

Broadcasting Director Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Broadcasting Director Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

Explain me what Was Eas?

Ans:

EAS : In November 1994, the EAS (Emergency Alert System) was approved by the FCC, with operations to begin January 1, 1997. Using digital signaling, the EAS was to permit sending more than an alert, actual information could be sent, printed out, and rebroadcast on command.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 2:

Tell me what Is A Mhz?

Ans:

MHz : MHz is an abbreviation for MegaHertz, mega taking the meaning of 1 million. So 1,000,000 Hertz = 1 MHz.

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Question - 3:

Tell us when can you start?

Ans:

'Now' is always a good answer for productions that are put together as the last minute!

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Question - 4:

Do you know what Are Qsl Cards?

Ans:

QSL Cards : QSL cards are usually postcards with a station's call sign and data. These are sent to listeners who report receiving a station. Some stations will actually send a letter on station letterhead, others will send various combinations of information and maps.

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Question - 5:

Tell us what are the greatest challenges that your profession faces?

Ans:

Short term, the consolidation of ownership of radio, and the collapse in CD sales. Long term, technology, and its potential unforeseen consequences.

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Question - 6:

Tell us when And Where Was The First "all Commercial" Radio?

Ans:

In 1966, Gordon McLendon bought KGLA(FM), Los Angeles and changed the calls to KADS(FM), running only commercials: local ads, commercials and national commercials.. It was targeted to grab business from the newspapers. The want ads were either their own voices into a telephone recording device or they could use professional announcers.

In August 1967, McLendon declared it to be a failure; returns to "regular programming". The decision was made to change call signs to KOST-FM and play "beautiful music."

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Question - 7:



Do you know what Is An Sca?

Ans:

SCA : SCA is Subsidiary Communications Authority or, in other words, an audio subcarrier on a main station, usually FM. For many years, this was the way Muzak was distributed. Today, many private services can be found on SCA channels, from foreign language programming to radio reading services for the blind.

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Question - 8:

Tell me as Broadcast engineer, what is your greatest weakness?

Ans:

"What are your weaknesses" is one of the most popular questions interviewers ask. It is also the most dreaded question of all. Handle it by minimizing your weakness and emphasizing your strengths. Stay away from personal qualities and concentrate on professional traits: "I am always working on improving my communication skills to be a more effective presenter. I recently joined Toastmasters, which I find very helpful."

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Question - 9:

Explain me what do you think are your personal strengths and weaknesses?

Ans:

Tricky one but many successful people try to find a weakness that isn't too devastating rather than pretend they are perfect?! A weakness is OK if you are aware of it and working on making it a strength. Naturally you have worked out plenty of strengths - efficient, hard working, good with people, sense of humour, understand how important chocolate is in a crisis, etc but again be honest. Your lies will be found out very quickly

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Question - 10:

Tell me how much freedom and autonomy do you have in your current positions?

Ans:

A remarkable degree. Of course, public radio affords some of that, and it also helps the I was a founder of the station. I can basically initiate and execute any project I feel would be good for the station and the audience, within the general parameters of the station's programming.

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Question - 11:

Tell me what Are "dx" And "qsl"?

Ans:

"DX" and "QSL" : These terms started as Morse Code "words." DX is an acronym for "distant" and refers to stations distant from the listener. Many DXers send letters to the stations they hear, requesting QSL, or "reception" cards. These cards are then used to verify the listener has heard the station. In the 20's and 30's, stations often sent stamps (not unlike postage stamps) to be placed in a book "collecting" the stations heard. EKKO was one prominent stamp company.

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Question - 12:

Tell me in retrospect, is there anything that you know now that you wish you had known before you pursued your education in the field?

Ans:

Actually, I don't think so. From high school, I expected to get into a technical field, and Duke's approach was a general, theoretical one, rather than one aimed at a specific field.

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Question - 13:

Tell me what Is Broadcast Station?

Ans:

Conflicts in defining a broadcast station occur due to differing interpretations of what constitutes broadcasting. Today, "broadcast" is a distinct station classification. However, during the early years, experimental broadcasts were conducted by a wide variety of stations, and often were just a sideline for the station's normal use in developmental or other activities.

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Question - 14:

Explain me as Broadcast engineer, what is your greatest strength?

Ans:

This is your time to shine. Just remember the interviewer is looking for work related strengths. Mention a number of them such as being a good motivator, problem solver, performing well under pressure, being loyal, having a positive attitude, eager to learn, taking initiative and attention to detail. Whichever you go for, be prepared to give examples that illustrate this particular skill.

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Question - 15:

Tell me how would you describe (needed broadcast technician or your) work style?

Ans:



My work style matching exactly what cashier job requires by: being reliable, responsible, and dependable, and fulfilling obligations, being careful about detail and thorough in completing work tasks, being honest and ethical, being pleasant with others on the job and displaying a good-natured, cooperative attitude, accepting criticism and dealing calmly and effectively with high stress situations.

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Question - 16:

Explain me what Is A KHz?

