

CYCLE 10 BROADCAST PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Are RTS key panels connected wirelessly?**
 - A. Yes
 - B. No, we use Ethernet
 - C. By USB
 - D. Over Bluetooth
- 2. Which of the following statements about a 'live-to-tape' broadcast is correct?**
 - A. It is broadcast live in real time.
 - B. It relies on satellite delay to avoid mistakes.
 - C. It records content for later broadcast.
 - D. It uses no editing before airing.
- 3. On an RTS Key Panel, pushing down on the switch performs which action?**
 - A. Listens
 - B. Switches mode
 - C. Mutes
 - D. Talks
- 4. An Audio Book documents which of the following?**
 - A. The microphones and physical lines that will bring signal into the console
 - B. The lighting design for the stage
 - C. The rehearsal schedule
 - D. The camera shot list
- 5. Which device contains the back panel dip switches used to access mic pre and phantom power controls?**
 - A. Model 210
 - B. Zeus 3
 - C. AZedit Console
 - D. Green Machine

- 6. Define the term sponsorship identification and its regulatory importance.**
- A. Clear identification of sponsor messages; ensures transparency of sponsorship to audiences.
 - B. Sponsorship messages are hidden from the audience.
 - C. Sponsorship identification is optional.
 - D. Sponsorship messages are always guaranteed prime time.
- 7. Which statement about a wrap in a broadcast is most accurate?**
- A. To provide closing content and a call-to-action at the end.
 - B. To tease upcoming content at the start of the program.
 - C. To introduce a field report.
 - D. To display the weather forecast.
- 8. What does a standard three-point lighting setup include?**
- A. Front light, side light, top light
 - B. Key light, rim light, kicker
 - C. Key light, fill light, back light
 - D. Natural light only
- 9. What is the primary function of ingest in broadcast workflows?**
- A. Ingest imports content into the system; playout schedules and plays content on air.
 - B. Ingest plays content on air; playout captures new footage.
 - C. Ingest edits scripts; playout enhances audio.
 - D. Ingest stores content offline; playout archives older segments.
- 10. During a broadcast outage, what is the recommended response?**
- A. Notify the control room and switch to backup feeds immediately.
 - B. Switch to backup feeds, monitor quality, and communicate with the control room for continuity.
 - C. Reboot all equipment and wait for a green light before continuing.
 - D. Continue with the current feed and ignore the backups.

Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Are RTS key panels connected wirelessly?

- A. Yes
- B. No, we use Ethernet**
- C. By USB
- D. Over Bluetooth

RTS key panels are designed to be part of a stable, wired intercom network. The priority in broadcast environments is predictable, low-latency communication with centralized control, and Ethernet provides a reliable, high-speed path that supports scalable setups. It's common for these panels to be powered and managed over the same Ethernet network (often via PoE), which simplifies installation and reduces the chance of wireless interference or dropped signals. Choosing wireless options like Bluetooth would introduce range limits, interference, and reliability concerns in busy studio environments, making them unsuitable for a system of intercom panels. USB isn't used for connecting panels to a broader intercom matrix, as it doesn't provide the necessary network-wide connectivity. So, RTS key panels connect through Ethernet.

2. Which of the following statements about a 'live-to-tape' broadcast is correct?

- A. It is broadcast live in real time.
- B. It relies on satellite delay to avoid mistakes.
- C. It records content for later broadcast.**
- D. It uses no editing before airing.

Live-to-tape means the program is recorded first and then aired later, often after some editing and post-production. That setup lets producers capture the performance with control over visuals, sound, and timing, fix mistakes, and insert graphics or other elements, while still presenting the show with the feel of something that happened live. So recording content for later broadcast is the defining idea. The idea of broadcasting in real time would describe a live air, not a live-to-tape production. The notion of "no editing" doesn't fit, since the process typically involves editing before airing. And while a satellite delay can be used in some cases, it isn't what defines live-to-tape.

3. On an RTS Key Panel, pushing down on the switch performs which action?

- A. Listens
- B. Switches mode
- C. Mutes
- D. Talks**

The switch on an RTS key panel is a push-to-talk control. When you push down, you complete the transmit circuit and your microphone becomes live, so your voice is sent over the channel. Releasing returns you to listening. This behavior—speaking only while the switch is pressed—is the defining use of push-to-talk on two-way communication devices. The other options describe listening without pressing, switching modes, or muting, which would require different controls.

4. An Audio Book documents which of the following?

- A. The microphones and physical lines that will bring signal into the console
- B. The lighting design for the stage**
- C. The rehearsal schedule
- D. The camera shot list

The main idea is that a production book collects the design decisions and plans that guide a show, including how lighting is configured and used throughout the performance. The lighting design needs to be documented so the lighting crew knows where lights are placed, what colors and intensities to use, and when cues should fire. This keeps the look of the production consistent from night to night and coordinates with sound, set, and action. The other items live in different areas: where microphones and signal routing are described in the sound plot and technical diagrams; the rehearsal schedule is part of the production schedule or call sheets; and camera shot lists belong to a film or video production workflow, not a stage lighting plan.

