

CYCLE 10 BROADCAST PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. What is the role of compression in broadcast audio processing?**
 - A. Reduces dynamic range by attenuating loud parts and boosting quieter parts to even out levels.
 - B. Increases dynamic range by amplifying loud parts.
 - C. Removes all background noise completely.
 - D. Applies reverb to all signals.
- 2. Which of the following is a true statement about AZedit indicators?**
 - A. Blue indicates changes pending activation
 - B. Yellow indicates changes have been made but not activated
 - C. Green indicates disabled features
 - D. Red indicates system error
- 3. What is the difference between on-demand streaming and linear broadcasting?**
 - A. On-demand allows user-controlled playback; linear broadcasting follows a fixed schedule.
 - B. On-demand requires live production; linear is always pre-recorded.
 - C. On-demand uses a fixed broadcast window; linear is viewer-controlled.
 - D. On-demand has no ads; linear always includes ads.
- 4. 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.
- 5. On an RTS Key Panel, pushing down on the switch performs which action?**
 - A. Listens
 - B. Switches mode
 - C. Mutes
 - D. Talks

- 6. Name a common encoding format used for web streaming of broadcast content.**
- A. H.264 or AAC audio; widely used for online streaming.
 - B. MPEG-2 video with PCM audio; standard for DVD playback.
 - C. Theora video with MP3 audio; commonly used for streaming.
 - D. VP9 with Vorbis; a newer, less common combo.
- 7. Which statement best describes a private communication in this context?**
- A. Public
 - B. Private
 - C. Encrypted
 - D. Broadcast
- 8. External 9V battery packs are not supported for powering the 4030.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only with a dedicated adapter
 - D. Not specified
- 9. Which statement best describes the relationship between a rundown and a script?**
- A. A script contains the exact spoken lines; a rundown is a general outline.
 - B. A rundown contains the exact spoken lines; a script lists only topics.
 - C. A rundown is the weather forecast; a script is the ad copy.
 - D. A script contains the exact spoken lines; a rundown is the sequence and timing.
- 10. What is a FAX check?**
- A. Financial check
 - B. Factory check
 - C. Facilities check
 - D. Fax check

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the role of compression in broadcast audio processing?

- A. Reduces dynamic range by attenuating loud parts and boosting quieter parts to even out levels.
- B. Increases dynamic range by amplifying loud parts.
- C. Removes all background noise completely.
- D. Applies reverb to all signals.

Compression in broadcast audio processing is about taming the loud parts and lifting the quieter parts so the overall sound stays consistently loud and clear. It works by reducing gain when signals exceed a threshold, which brings down peaks, and then often applying makeup gain to raise the overall level so softer passages are more audible. The result is a smaller dynamic range and a more uniform level from moment to moment, which helps the program sit consistently in the mix and meet loudness standards. This isn't about removing noise entirely or adding reverb, and it's not about increasing dynamic range—the goal is the opposite: to tighten the range and smooth out levels.

2. Which of the following is a true statement about AZedit indicators?

- A. Blue indicates changes pending activation
- B. Yellow indicates changes have been made but not activated
- C. Green indicates disabled features
- D. Red indicates system error

AZedit uses color cues to show the status of your edits. When you make changes, the indicator turns yellow to signal that there are edits that have not yet been activated. Activation applies the changes, so until you activate them, they're in a pending state. That's why yellow is the best description for this scenario. The other color statements don't fit the usual meaning of these indicators. Blue isn't the color shown for edits that exist but aren't active, green is typically used to signal something is enabled or OK rather than disabled, and red is usually reserved for errors or critical alerts rather than simply unactivated changes.

3. What is the difference between on-demand streaming and linear broadcasting?

- A. On-demand allows user-controlled playback; linear broadcasting follows a fixed schedule.
- B. On-demand requires live production; linear is always pre-recorded.
- C. On-demand uses a fixed broadcast window; linear is viewer-controlled.
- D. On-demand has no ads; linear always includes ads.