Ans:

kHz : kHz is an abbreviation for kiloHertz. The term Hertz, named for the inventor, refers to the number of times an electrical signal of alternating current "crosses" the "0" line and changes from positive to negative and back to positive. Human hearing is nominally in the 50 to 15,000 Hertz range. A kiloHertz is 1000 Hertz (15,000 Hertz = 15 kHz). Frequencies above about 100 kHz are said to be in the "Radio Frequency Range" as they are used for transmitting sonic or digital information.

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Question - 17:

Please explain what Kind of Technical Expertise Do You Have?

Ans:

Journalism is changing rapidly and the technical skills required in the changeover to digital are vast and ever-changing. Often there won't be anyone to train you, so stress in your interview your general awesome technical expertise and your current level of comfort with digital editing programs, social media and the like. Show your future boss that you're a multi-tasker with traditional journalism skills and technical expertise. As jobs become less specialized in journalism, all-round stars like yourself will shine. Putting together a portfolio with a demo tape is a great way to demonstrate this as well as citing specific examples from your past work or school experience where you learned on the job and aced new programs.

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Question - 18:

Tell us why did you leave your last job as Broadcasting Director?

Ans:

Here you will need to be careful as there are many possible answers you could use, just remember to NEVER talk negatively about any prior or current employer to a potential employer. No one wants to think that in a few years' time you could be saying the same about them. A possible reason could be to say you were looking for better opportunities, for you to grow professionally, or you were looking for the chance to work abroad.

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Question - 19:

Explain me what Is A "nemo"?

Ans:

"NEMO" : Many sources claim this to be an early telephone company term, which referred to remote broadcasts as those "Not Emanating from the Main Office." Many older consoles have this label to the selectors and pots used for remote broadcasts. On the other hand, the name of the captain from 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea may be a good clue. Nemo in Latin means "no name" or "no man."

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Question - 20:

Tell me what do you think would be your learning curve on this job?

Ans:

One of my favourite questions in interviews for the more experienced candidate. I like that someone is honest about what they can do and what they may find challenging - as long as they are keen to learn and experience it.

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Question - 21:

Tell me what Personal Qualities Do You Have That Would Make a Great Journalist?

Ans:

Journalism requires a delicate balance of personal and technical skills and employers will want to be sure that you have the right stuff. Since it's such a competitive field you must convey your drive, energy and dedication to the job. You'll need it! Journalism is also a deadline-driven business, so highlight your ability to work in pressure-cooker environments, your interest in teamwork and your people skills. A talent for handling difficult situations with diplomacy and sensitivity is like gold to potential employers. Finally, resourcefulness and creativity in problem solving are important for sourcing stories, managing difficult projects, working in teams and meeting deadlines. Show your potential boss you have all of these qualities and more by discussing specific instances where you met challenges and defeated them, either culled from your schooling, another job or an internship.

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Question - 22:

Explain what factors should prospective students consider when choosing broadcasting, or sound engineering training?

Ans:

The practical bottom line is that there are currently more people pursuing careers than there are jobs. The radio job market is shrinking, as mentioned above, and the recording studio field is experiencing some hard times, due to the proliferation and increasing quality of artist-owned project and home studios, who are making their projects there, rather than at full recording studios. But technical people are always in demand, so a solid technical background can be a definite leg up.

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Question - 23:

Please explain me what Is Broadcasting?

Ans:

Broadcasting - Because radio (RF) signals can radiate over a relatively large area, in a sense all radio is "broadcast". However, broadcasting usually refers to transmissions intended to be received by a wide group of listeners. (This excludes transmissions meant for selected listeners that just happen to be overheard by others.) Furthermore, although most of the earliest broadcasts used telegraphic dots and dashes for sending out things like weather forecasts to farmers and seagoing vessels, broadcasting is generally considered to be a form of radiotelephony (essentially voice), hence the transmission of information and entertainment in a readily understandable audio and/or visual form to the general public.

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Question - 24:

Explain me what Was Ebs?

Ans:

EBS : To replace Conelrad, the EBS (Emergency Broadcast System) was put into place in 1963. Originally as outlined, stations were to test weekly. They were supposed to set off "carrier detect" receivers by the following sequence (As Conelrad receivers operated on the "loss of carrier" principle, they were still used for that purpose with the EBS program.):

- * turn their transmitters off for 5 seconds.
- * turn their transmitters on for 5 seconds.
- * turn their transmitters off for 5 seconds.
- * turn their transmitters on.
- * broadcast a 1000 Hertz tone for 15 seconds to alert other stations.
- * broadcast a "test" message so the public understood what was going on.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

Explain me what Is Simulcast?

Ans:

Simulcast : A simulcast is when two stations run the same program at the same time in the same city. This was common practice in the early days of FM, when stations tried to save money by running the same material on AM and FM. In an effort to reduce the spectrum waste and promote variety of programming, on October 15, 1965, the FCC made a ruling demanding that at least 50% of all programming on each station be "original." The practice has been revived in recent years as station groups try to use multiple stations to cover some growing markets. WTOP in Washington, DC, for example bought an AM and an FM in the suburbs to carry their signal. (According to some reports, the simulcasts can reach more people than the original station!)

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Question - 26:

Explain me what career advice can you give to aspiring students wanting to make a name for themselves, to stand out from the crowd?

