

NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2026

Your Path to Success

SECTION – A (Multiple Choice)

1. The main purpose of mass communication is to :

(A) Entertain only

(B) Inform, educate and entertain

(C) Advertise products

(D) Control the audience

Answer - (B) Inform, educate and entertain

2. With SITE, the programmes were made available to how many villages ?

(A) 240

(B) 380

(C) 1000

(D) 2400

Answer - (D) 2400

3. Where are the high powered transmitters meant for radio broadcast located ?

(A) Inside the city

(B) Outside the city boundaries

(C) Anywhere

(D) In the studio

Answer - (B) Outside the city boundaries

4. Thumri and Dadra are which forms of music ?

(A) Folk music

(B) Western Classical

(C) Light Classical music

(D) Instrumental music

Answer - (C) Light Classical music



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5. The first stage of programme production is :

(A) Production

(B) Post-production

(C) Pre-production

(D) Distribution

Answer - (C) Pre-production

6. Which of the following function is performed during the pre-production stage of a Television Programme ?

(A) Managing crowd

(B) Shooting

(C) Idea generation

(D) Caption writing

Answer - (C) Idea generation

7. Which factor makes news more appealing to audiences ?

(A) Accuracy

(B) Human interest

(C) Objectivity

(D) Grammar

Answer - (B) Human interest

8. New media ventures fall under which of the following categories of business/industry.

(A) SMEs

(B) Heavy Industry

(C) Both of the above

(D) None of the above

Answer - (A) SMEs



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9. Which of the following radio format connects different stations with each other throughout the Country ?

(A) All radio formats

(B) Phone in programs

(C) Radio Bridge

(D) Radio on Internet

Answer - (C) Radio Bridge

10. Press Council of India mainly deals with :

(A) Advertising

(B) Public relations

(C) Media ethics

(D) Entertainment

Answer - (C) Media ethics

11. Which is an example of electronic media ?

(A) Poster

(B) Radio

(C) Pamphlet

(D) Book

Answer - (B) Radio

12. News values include :

(A) Accuracy

(B) Timeliness

(C) Impact

(D) All of the above

Answer - (D) All of the above



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13. The full form of AIR is :

(A) All India Radio

(B) Asian Internet Resource

(C) Audio Information Relay

(D) Advanced Indian Radio

Answer - (A) All India Radio

14. Journalistic writing should be :

(A) Biased

(B) Complicated

(C) Clear and Simple

(D) Emotional

Answer - (C) Clear and Simple

15. Children mostly prefer watching :

(A) News channels

(B) Cartoon channels

(C) Sports channels

(D) Documentary channels

Answer - (B) Cartoon channels

Optional Module

Optional Module -A (Traditional Media)

16. Traditional media is mainly based on :

(A) Digital platforms

(B) Oral communication

(C) Internet services



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(D) Satellite technology

Answer - (B) Oral communication

OR

Optional Module -B (Photojournalism)

Photojournalism mainly focuses on :

(A) Illustration

(B) Visual storytelling

(C) Advertising

(D) Painting

Answer - (B) Visual storytelling

Section-B (Objective Questions)



17. Fill in the blanks :

(i) _____ is known as the fourth pillar of democracy.

(ii) The narrowing of the urban and _____ divide is one significant feature of the growth of the language press in India.

Answer -

(i) Media (the Press)

(ii) Rural

18. State 'True' or 'False' about the sound effects used in radio formats.

(i) Sound does not play any role in evoking interest.

(ii) Sound can be used to enhance certain moods.



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Answer -

(i) False

(ii) True

19. State 'True' or 'False' about the following statements in relation to the guidelines for advertising.

(i) Ads cannot contain any exaggerated, exceptional or misleading claim.

(ii) Women can be portrayed as passive, weak or submissive in advertisements.

Answer -

(i) True

(ii) False

20. Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the options given below.

A Community radio _____ is required to operate a community radio station. These stations are expected to produce programmes in local _____.

(Options : license/language/franchise/studio/city/high-end equipments)

Answer - License, Language.

21. Fill in the blanks with the correct words given in the option.

(i) Public relations is a _____ communication process.

(ii) The main aim of PR is to build _____.

(Options : two-way/ infrastructure /goodwill /loud/complex)

Answer - (i) Two-way

(ii) Goodwill

22. True or False.

(i) Advertising is a paid form of communication.



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(ii) PR is subtile and indirect.

Answer - (i) True

(ii) True

23. Match the columns.

Column-(I) **Column-(II)**

(i) Art Director (a) Handles visuals

(ii) Cameraperson (b) Handles creative design aspects

Answer -

Column – (I)	**Column – (II)**
(i) Art Director	(b) Handles creative design aspects
(ii) Cameraperson	(a) Handles visuals

24. Fill in the blanks.

(i) Reality shows are a type of _____ programme.

