes.
- iv. Radio programmes are decided on the basis of _____.

In-text Questions 11.2

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/s:

- i. Announcers are also known as _____, _____.
- ii. Whatever is written for radio is also known as _____.
- iii. Announcements mention the _____ you are tuned into, _____ and _____ of broadcast.
- iv. There can be different types of radio interviews in terms of _____, _____ and purpose.
- v. A film based on real people and issues is called a _____.

2. List the ingredients of a radio format.

3. Differentiate between a radio discussion and a radio drama.

4. Match the following :

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|------------------|------------------------|
| i. Announcements | a) republic day parade |
| ii. Commentary | b) oldest radio format |
| iii. Interviews | c) inform listeners |
| iv. Discussion | d) asking questions |
| v. radio talk | e) moderator |

In-text Questions 11.3

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/s:
 - i. A phone-in programme is also called _____ programming.
 - ii. AIR started its internet services on _____.
 - iii. Phone-in programmes need advance _____.
 - iv. Radio bridge means _____ different radio stations.
2. List any three IT based radio formats.
3. Mention any three areas where phone-in programmes are used.
4. Name the radio format which is available through a computer.

Terminal Questions

1. Discuss in detail the factors to be taken account before making a radio programme.
2. Explain with examples the different formats of radio programmes.
3. Describe information technology based formats used in the medium of radio.

Previous Year Questions

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| 1. What is the role of Radio Jockeys in Radio ? | 1 |
| 2. AIR started its internet services on _____. | 1 |
| 3. What is radio bridge? | 2 |
| 4. Write <i>two</i> objectives of using sound effect on radio. | 2 |
| 5. What is 'Radio on Internet' ? | 2 |
| 6. What is radio bridge? | 2 |

7. Write any *two* ways how sound can be used in radio formats. 2
8. Name three types of classical music. 2
9. Discuss any *four* features of radio studio. 4
10. Discuss any *four* spoken word formats of radio. 4
11. List any two information technology based radio formats and briefly describe it. 4
12. Write the important characteristics of a radio magazine. 4
13. Explain various types of radio formats. 6
14. Explicate on various types of radio format. 6