Ans:

Be ravenously curious about your field -- read everthing you can get hold of, and don't be afraid to ask enough questions so that at the end of the day, you really understand not only what to do, but why it is done.

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Question - 27:

Explain me what are the greatest stresses and anxieties in your professional life? What are the greatest rewards?

Ans:

In broadcasting, probably the biggest anxieties are caused by deadlines. If a broadcast is scheduled for a certain time, your audience will not tolerate any kind of excuse that it was not ready in time. Your production/program/project needs to be completed properly by airtime no matter what. Live broadcasts of music performances, especially technically complex remote broadcasts (which I do several times a year) can be particularly challenging. But if pulled off well, can also be exhilarating.

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Question - 28:

Tell me what are the professional options for someone graduating from a broadcasting or audio engineering program? Is an internship period almost always required in radio?

Ans:

I would say that experience is probably the first thing a potential employer looks for. That can come, as in my case, from active involvement with the campus radio (or TV) station. Otherwise, internship can be helpful. I should point out, though, that my station, WVIA, we do not put interns on the air. They work behind the scenes. But this policy varies at other stations.

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Question - 29:

Tell me how is the job market now in your field? How do you think it will be in five years?

Ans:

Not great, for the reasons stated above. It might improve with an end to the recession that had resulted in a big slump in record sales. Some new technology that will be embraced by the public might also open up the field.

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Question - 30:

Explain me have you done any running or work experience for TV before?

Ans:

You may have made this clear on the CV but I may ask anyway! The answer 'no' is fine but follow up with a 'but' - "but I have had several holidays jobs/worked on a college media course/helped my dad set up his new sandwich-making business/organised the school play/etc requiring me to think on my feet and support a team".

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

Tell me what Are Some Famous "w" Calls And Their Meanings?

Ans:

- * Atlanta WSB Welcome South Brother
- * Boston WEEI Edison Electrical Illuminating
- * Chicago WGN World's Greatest Newspaper
- * Chicago WLS World's Largest Store
- * Davenport WOC World of Chiropractic
- * Hartford WTIC Traveler's Insurance Co.
- * Hartford WHCN Harford Concert Network
- * New York WMCA McAlpin Hotel
- * Nashville WSM We Shield Millions
- * Norfolk WGH World's Greatest Harbor
- * Rochester WHAM (no meaning, just sequential)
- * Tampa WSUN The Sun ... but slogan: Why Stay Up North?

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Question - 32:

Top 20 Broadcasting Director Job Interview Questions:

Ans:

- * What single project or task would you consider the most significant accomplishment in your career so far?
- * Please tell us a few things about yourself?
- * What are your career objectives and preferences?
- * How much salary you are expecting?
- * What is your plan regarding continuing your education?
- * Do you work well in a team?
- * Do you function well in high stress environment?
- * Where do you see yourself in the next 2, 5, 10 years?
- * What are some of the areas you would like to improve professionally?
- * What are your strengths and weaknesses?
- * Why should we not hire you?
- * Why you have applied for this position?
- * Why do you believe that you are the best candidate for this position?
- * Tell us about some of the classes you took in college and how they would help you in this position?
- * What are you looking for in a job?
- * What kind of person would you refuse to work with?
- * What motivates you to do your best on the job?
- * Describe your management style.
- * How do you propose to compensate for your lack of experience?
- * What qualities do you look for in an employer? And most importantly
- * Do you have any questions for me?

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Question - 33:

Video Editing based Broadcasting Director Job Interview Questions:

Ans:

- * As a video editor, whose work do you admire? What do you like to watch in your own time?
- * How do you stay updated on the latest tools and trends?
- * Do you have any side projects you'd like to mention?
- * Who would be your ideal client to work for?
- * What video editing software have you used before?
- * Describe a time you encountered a technical challenge in your career. How did you overcome it?
- * How do you present your work at client or stakeholder meetings?
- * What would you do if your most important client hated your work?
- * How do you know when a project is a success?

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Question - 34:

Portfolio based Broadcasting Director Job Interview Questions:

Ans:

- * Which of your work samples do you consider to be your best work?
- * Where did you start on [this work sample?] What images, copy, budget, or guidelines were you given to begin?
- * How much time did it take to create this piece?
- * How do you start a project like this? How do you know when you are done?
- * Describe a time you worked with a multidisciplinary team on a complex project.



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Question - 35:

Basic Broadcasting Director Job Interview Questions:

Ans:

- * How have you "assembled your career" up to this point? (What key decisions? Why? How did this experience shape you as a reporter?)
- * How does this job serve as your ideal career move at this time? (What draws you to this station? To this particular position?)
- * We use a beat system. What is your experience working in a beat system? (What beats have you covered? What is your familiarity with this beat?)
- * Reporters work quite independently but are part of a team. How have you worked independently? And part of a team? (Give example of successful decision-making on your own? Give example of how you've contributed to a team or relied on a team?)
- * Taking into your account your level of familiarity with the local community? The region and the state? What are some of the major issues we should be covering? (What story ideas might we consider?)
- * You'll need to divide your work between daily news AND in-depth, enterprise coverage. What are some of the challenges of that dual demand? (Have you ever had to divide your work that way? How did you manage it?)
- * Describe your familiarity with new media. To what extent do you welcome the opportunity to report in other media? What do you think of our current efforts?
- * Please describe the different kinds of "live, on-air" experience you have? (How much of it?)
- * When it comes to writing, how would you describe your style? (What techniques serve you well? What kinds of stories do you enjoy? How do you take to the editing process? Examples of these points?)
- * Give us an overview of your technical skills and abilities. (What audio programs do you work with? Field gear? Console operation? web tools? Examples of proficiency?)
- * Is there anything you would like to add to further qualify you for this position?
- * If you were offered this position, when could you start?
- * Are there any functions of this position that you are unable to perform?
- * Do you have any questions?