(ii) Television programmes are broadly classified into _____ categories.

Answer -

(i) Entertainment

(ii) Three (Informative, Entertainment and Educational)

25. Match the columns.

Column-(I) **Column-(II)**

(i) Script writers (a) Writes for programmes

(ii) Anchor (b) Presents programmes



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Answer -

Column-(I)	Column-(II)
(i) Script writers	(a) Writes for programmes
(ii) Anchor	(b) Presents programmes

Optional Module

Module-A (Traditional Media)

26. Traditional media is useful mainly in :

(i) Human communication

(ii) Rural communication

(iii) Online education

(iv) Satellite broadcasting

(A) (i) and (ii) are correct

(B) (i) and (iii) are correct

(C) (ii) and (iii) are correct

(D) (iii) and (iv) are correct

Answer - (A) (i) and (ii) are correct.

OR

Module-B (Photojournalism)

A photo feature usually consists of _____. It is also called a photo _____.

Answer - Photographs (a story told through photographs), Essay.



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Module – A

27. (i) Folk theatre is an example of _____ media.

(ii) Puppetry is a form of _____ communication.

Answer - (i) Traditional

(ii) Traditional (Folk)

OR

Module – B

Choose the correct words from the options given below.

(i) A photojournalist must follow _____.

(ii) Ethics in photography means _____.

(Options : light/air/ethics/reporter/honesty/right angle/composition/bias)

Answer -

(i) Ethics

(ii) Honesty

Module-A

28. (i) Traditional media is culture-specific. (True/False)

(ii) It needs advanced technology. (True/False)

Answer -

(i) True

(ii) False



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OR

Module-B

(i) Editing photos excessively is ethical. (True/False)

(ii) Photojournalist Prashant panjiar associated with Outlook Magazine. (True/False)

Answer – (i) False

(ii) True

SECTION – C

29. What is meant by Information overload ?

Answer - When a person gets more information than he can understand and use, it is called information overload. Because of too much information, it becomes difficult to identify the important facts, and the person may feel confused or mentally tired.

30. Give any two examples of new media.

Answer - Two examples of new media are:

(i) Website : It is the most standard new media product, for example, news websites.

(ii) Social networking site : Anyone can open an account on it, connect with people and share ideas.

(Blogs, e-mail and online learning are also examples of new media.)

31. Who invented radio ?

Answer - Radio was invented by Marconi in 1901. It made it possible, for the first time, to send the human voice over long distances without wires. Later, the invention of the transistor in 1947 made radio very popular.

32. Name the organisation that regulates print media in India.

Answer - The main organisation that gives guidelines for print media in India is the Press Council of India. It works on matters related to maintaining fairness, responsibility and ethical standards in journalism.



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33. What do you understand by media convergence ?

Answer - Media convergence means the coming together of different forms of media like print, radio, television and the internet. Due to new technology, news and other content are available on many media. Instead of disappearing, old media co-exist and work along with new media in the changing times.

Optional Module -A (Traditional Media)

34. Explain street theatre and its application.

Answer - Street theatre is a highly effective traditional medium for communicating messages. In its application, short and entertaining plays are used to spread awareness on social issues like literacy, hygiene, and balanced nutrition. Its stories are directly connected to the everyday lives of common audiences.

35. Mention any two advantages of traditional media.

Answer - Two main advantages of traditional media are:

1. It establishes direct rapport with the audience and the feedback is immediate.

2. It needs no special technology or training, and it is rooted in the local culture.

Optional Module -B (Photojournalism)

34. Name any two types of photojournalism.

Answer – Two main types of photojournalism are 'Spot news photojournalism' and 'Sports photojournalism'. Spot news photojournalism covers day-to-day news events like political events, crime and accidents, while sports photojournalism covers sports events and players.

35. Mention any two advantages of a good composition.

Answer - Two main advantages of a good composition are:

1. First, it helps the viewer focus immediately on the main subject of the photograph without letting the eye wander.
2. Second, it makes the photograph more balanced, appealing and effective, so that the story or message conveyed through it is understood clearly.



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36. Explain the role of mass media in society.

Answer - The main role of mass media in society is to inform, educate and entertain the people. In a democratic society, the media act as a bridge between the government and the people, which makes people aware of government policies and programmes. Besides this, mass media help in development by bringing positive changes in people's habits and attitudes.

37. Briefly describe any three types of radio programmes that fall under the 'spoken word' format.

Answer - Three main radio programmes that fall under the 'spoken word' format are as follows :

1. **Radio talk :** It is the oldest format on radio, in which an expert speaks on a specific topic for 10 to 15 minutes.
2. **Radio interview :** Journalists ask questions to get information or views from a person. Short interviews of common people are also done to know public opinion (vox pop).
3. **Radio discussion :** In this, two or three experts give different views on a social or economic issue. A moderator conducts the discussion and gives every participant a chance to speak.

