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1. Media can be defined as an institution for broadcasting and publishing of information. In other words media can be defined as communication outlets used In storing and delivering information and data to people through various forms of media. The media is a diverse array of technologies that helps or able the fast and quick spread of information to a large mass audience , the can also be seen as communication channels that help and enables the dissemination of information to a mass audience. With the help of media it has help the large, fast, and easy spread of Information to people unlike in the olden days where letters were been written and before the could reach the receiver it takes weeks or even months so therefore in a lay man’s definition you can simply say that media refers to the groups that communicates information and news to people.
	1. print media: this has been know to be the oldest form of media practice where by information were been passed through letters, on scroll etc which where not quick and fast, but in our modern day today when we say print media we are simply talking about the newspapers, magazines, bulletins etc, through which information are been communicated and passed to a large mass audience.
	2. Broadcasting media: by this we are simply talking about the radio and TV, that is to say through the various channels we listen to on the radio and the channels we watch in tv the are various media outlets through which information are been passed across to us in a more convenient and faster way, most people preferthis form or type of media because they get to see and hear the people passing the information across to us.
	3. Internet: this simple comprises of the social media in general, it has been discovered that information tends to spread very fast on the internet because millions of people make use of the internet, with the internet you can get information, advertise your products and services, you can chat and communicate with different people using various social media platforms like WhatsApp, Instagram, facebook, Twitter etc .which help you to communicate with family and friends, you can also use the internet to make research on whatever you are looking for take for instance Google.
2. (i) AM: amplitude modulation

(ii)MV: medium wave

(iii)FM: frequency modulation

 2b . Radiation and radius

1. (i)Radio programming: human voice, sound, music, microphone and the studio

(ii) film production: motion picture, camera (MPC), dialogue, music, location, light, artists, set, costumes, etc.

(iii) radio drama: characters, dialogue, setting and scenery, sound effects, music, narrator, message/theme, set up , fading and out of the scene etc.

(iv) television: camera position (longshot, medium shot, close or extreme shot), camera angle(high area, medium or eye level, low angle), camera movement ( dolly, pan, tilt, zoom, cran,) mood( cut in, fade out, dissolve, zoom, wipe, cut in and cut away etc.

1. Film as a medium first arrived to Nigeria in the late 19th century, in the form of [peephole viewing of motion picture devices](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinetoscope).[[9]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-Modern_Ghana-9) These were soon replaced in early 20th century with improved motion picture exhibition devices, with the first set of films screened at the Glover Memorial Hall in [Lagos](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lagos) from 12 to 22 August 1903.[[8]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-autogenerated2-8)[[10]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-10) The earliest feature film made in Nigeria is 1926's [*Palaver*](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palaver_%281926_film%29) produced by [Geoffrey Barkas](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geoffrey_Barkas); the film was also the first film ever to feature Nigerian actors in a speaking role.[[11]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-Ekenyerengozi,_Michael_Chima-11)[[12]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-Colonial_Film-12) As of 1954, mobile cinema vans played to at least 3.5 million people in Nigeria, and films being produced by the Nigerian Film Unit were screened for free at the 44 available cinemas. The first film entirely copyrighted to the Nigerian Film unit is *[Fincho](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fincho%22%20%5Co%20%22Fincho)* (1957) by Sam Zebba; which is also the first Nigerian film to be [shot in colour](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_motion_picture_film).[[13]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-13)

After Nigeria's independence in 1960, the cinema business rapidly expanded, with new cinema houses being established.[[14]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-14) As a result, Nigerian content in theatres increased in the late 1960s into the 1970s, especially productions from [Western Nigeria](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Nigeria), owing to former [theatre](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theatre) practitioners such as [Hubert Ogunde](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubert_Ogunde) and [Moses Olaiya](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses_Olaiya) transitioning into the big screen.[[15]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-autogenerated5-15)[[16]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-Adegbola,_Tunde_2011-16) In 1972, the [*Indigenization Decree*](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yakubu_Gowon#Indigenization_Decree) was issued by [Yakubu Gowon](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yakubu_Gowon%22%20%5Co%20%22Yakubu%20Gowon), which demands the transfer of ownership of about a total of 300 film theatres from their foreign owners to Nigerians, which resulted in more Nigerians playing active roles in the cinema and film.[[17]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-Obiaya,_Ikechukwu-17) The oil boom of 1973 through 1978 also contributed immensely to the spontaneous boost of the cinema culture in Nigeria, as the increased purchasing power in Nigeria made a wide range of citizens to have disposable income to spend on cinema going and on home television sets.[[15]](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinema_of_Nigeria#cite_note-autogenerated5-15) After several moderate performing films, *Papa Ajasco* (1984) by [Wale Adenuga](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wale_Adenuga) became the first blockbuster, grossing approximately ₦61,000 (approx. 2015 ₦21,552,673) in three days. A year later, *Mosebolatan* (1985) by [Moses Olaiya](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses_Olaiya) also went ahead to gross ₦107,000 (approx. 2015 ₦44,180,499) in five days.

1. (i). Pre production: this is referred to as the stage before the production is been carried out which includes; (planning) that is putting down ideas of what you want to do, the necessary tools for the production, the etc.(scripting) this means writing down the script which involves the various roles of all the characters,(snowboarding).

(ii). Production: this is the next stage of production that is to say the whole practice, rehearsals, shooting of the scenes begins.in other words the actual shooting/recording takes place.

(iii) post production: this is simply the final stage, at this stage Everything between production and creating the final master copy.

1. Louis-scottish-mandè danguerre, who was popularly know as Louis baguette, he was French artist and photographer, recognized for his invention if the dafuerreotype process of photography. He become known as one of the fathers of photography, he was born 18 November, 1787 and died 10 July 1851.

(ii) guglielmo Giovanni maria marconi, 1st marquis if marconi FRSA was an Italian investor and electrical engineer, known for his pioneering work on long distance radio transmission, development of marconi's law, and a radio telegraph system. He was born 25th April 1874 in marescalchi and died 20th July 1936 in Rome Italy.

(ii) john logie Baird: john Logie Baird FRSE was a Scottish engineer, innovator, one of the investors of the mechanical television, demonstrating the first working television system on 26 January 1926, and inventor of both the first publicly demonstrated colour television system and the first purely electronic colour television picture tube. He was born 13th August 1888 in Helens burgh, United kingdom and died 14th june 1946, Bexhill, United kingdom.