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Question - 36:

Tell me as Broadcast engineer, plz tell me about yourself?

Ans:

It seems like an easy interview question. It's open ended: "I can talk about whatever I want from the birth canal forward. Right?"

Wrong. What the hiring manager really wants is a quick, two- to three-minute snapshot of who you are and why you're the best candidate for this position.

So as you answer this question, talk about what you've done to prepare yourself to be the very best candidate for the position. Use an example or two to back it up. Then ask if they would like more details. If they do, keep giving them example after example of your background and experience. Always point back to an example when you have the opportunity.

"Tell me about yourself" does not mean tell me everything. Just tell me what makes you the best and fit the job requirements.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

Tell me what Are Some Early "bloopers"?"

Ans:

There was an earlier era when more than one station in a market was owned by the same company. Often, they were NBC affiliates, with one station running NBC Red and the other NBC Blue. When one operator was required to run them and keep them "separate" ... well, you know what can happen.

On February 12, 1931, the Papal address on World Peace was carried on the NBC Blue Network. At the same time the Red Network was running a remote light program "The Shell Ship of Joy." As "The Shell Ship of Joy" concluded, Cecil Underwood flipped the wrong switch and cut into the Pope's talk with the words: "This past hour of fun and nonsense has come to you over KPO, San Francisco."

By the way, it WAS NOT Uncle Don that made the "famous" remark on the kiddies show. (Actually, many of the "bloopers" you've heard on the Kermit Schaffer records and tapes were recreations and in many cases, fictional.)

It is also untrue that Harry Von Zell announced "President Hoobert Heever" just before a live presidential address. (This is another canard from Kermit Schaffer.)

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Question - 38:

Tell me what are common disillusion newcomers to the field have? Have you had your own disillusion, and if so how did you overcome them?

Ans:

Low pay, lack of opportunities for quick advancement. Each year I see lists of starting salaries offered to college grads with my degree, and after 30 years, I am still making less than what today's grads would be making as a starting salary in the corporate manufacturing and tech fields. I overcame that, by, in my case, realizing that I have the creative freedom that I do, and that I can take a lot of individual pride in what I do. And the respect that I enjoy among the audience and in the regional audio/broadcasting field is immensely gratifying.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

Explain me who are the individuals that you respect most in your field, working in the world today and why?

Ans:

I respect the general professional attitude conveyed at National Public Radio, and their attention to detail, especially when it comes to the presentation of sound. As a radio host, I am impressed a lot with Jim who does the syndicated all night weekend jazz show on PRI, "Jazz After Hours." As recording producers, George Martin (Beatles) and Manfred (ECM Records) remain heroes, each forging a completely new sound and way to use the studio.

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Question - 40:

Explain me what experience do you have in this field/Broadcast engineer position?



Ans:

Hopefully if you're applying for this position you have bags of related experience, and if that's the case you should mention it all. But if you're switching careers or trying something a little different, your experience may initially not look like it's matching up. That's when you need a little honest creativity to match the experiences required with the ones you have. People skills are people skills after all, you just need to show how customer service skills can apply to internal management positions, and so on.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

Tell me what are the skills required for broadcast technician employee in order to success in his work?

Ans:

Using logic and reasoning to identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative solutions, conclusions or approaches to problems, Giving full attention to what other people are saying, taking time to understand the points being made, asking questions as appropriate, and not interrupting at inappropriate times, Monitoring/Assessing performance of yourself, other individuals, or organizations to make improvements or take corrective action, Watching gauges, dials, or other indicators to make sure a machine is working properly, Talking to others to convey information effectively.

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Question - 42:

Explain me what's This About A "wandering Call Sign"?"

Ans:

The story is how KYW went from Chicago to Philadelphia to Cleveland and then back to Philadelphia. In 1934, with the government quota for stations in the Chicago area full, Westinghouse was forced to move to Philadelphia in order to keep the clear channel frequency. Total mileage moved: around 1400.

Later, a swap between Westinghouse and NBC sent KYW to Cleveland for nine years, but it returned to its original Philadelphia facility in June 1965 after several court cases.

Another interesting story is how WTOP started its life in Brooklyn as WTRC, changed calls to WTFF and moved to Virginia, then finally landing on 1500 in Washington, DC, 215 miles away.

In 2013, the FCC granted moves for Channel 3 in Ely, NV to Middletown, NJ (2159 miles, more or less) and Channel 2 in Jackson, WY to Wilmington, DE (about 1828 miles) under order from the US Court of Appeals, citing a 1980s law that guaranteed VHF licenses to TV stations relocating to states without them.