5. Which device contains the back panel dip switches used to access mic pre and phantom power controls?

- A. Model 210**
- B. Zeus 3
- C. AZedit Console
- D. Green Machine

Back-panel dip switches are a hardware way to set options right at the device, like turning phantom power on or off and adjusting mic pre characteristics without using software. The Model 210 is the unit that includes this kind of hardware access, with the dip switches located on the back panel to control its mic pre and phantom power settings directly. The other devices typically handle these controls through software or front-panel controls, not via back-panel toggle switches, so they don't match the described setup.

6. Define the term sponsorship identification and its regulatory importance.

- A. Clear identification of sponsor messages; ensures transparency of sponsorship to audiences.**
- B. Sponsorship messages are hidden from the audience.
- C. Sponsorship identification is optional.
- D. Sponsorship messages are always guaranteed prime time.

Sponsorship identification means clearly revealing who funded or supported a broadcast message so viewers can see who is behind it. This transparency helps audiences understand who is paying for content, which in turn prevents deception and builds trust. Regulators require this disclosure to ensure viewers aren't misled about who is influencing what they're watching. When sponsorship is clearly identified, audiences can evaluate potential biases and make informed choices. If sponsors aren't disclosed, a broadcaster could face penalties or sanctions for deceptive advertising, because the audience isn't given the information needed to assess the message's objectivity. This is why a sponsorship notice is typically placed where viewers will notice it, and it isn't optional or hidden.

7. Which statement about a wrap in a broadcast is most accurate?

- A. To provide closing content and a call-to-action at the end.**
- B. To tease upcoming content at the start of the program.
- C. To introduce a field report.
- D. To display the weather forecast.

A wrap is the closing moment of a broadcast. It wraps up the show by recapping what happened, thanking viewers, and guiding them to the next step with a call-to-action—like visiting a website, following on social media, or tuning in again. That's why describing it as providing closing content and a call-to-action at the end is the most accurate. Teases about what's coming are usually saved for openings or transitions, not the wrap, and field reports or weather forecasts are content segments within the show, not the wrap itself.

8. What does a standard three-point lighting setup include?

- A. Front light, side light, top light
- B. Key light, rim light, kicker
- C. Key light, fill light, back light**
- D. Natural light only

Three-point lighting relies on three lights—key, fill, and back—to shape the subject, control shadows, and separate the subject from the background. The key light is the main source that defines the facial features and creates the primary shadow pattern; it's usually placed off to the side of the camera at about a 30°–45° angle to establish direction and depth. The fill light sits on the opposite side (often near the camera axis) at a lower intensity to soften the shadows created by the key light, producing a more even look without eliminating all contrast. The back light is positioned behind the subject and above, aimed at the back of the head or shoulders to create a subtle rim or edge that helps separate the subject from the background and adds dimensionality. This trio is what makes the standard setup effective for controlled portrait lighting; other options mix in lighting elements that don't provide the same balanced combination of shaping, shadow control, and separation.

9. What is the primary function of ingest in broadcast workflows?

- A. Ingest imports content into the system; playout schedules and plays content on air.**
- B. Ingest plays content on air; playout captures new footage.
- C. Ingest edits scripts; playout enhances audio.
- D. Ingest stores content offline; playout archives older segments.

Ingest is the process of bringing media into the broadcast system so it can be stored, indexed, and managed. Its primary role is to import content so it becomes an asset in the library with the proper metadata, making it available for downstream steps like QC, transcoding, and, crucially, playout. Only after content is ingested can the playout system schedule and transmit it on air. Ingest isn't about playing content on air, nor is it primarily about editing scripts or archiving; those are separate parts of the workflow.

10. During a broadcast outage, what is the recommended response?

- A. Notify the control room and switch to backup feeds immediately.
- B. Switch to backup feeds, monitor quality, and communicate with the control room for continuity.**
- C. Reboot all equipment and wait for a green light before continuing.
- D. Continue with the current feed and ignore the backups.

When a broadcast outage hits, the priority is to keep the signal flowing and minimize viewer disruption. The best approach is to switch to backup feeds, verify the backup stream's quality, and keep the control room updated so the team can coordinate continuity. This combination quickly restores a stable signal, ensures the new feed is usable, and maintains clear communication so everyone knows the current status and next steps. Merely notifying the control room without changing feeds can delay restoration, rebooting and waiting for a green light wastes time and may not promptly bring the feed back, and continuing on the current, failing feed ignores available resilience options.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cycle10broadcast.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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