

**Key Terminology**

* **DJ: A person who plays recorded music or talks on a radio show.**
* **Producer: A person who oversees the production of a radio show or programme.**
* **Sound Engineer: A person who operates audio equipment in a radio studio.**
* **Jingle: A short, catchy tune used to identify a radio station or show.**
* **Sound Bite: A short, recorded excerpt from an interview or speech.**
* **Podcast: A series of digital audio files that a person can download and listen to.**
* **Radio Drama: A play performed on radio.**
* **Live Broadcast: A radio show that is broadcast as it happens.**
* **Pre-recorded Broadcast: A radio show that is recorded in advance and played back later.**
* **Needletime: The limited time allocated by a radio channel to the broadcasting of music from records. For the BBC in 1967, this time was limited to only 5 hours in every 24.**

**Key Concepts**

* **Radio Formats: Different types of radio stations, such as music, news, talk, and sports.**
* **Radio Audience: The people who listen to a particular radio station or show.**
* **Radio Advertising: The use of radio to promote products or services.**
* **Radio Regulation: The rules and regulations that govern the radio industry, such as broadcasting standards and licensing.**
* **Radio Production Process: The stages involved in producing a radio show, from planning and scripting to recording and broadcasting.**
* **Sound Design: The art of creating sound effects, music, and dialogue for radio.**

**Analysis Techniques**

* **Sound Analysis: Analysing the use of sound in a radio programme, such as music, dialogue, and sound effects.**
* **Narrative Analysis: Analysing the story and plot of a radio drama or documentary.**
* **Audience Analysis: Analysing the target audience of a radio programme and how it appeals to them.**
* **Contextual Analysis: Analysing the historical, cultural, and social context of a radio programme.**

**Radio**

**Media**