Side note: We ought not forget the Portable Stations, a special class that existed until 1928. Some were used as demonstration purposes by manufacturers. C.L. Carrell had a half dozen or so portables, which he took to different cities and state fairs in the midwest. The FRC finally ruled that all portables had to become "fixed" in one location or lose their licenses. Most ended up in midwestern towns.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

Explain me how Was Early Radio Regulated?

Ans:

Before 1910, there were no restrictions on who could build and operate a radio station. Regulation began following the Berlin Convention in 1906, which was where call letters were first assigned to individual nations.

* Department of Commerce, Bureau of Navigation: Original regulation fell under the purview of the Secretary of the DOC. The Radio Act of June 24, 1910 led to the creation of the Radio Division of the DOC on July 11, 1911. It quickly became clear the new medium was outrunning the legal system. Court challenges rapidly diluted the minimal control exercised by the Commerce Department.

* The Federal Radio Commission: The FRC was created February 23, 1927, by the Radio Act of 1927 to deal with the 732 stations now on the air. While progress was made, and some of the regulations tried to "catch up" with the fledgling industry, this Act did not close all the regulatory loopholes, leading toward

* The Federal Communications Commission: Further regulatory needs were filled with the Communications Act of 1934, when the FCC was created. It opened on 7/11/34. With some modifications by Congress, this has served as the basis for Communications Law ever since.

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Question - 44:

Suppose the director has decided he wants a pair of Irish dancing shoes and needs them that afternoon. How would you about finding them or any other last minute, and possibly obscure, prop?

Ans:

A test of your resourcefulness. Think not only of how you start looking but how you will get them to the studio/location on time

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

Tell me what do you want to do in the future?

Ans:

If anyone replies "I want to be a presenter" I am immediately wary. Are they going to spend the production annoying the talent asking how they get an on-screen job rather than doing the job? I want to know you are keen on the job, not just trying to find a way to access presenting roles.

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Question - 46:

Tell me what should students try to get out of their education? What areas should they focus on to be better prepared for the professional world?

Ans:

Try to take a look at the "big picture," rather than training for one specific job, so as to be flexible when new technologies and media come along. Get some technical background, and take courses in a fairly wide variety of subjects, to widen your background.

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Question - 47:

As you said you specialize in both on-air work, and production. Describe your position and what this is and why you chose to focus on it?

Ans:

My official position is "senior producer/host," and listeners know me as an on-air person, but I do about much production, including music recording and mixing (studio and remote), writing and producing both short form and long form programming, and serving as non-classical music director for the station. Recently, I have also been producing a TV series based on the Homegrown Music radio concerts. I also do engineering work on projects such as studio and transmitter upgrades, and plant audio quality control. I do these different jobs, because I like to pursue by different interests, and the public radio environment allows one to do that. Commercial broadcasting generally does not allow one to pursue as wide a range of different activities.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

Tell me why should we hire you as Broadcasting Director?

Ans:

This is a differentiation question. What you want to tell them is: they'd be crazy not to they hire you.

Focus on them: You need to only share how you meet almost all the criteria they seek, and also have two to three additional abilities that they might not even know they need...yet. They need to know you are a candidate who can not only meet their needs now, but will also be valuable for where they want to go in the future.

Are they likely to need another skill set as they grow as a company?

Or maybe you have skills that you noticed are in another job description they are looking to fill?

You can help out with those deliverables until they find someone (or be a backup to the person they hire).

Have you been down a path already that they are currently starting? Having "lessons learned" to offer them is a very strong plus for a job candidate.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

Please explain us what are knowledge elements you obtained from education, training and work experience would support your broadcast technician career?

Ans:

The Knowledge of circuit boards, processors, chips, electronic equipment, and computer hardware and software, including applications and programming, transmission, broadcasting, switching, control, and operation of telecommunications systems, media production, communication, and dissemination techniques and methods. This includes alternative ways to inform and entertain via written, oral, and visual media, the practical application of engineering science and technology. This includes applying principles, techniques, procedures, and equipment to the design and production of various goods and services, business and management principles involved in strategic planning, resource allocation, human resources modeling, leadership technique, production methods, and coordination of people and resources.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

Tell me what Are Some Famous "k" Calls And Their Meanings?

Ans:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------|---|
| * Detroit | KOP | Detroit Police Department |
| * Los Angeles | KFWB | Warner Brothers |
| * Los Angeles | KFSG | Four Square Gospel (Aimee Semple McPherson) |
| * Phoenix | KOOL | "It's Cool in Phoenix" |
| * Phoenix | KTAR | Keep Taking the Arizona Republican |
| * San Diego | KGB | NOT owned by the Russians.... |
| * San Francisco | KFOG | (Where else?) |
| * Tucson | KVOA | Voice Of Arizona |
| * Tucson | KOLD | "It's Cold in Tucson" |

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

Do you know who Were Some Of The First Women In Radio?

Ans:

Marie (Mrs. Robert) Zimmerman - The first woman to own and operate a radio station.

Sybil Herrold - Wife of pioneer Charles "Doc" Herrold. She was so adept at Morse Code that she taught courses at the Herrold College of Wireless in San Jose. She was also on the air at her husband's station, playing phonograph records and doing some announcing, as early as 1912.