38. Explain the stages of television programme production.

Answer - The three stages of television programme production are:

(i) Pre-production : It includes everything done before shooting, like idea generation, research, scripting, and arranging talent, equipment, costumes and location.

(ii) Production : In this stage, shooting is done in the studio or on location, the talent and crew are handled and the crowd is controlled.

(iii) Post-production : In this stage, the visuals are cut and arranged in a proper sequence, and captions, commentary and music are added to give the programme its final shape.

39. Define public relations and explain its importance.

Answer - Public relations is a form of communication used to persuade or influence people using ethical means. It is a two-way communication process between an organisation and its public.

Importance :

(i) It educates people about the advantages of a product.

(ii) It promotes goodwill for the organisation.

(iii) It creates, maintains, protects and builds the reputation of the organisation.



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40. List any four media units under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Answer - Four main media units working under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and their functions are as follows:

1. **Press Information Bureau (PIB):** It gives official information and press releases about government activities to the print media (press).
2. **Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP):** It is responsible for all media publicity and campaigns of the Central Government, and releases advertisements to newspapers, magazines, radio and television.
3. **Films Division:** It makes publicity films for the government and brings out newsreels for exhibition in cinema halls across the country.
4. **All India Radio (AIR):** It is a major media unit of the government which uses the medium of radio to give information to the public.

41. Explain the impact of new media on youth.

Answer - Today's youth spend a lot of time on computers and the internet. They get too much information, but because of this 'information overload' they often get confused and suffer from 'information fatigue'. Besides, instead of going out to play or meeting people in person, the youth prefer only online chatting. As a result, their interpersonal relations and important social skills like face-to-face conversation are becoming weak.

42. Explain the structure and functioning of a radio station.

Answer - A radio station has three wings: Programme Wing, Engineering Wing and Administration Wing. The first two wings run the broadcasts and the administration wing provides support.

Structure and Functioning:

(i) Studio: Here programmes are spoken or recorded in front of a microphone. Heavy doors and a sound lock stop outside noise. The smaller studio from which the announcer speaks is called the ***transmission studio***.

(ii) Control Room: The sound from the studio reaches here, where technical staff control it and send it to the transmitter.

(iii) Transmitter: It sends the sound waves to the listeners' radio sets. High power transmitters are installed outside the city.



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Optional Module -A (Traditional Media)

43. Discuss the relevance of traditional media in modern society.

Answer - In spite of the growth of digital and electronic media, traditional media are still useful in modern society. Folk songs, puppetry, folk drama and street theatre are their examples.

- In rural and tribal areas, they reach people easily because they are linked with the local language and culture. They need no special technology or training.
- In development communication, they are used to explain messages on health, education, agriculture, nutrition and social reform.
- Songs, acting and audience participation make the message interesting and deepen its impact.
- Their messages can reach more people by integrating them with radio and television, but their original cultural form must be retained.

Therefore, they are relevant even along with modern media.

OR

Explain the role of traditional media in development communication.

Answer - The aim of development communication is to give people information that helps in improving their lives and in progress. Traditional media play an important role in it.

- Through folk songs, puppetry, folk drama and street theatre, messages on agriculture, health, education, nutrition, family welfare and environment are explained in a simple way.
- Being linked with local language, culture and traditions, they easily reach rural, tribal and illiterate people. Face-to-face performance increases participation and gives immediate feedback.
- They are low-cost and need no special technology. Integrating them with radio and television increases their reach, but the identity of the original art form must be maintained.

In this way, development messages become effective with local participation.

Optional Module -B (Photojournalism)

43. Discuss the importance of ethics in photojournalism.

Answer - Ethics is very important in photojournalism because it guides the journalist in deciding what is right and what is wrong. Its importance can be understood from the following points:

- **Truthfulness:** Ethics teaches that a photojournalist must always take pictures that tell the complete truth.



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- **No manipulation:** In the digital age, it is easy to change photographs on a computer, but any manipulation of a photograph is a serious violation of basic journalistic ethics.
- **No staging:** Making people pose or creating an artificial situation to make pictures more interesting is also strictly against ethics.

A responsible photojournalist never manipulates an image or stages an event for the benefit of his camera.

OR

Explain the role of photographs in news reporting.

Answer - The role of photographs in news reporting is very important, because they make the news more authentic, attractive and effective. Their role can be understood from the following points:

- **'A picture is worth a thousand words':** A good photograph instantly shows the event, the place and the condition of people, for example, a single picture of a severe flood.
- **Support to written news:** A photograph strongly supports the written news published in newspapers and magazines, and brings the event alive in the readers' imagination.
- **Truth and proof:** A true and unmanipulated photograph directly shows the reality, seriousness and impact of an event to the viewers, which increases the credibility of the news.
- **Direct impact:** It creates a direct emotional connection with the viewers and leaves a deep impact of the event.



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Thank you!

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