**11CS702 - GRAPHICS AND MULTIMEDIA**

**Other Assessment Questions**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Random scan systems are designed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ application | | | | | | | |
| a. | | Color drawing | b. | **Line drawing** | c. | Pixel drawing | d. | None |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Which color is produced by the intersection of three primary RGB color? | | | | | | | |
| a. | | **White** | b. | Black | c. | Magenta | d. | Blue |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | All the following hidden surface algorithms employ image space approach except\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | | | | |
| a. | | **back face removal** | b. | depth buffer method | c. | scan line method | d. | depth sort method |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a series of slides displayed in a particular sequence. | | | | | | | |
| a. | | Placeholder | b. | layout | c. | **slide show** | d. | template |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | One of the disadvantages of multimedia is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | | | | |
| a. | | adaptability | b. | usability | c. | relativity | d. | **cost** |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | A shadow mask CRT has \_\_\_\_\_ phosphor color dots at each pixel position | | | | | | | |
| a. | | 1 | b. | 2 | c. | **3** | d. | 4 |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Pick the correct option in two dimensional viewing? | | | | | | | |
| **a.** | | **3D window and 2D viewport** | b. | 3D window and 3D viewport | c. | 2D window and 3D viewport | d. | 2D window and 2D viewport |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | A process of changing the position of an object in a straight line path from one coordinate location to another is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | | | | | |
| **a.** | | **Translation** | b. | Rotation | c. | Scaling | d. | Reflection |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | The primary output device in a graphics system is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | | | | | |
| a. | | Scanner | b. | **Video monitor** | c. | Printer | d. | All the above |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Aspect ratio means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | | | | | |
| a. | | Number of pixels | b. | Ratio of vertical points to horizontal points | c. | Ratio of horizontal points to vertical points | d. | **Both b and c** |
|  | | | | | | | | |

**Satellite Television Network**

Satellite television is a service that delivers television programming to customers by relaying it from a [communications satellite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communications_satellite) orbiting the Earth directly to the customer's location.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satellite_television#cite_note-1) The signals are received via an outdoor [parabolic antenna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parabolic_antenna) usually referred to as a [satellite dish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satellite_dish) and a [low-noise block downconverter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Low-noise_block_downconverter).

A satellite receiver then decodes the desired [television programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Television_programme) for viewing on a [television set](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Television_set). Receivers can be external [set-top boxes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Set-top_box), or a built-in [television tuner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuner_%28television%29). Satellite television provides a wide range of channels and services. It is the only television available in many remote geographic areas without [terrestrial television](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terrestrial_television) or [cable television](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cable_television) service.

Modern systems signals are relayed from a [communications satellite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Direct_broadcast_satellite) on the [Ku band](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ku_band) frequencies (12–18 GHz) requiring only a small dish less than a meter in diameter. The first satellite TV systems were an obsolete type now known as [television receive-only](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Television_receive-only). These systems received weaker analog signals transmitted in the [C-band](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C_band_%28IEEE%29) (4–8 GHz) from [FSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fixed_Service_Satellite) type satellites, requiring the use of large 2-3 meter dishes. Consequently, these systems were nicknamed "big dish" systems, and were more expensive and less popular.

Early systems used [analog signals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analog_signal), but modern ones use [digital signals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_signal_%28broadcasting%29) which allow transmission of the modern television standard [high-definition television](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High-definition_television).

Different receivers are required for the two types. Some transmissions and channels are unencrypted and therefore [free-to-air](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free-to-air) or [free-to-view](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free-to-view), while many other channels are transmitted with encryption ([pay television](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pay_television)), requiring the customer to subscribe and pay a monthly fee to receive the programming.