Vaughn DeLeath - known as the "Original Radio Girl" because she sang for several of Lee DeForest's demonstrations of radio beginning in January 1920.

Eunice Randall - one of the earliest female engineers, she not only ran her own amateur station (which she built) but went on to be perhaps the first female announcer in Boston, on the AMRAD station 1XE (later WGI) around 1918.

Bertha Brainard - First female announcer in New York, she was on the air at WJZ in 1921, doing a nightly program of theatre reviews and commentary called "Broadcasting Broadway".

Mary Texanna Loomis - the first woman to become director of a radio school, she ran the College of Radio Engineering in Washington DC in the early 1920s. She was cousin to Mahlon Loomis.

Several women became program managers (what would today be called Program Directors), including Vaughn DeLeath (WDT in New York, in 1923) and Eleanor Poehler (WLAG in Minneapolis, 1922). Bertha Brainard was probably the first female network executive, being promoted to a management post with NBC Blue in late 1927.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

Tell me what about the emergence of satellite radio, and internet streaming radio. How do you think this will affect the media world?

Ans:

I am biased toward locally-produced, regionally oriented radio. National programming may hold an appeal to some, but I believe that many people still like the intimacy that radio provides, and its personal touch. This is becoming apparently to me anecdotally from listeners, and the slow sales of satellite car receivers. The



same could be said of Internet radio, with the added observation that most Internet streaming has such lousy audio quality.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

Explain me about your education, including schools attended and degrees or certifications earned. What did you like and dislike? How has your education benefited your career?

Ans:

I attended public high school and graduated with a B.S.E. with an electrical engineering major from Duke University (Durham, NC). As I stated above, the theoretical technical education, as well as the training in design principles has proven to be very useful especially in my technical work and even recording engineering, even if I don't use it every day in the normal course of my on-air work. And, of course, the general "liberal education" has a value that can't be overstated.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

Tell me which Story Over the Last 12 Months Would You Have Liked to Cover and Why?

Ans:

Again, wide-ranging knowledge of news are going to be essential here. But you don't need to restrict yourself to current affairs. Having a broad knowledge of science, health, environment, lifestyle, arts and business news will let your potential employer know that you have the ability to cover a wide variety of topics. But don't just grab for the hottest event from the past year. Try to think of something which hasn't been covered as much as you would have liked, which affects the publication's audience at the grassroots level. This will show you're an original thinker. Also, suggest how you would have spun the topic. This will tip off your potential boss that you're ripe and ready to get to work with the confidence to pitch your own ideas.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

Tell me what are your salary expectations as Broadcasting Director?

Ans:

When completing your preparations for the interview, always have this question in the back of your mind.

Have a look at the average salary for someone in this industry, area, and who possesses similar skills to yourself, and you should get a basic idea.

But remember: this is only the first interview. You haven't been offered the job. There's no need at this stage to be try and begin negotiations. Giving a broad salary range will usually be enough to move on, but be prepared to back it up if you need to.

Just don't be tempted to sell yourself short. If you're not sure where to start, take a look at our average salary checker.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 56:

Explain me what are the main job duties and responsibilities of broadcast technician employee?

Ans:

broadcast technician responsibilities are to report equipment problems, ensure that repairs are made, and make emergency repairs to equipment when necessary and possible; observe monitors and converse with station personnel to determine audio and video levels and to ascertain that programs are airing; monitor strength, clarity, and reliability of incoming and outgoing signals, and adjust equipment as necessary to maintain quality broadcasts;

control audio equipment to regulate the volume and sound quality during radio and television broadcasts; monitor and log transmitter readings; play and record broadcast programs using automation systems; align antennae with receiving dishes to obtain the clearest signal for transmission of broadcasts from field locations; set-up, operate, and maintain broadcast station computers and networks; preview scheduled programs to ensure that signals are functioning and programs are ready for transmission; maintain programming logs, as required by station management and the federal communications commission; select sources from which programming will be received, or through which programming will be transmitted; install broadcast equipment, troubleshoot equipment problems and perform maintenance or minor repairs using hand tools; determine the number, type, and approximate location of microphones needed for best sound recording or transmission quality, and position them appropriately; record sound onto tape or film for radio or television, checking its quality and making adjustments where necessary;

edit broadcast material electronically, using computers; substitute programs in cases where signals fail; set up and operate portable field transmission equipment outside the studio; schedule programming, or read television programming logs to determine which programs are to be recorded or aired; organize recording sessions, and prepare areas such as radio booths and television stations for recording; make commercial dubs; design and modify equipment to employer specifications; regulate the fidelity, brightness, and contrast of video transmissions, using video console control panels; give technical directions to other personnel during filming; instruct trainees in how to use television production equipment, how to film events, and how to copy and edit graphics or sound onto videotape; discuss production requirements with clients; produce graphics for broadcasts; prepare reports outlining past and future programs, including content; develop employee work schedules; produce educational and training films and videotapes by performing activities such as selecting equipment and preparing scripts.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

Explain me what Frequencies Were Used By Early Broadcasters?