The key idea is timing control. On-demand streaming lets you choose what to watch and when to start, pause, rewind, or resume—content is available from a library and isn't tied to a broadcast clock. Linear broadcasting follows a fixed schedule, with programs airing at specific times on a channel, so you watch what's shown at that moment unless you use a recording feature. Other statements aren't accurate because on-demand content doesn't require live production and can be pre-recorded; linear content isn't necessarily always pre-recorded—live programs can be part of a linear schedule; and on-demand isn't restricted to a fixed window and can include ads or be ad-free depending on the service.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Name a common encoding format used for web streaming of broadcast content.

- A. H.264 or AAC audio; widely used for online streaming.**
- B. MPEG-2 video with PCM audio; standard for DVD playback.
- C. Theora video with MP3 audio; commonly used for streaming.
- D. VP9 with Vorbis; a newer, less common combo.

Web streaming needs a format that plays smoothly on many devices and networks, so broadcasters choose something with broad compatibility and good efficiency. H.264 video with AAC audio fits that need perfectly: it delivers solid quality at moderate bitrates, and nearly all browsers and devices have hardware or software support for it. This combination also works well with common web streaming workflows and containers (like MP4) and adaptive streaming protocols (HLS and DASH), making it the typical choice for online broadcast content. The other options reflect contexts that aren't as universal for web streaming: MPEG-2 with PCM is tied to DVDs and older broadcast setups; Theora with MP3 is an older, less-supported pairing for modern web players; VP9 with Vorbis is used in some services, but it doesn't have the same widespread, across-the-board compatibility as H.264/AAC.

7. Which statement best describes a private communication in this context?

- A. Public
- B. Private**
- C. Encrypted
- D. Broadcast

Private communication means the message is intended for a limited audience and should not be accessible to the general public. It stays between the sender and the intended receiver (or a defined small group) and isn't broadcast to everyone. Public would imply wide access, and broadcast means sending to many recipients. Encryption is a method to protect content, but privacy is about who can access the message, not just how it's protected. So, the best description in this context is that it's meant to remain private and viewable only by the intended parties.

8. External 9V battery packs are not supported for powering the 4030.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Only with a dedicated adapter
- D. Not specified

Power supply compatibility and reliable regulation are what this item tests. The 4030 is designed to run from a specific, tested power source, and the manufacturer states that external 9V battery packs aren't supported. External 9V packs typically don't provide a stable, adequately current-capable supply and can drop voltage under load or introduce noise, which can cause erratic behavior or even damage. Because the official guidance prohibits using those packs, the best answer is that external 9V battery packs are not supported for powering the 4030. Use the supported power option specified by the manufacturer to ensure safe, reliable operation.

9. Which statement best describes the relationship between a rundown and a script?

- A. A script contains the exact spoken lines; a rundown is a general outline.
- B. A rundown contains the exact spoken lines; a script lists only topics.
- C. A rundown is the weather forecast; a script is the ad copy.
- D. A script contains the exact spoken lines; a rundown is the sequence and timing.**

In broadcast planning, the key distinction is that the script is where the exact spoken lines and any performer directions live, while the rundown is the show's timeline—the sequence of segments and the timing of each part, including cues for graphics, music, and transitions. Because the script supplies the precise dialogue and actions for on-air talent, and the rundown maps out the order and how long each piece should take, the statement that the script contains the exact spoken lines and the rundown governs the sequence and timing is the best description. The other ideas blur these roles or treat the rundown as just a general outline, which doesn't reflect how a real production uses these two tools.

10. What is a FAX check?

- A. Financial check
- B. Factory check
- C. Facilities check**
- D. Fax check

A facilities check means inspecting the actual physical place where work will happen to make sure it can support the planned activities. It involves looking at space and layout to ensure there's enough room and an efficient flow, verifying utilities like electricity, water, heating and ventilation, and checking safety provisions such as fire exits and emergency systems. It also covers whether the equipment is present and in good condition, plus overall regulatory compliance and security. The other options refer to different kinds of assessments—financial looks at budgets, factory focuses on production processes, and there isn't a standard "fax" evaluation. So, evaluating the physical environment and infrastructure is the reason this choice fits.

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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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