Ans:

* AM:

In 1922, all stations were assigned by the Secretary of Commerce to 360 meters (833 kHz) for the transmission of "important news items, entertainment, lectures, sermons, and similar matter."

Later that year, 400 meters (750 kHz) was added, with power limits raised to 1,000 watts. One frequency was set aside for music broadcasts, the other for news and other voice transmissions.

In 1923 and 1924, additional changes were made, opening up 550 to 1500 kHz for broadcasting (in 10 kHz increments) with powers up to 5,000 watts. (The band from 810-850 kHz was "left" for the stations on 833 to continue for a while).

In 1938, an administrative conference designated 1500-1600 kHz to be opened in May, 1941.

In 1979, the WARC expanded the band again, this time to 1700 kHz. The first station on the new band was WJDM, Elizabeth, NJ, which went on in 1995.

* FM:

The original FM band was 43.0 to 50.0 MHz, but unlike the present, the assigned channels were on the even frequencies (43.6) instead of the odd (98.3).

The band was originally to be used for experimental "high-frequency AM stations," where the channels would be spaced farther apart (200 kHz) and permitted to broadcast the full frequency spectrum. The idea was to relieve the congestion and skywave problems which would lead to the severe bandwidth limiting which would



eventually doom the AM band to talk radio and poor quality radios.

* TV:

The original TV band ran from 50 MHz to 108 MHz and was designated channels 1 to 7. In June 1945, as part of his campaign against FM, David Sarnoff had it moved down to 44 MHz.

The low TV channels soon proved to be woefully inadequate for the expressed interest in TV broadcasting, so the FCC decided to go back and allocate more spectrum. They also decided to deal with some of the problems being seen with severe skywave on channel 1. Therefore, in 1948, channel 1 was officially dropped, with channel 2 starting at 54 MHz. (Channel 2 still has the skywave problem - or "benefit," if you are a TV DXer - of the early years, but since FM was moved up to the high-band no broadcast service was affected by the interference from TV.)

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

Explain me what do you like most about the show?

Ans:

As a runner you wouldn't need to provide an editorial review but I would be genuinely interested in honest views. By all means be complimentary but bear in mind my next question could well be....

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

Tell me what are some of your proudest accomplishments and favorite projects and why?

Ans:

It's probably most gratifying to hear from listeners on how music to which I have introduced them as affected their lives. Of my broadcasting activities, I am probably most proud of the Homegrown Music series, which I produce and record each week, with performances by regional musicians in the station's studios, along with monthly live concert broadcasts. Homegrown Music last year marked its 25th anniversary as an uninterrupted weekly series, and has presented over 600 bands and artists, essentially creating an album's worth of music each week. It's encouraging to see a number of the performers go on to become well-known, and to see groups assembled specifically for the series. And it provides a lot of interesting music that is available in no other form.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

Tell me what do you think are the most respected and prestigious schools, departments or programs for broadcasting and audio engineering in the US?

Ans:

For recording engineering, there are good programs at the University of Miami, the College of Music, and Tennessee State. Many colleges around the country offer good communications departments which can be good for learning broadcasting.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

Explain me does graduating from a prestigious school make a difference in the field?

Ans:

It is a definite plus, but experience is probably the first thing a potential employer will look at in a resume.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

Tell me what would you do if a member of the cast asked you to go and buy alcohol or drugs for them?

Ans:

Highly unlikely question but hey it happens and I may be interested in how you would deal with a potentially difficult situation. Whatever your answer it helps me to see how your mind works.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

Explain why does this job interest you?

Ans:

Be honest about wanting to get a foot in the door but show an interest and a knowledge of the show and the company you are applying to. You have, of course, checked out their website and watched the show at least once, right?

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

Tell me what's the salary range that graduating students can expect to start out? How about later in their careers?

Ans:

In radio, people just starting can expect not much more than minimum wage. The same can also be said of entry-level jobs in the recording field, in most parts of the country. The salaries generally increase with time, but unfortunately, in commercial radio, there is not much job security. If one reaches the level of a hit record producer or engineers, six figure salaries can be achieved, but they are rare, and when becomes an independent producer (which most of the "big names" are) then your employment can be fickle -- a hit one year, and considered out of style a couple of years later. Engineering is more stable, but high-level positions are relatively few.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:



Tell me how does this compare to other Public and Commercial Institutions?

Ans:

It is probably a greater degree of freedom than many other Public Radio stations, and a much greater level than any commercial operation.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 66:

Explain me about your professional career. How did you get your start? How did you advance to where you are today? What has been the "driving force" behind your career?

Ans:

I was attracted to radio as a medium since elementary school, first as a source of music and programming, and then as field that combined my two interests of music and electronics. In high school, I did a lot of volunteer work in the audio/visual aids department, and at college (Duke University) I was immediately drawn to the campus radio station, while my major was electrical engineering. During college, I was involved with a major upgrade of the campus radio station, and did a lot of the engineering and construction work for that. So it allowed me to pick up a good deal of experience. I served as both the program director and chief engineer (during separate years) at the Duke campus station.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

Explain me how Do You Keep Informed of the News?

Ans:

If you're going to work in broadcast journalism, you'll need intimate knowledge of current affairs and a strong interest in news. But employers aren't just looking for someone who cracks open The New York Times every day or tunes into the nightly news. Knowledge of the digital news landscape is a must. Hone those Twitter lists, beef up Feedly with your fave blogs, start subscribing to top news outlets on Google+, get comfortable with Storify and start exploring how Pinterest and Instagram are the next wave in journalistic storytelling. If you can get across to the interviewer that you understand the digital landscape, nay that you thrive on it, you're definitely going to come out ahead.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

Explain me what is your greatest accomplishment that related to Broadcast engineer?

Ans:

This is somewhat similar to the "what is your greatest strength?" question and can be handled along the same lines. You want to pick an accomplishment that shows you have the qualities that the company puts value in and that are desirable for the position you're interviewing for.

The fact is you may have several accomplishments you could pick from. Pick one that will have the most impact.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 69:

Explain me what are your career goals for Broadcast engineer? (Where do you see yourself in five years' time?)

Ans:

This is interview question about your career goals. What the interviewer really wants is to see that you've thought about your future, and gauge your ambition. They also want to verify that this isn't just a stop gap position.

Although all of your answers should be tailored to the organization and position you've applied for, this is especially the case with this question. If you're going for an entry level position, for example, explain how you'd like your career to progress (e.g. 'I'd like to progress to a Senior Software Engineer' or 'I see myself being a team leader...').

If you're going for a more senior position, explain how you'd be looking to move the company forward. Have a look at their business strategy or corporate objectives before the interview, and explain how you can help in achieving them.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:

Explain me the abilities you have in order to work with us as broadcast technician?

Ans:

I have the ability to tell when something is wrong or is likely to go wrong. It does not involve solving the problem, only recognizing there is a problem, see details at close range (within a few feet of the observer), listen to and understand information and ideas presented through spoken words and sentences, read and understand information and ideas presented in writing, apply general rules to specific problems to produce answers that make sense.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

Explain me what Does The "am" In Am Stations Mean?

Ans:

Contrary to popular belief, AM does *not* mean "Ancient Modulation." It refers to the method of modulating the amplitude, or strength of a fixed frequency carrier to allow detection of the program matter. The Standard Broadcast Band (using AM modulation) in the USA runs from 540 kHz to 1700 kHz in 10 kHz steps. In other regions of the world, there are different spacings (often 9 kHz)..

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 72:

Tell me what Was Conelrad?

Ans:



CONELRAD : Conelrad (CONtrol of ELectronic RADiation) was set up in 1951 to provide warnings to the public during the Cold War. Upon alert, most stations would go off the air. Each remaining station was to move to either 640 or 1240 kHz, and alternate with other such local stations, supposedly so no enemy Direction Finding equipment could lock onto locations in the US. Or course, most stations were not really that far apart, in air miles, so it was not a very useful system. Actual activations were apparently very few.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 73:

Tell me what Is Rpu?

Ans:

RPU - Remote Pick Up : An RPU system is used by radio and television stations to get programming back to the studio from a "remote" broadcast. This may be a news story, sports event, or "personal appearance" at a clients business. RPU frequencies normally run in the 160 or 450 MHz band, TV in several GHz bands.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 74:

Tell me how Can I Find Original Records Of Broadcast Stations?

Ans:

The FCC has a library and information on all current broadcast stations, available in the Public Referene Reading Room (CY-A257) at the FCC offices in "The Portal" at 445 12th Street SW in Washington, DC (Metro: Smithsonian or L'Efant Plaza Stations). However, for most individual station files, you must make a request the materials in advance of the date you wish to see them.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 75:

Explain me who Were The First Full-time Radio Announcers?

Ans:

At KDKA it was Harold W. Arlin. He also was the first play by play sports announcer there. The famous Graham MacNamee was the first announcer at WEAf, New York, rivaled at the time by Norman Brokenshire at WJZ.

The First African-American announcer was Jack Cooper on Station WSBC, Chicago, in 1929.

If we want to talk "part time", then we are probably talking about Some of the early people like Doc Herrold, Frank Conrad, or folks from WHA. As far as first female announcer, it was likely Cybil Herrold.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 76:

Explain me what Is Commercial Broadcast Station?

Ans:

Many accounts would begin the story of broadcasting with the grant of the "First Commercial License" or the "First Limited Commercial License" issued by the Department of Commerce in 1920 and 1921, specifying operation in what was to become the Broadcast Band.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

Tell me what do you think we could improve on the show?

Ans:

Again a high level question I'd ask a researcher or producer really but it helps me find out how much you are familiar with the show and again I'm genuinely interested. You are a viewer as well as a runner. Be honest but not scathing!

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 78:

Tell me why do you want to work in television?

Ans:

Don't answer "because I want to be famous or spend time with famous people"!

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 79:

Tell me how did you discover you had a talent for what you do?

Ans:

I have always had a dual interest in both music and electronics. I was better with the latter than the former. Years of piano lessons during elementary and high school years did not make much of a musician out of me, since I hated practicing. But it did give me a basis in the fundamentals. But I was good at electronics. My father was a TV repairman, who inspired the interest. I was also a real hi-fi enthusiast in high school, and built and tinkered with a lot of systems.

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