Computer Graphics and Animation MCQ Questions and Answers

Unit:5 Animation and Virtual Reality

Multiple Choice Questions and Answers

- 1. The animation can be defined as a collection of images played in
- (a) Not sequence
- (b) Defined sequence
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of these
- 2. The dynamic effect of an image is called
- (a) Video
- (b) Animation
- (c) Super sampling
- (d) None of these
- 3. When sound is included in the animation, it become
- (a) Audio
- (b) Video
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None of these
- 4. Many online animation tools are used to create animation in the form of
- (a) JPEG image
- (b) PDF image
- (c) GIF image
- (d) None of these
- 5. An example of online animation tools are
- (a) Macromedia flash
- (b) GIF works
- (c) Both a & b

BCA 5th Sem Mechi Multiple Campus (d) None of these

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| (d) None of these |
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| 6. To produce the motion in the image by placing the elements of the image on different location, which software are used |
| (a) Macromedia flash |
| (b) GIF works |
| (c) Both a & b |
| (d)None of these |
| 7. The types of animation are |
| (a) Traditional animation |
| (b) Computer animation |
| (c) Both a & b |
| (d) None of these |
| 8. The types of computer animation are |
| (a) 2D computer animation |
| (b) 3D computer animation |
| (c) Both a & b |
| (d) None of these |
| 9. How many principles of animation are there? |
| (a) 6 |
| (b) 3 |
| (c) 18 |
| (d) 12 |
| 10. What is the name of popular software used for creating 2D animation for use in web pages? |
| (a) Corel Draw |
| (b) Flash |

- (c) Banner Creator
- (d) Maya

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| and end points of animation? |
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| (a) Motion |
| (b) Shape |
| (c) Classic |
| (d) Tweening |
| 12 is the option to create a circle. |
| (a) Shape |
| (b) Geometry |
| (c) Sphere |
| (d) Modify Panel |
| 13. What part of the menu bar allows you to hide/ unhide panels? |
| (a) View |
| (b) Edit |
| (c) Window |
| (d) None of the above |
| 14. This ideals with the rotation and movement of the object from one point to another in specific frames. |
| (a) Tweening |
| (b) Shape Tween |
| (c) Motion Tween |
| (d) Transition |
| 15. It allows you to insert text with in your flash stage. |
| (a) Text Box |
| (b) Text Tool |
| (c) HTML |
| (d) Keyframes |

16. By default, this panel is located below the flash environment.

| (a) Library panel |
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| (b) Property Inspector panel |
| (c) Layers panel |
| (d) All of the above |
| 17. These are frames that are significant. It is the basis for tweened animation. |
| (a) Keyframes |
| (b) Special Frames |
| (c) Master Frame |
| (d) None of the above |
| 18. This tool allows you to scale, rotate and skew objects in the flash stage. |
| (a) Merge Tool |
| (b) Free Convert Tool |
| (c) Free Transform Tool |
| (d) Object Tool |
| 19 is a way to partially hide an image in the layer immediately below another layer. The 2 layers get locked together to produce the effect. |
| (a) Morphing |
| (b) Tweening |
| (c) Stacking |
| (d) Masking |
| 20, when used appropriately, adds to the viewer's experience, making for a much richer and enjoyable activity. |
| (a) Advertisements |
| (b) Sound |
| (c) Commercials |
| (d) Tweens |
| 21. A keyframes that contains objects will be represented by a circle. |
| (a) hollow |

| (b) black |
|--|
| (c) blue |
| (d) gray |
| 22. The is a holding place for all symbols and imported images and sounds with in a single flash file. |
| (a) library |
| (b) timeline |
| (c) properties |
| (d) tools panel |
| 23. This is used to change an object from a circle to square. |
| (a) Mask |
| (b) Shape Tween |
| (c) Motion Tween |
| (d) Morphing |
| 24. Empty keyframes are indicated by a circle on the timeline. |
| (a) hollow |
| (b) black |
| (c) open eye |
| (d) closed eye |
| 25. Thepanel contains the basic tools needed to draw and modify objects. |
| (a) Actions |
| (b) Properties |
| (c) Tools |
| (d) Layers |
| 26. This is, by far, the most tedious way to create animations. |
| (a) Shape Tween |
| (b) Motion Tween |

| (c) Mask | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| (d) Frame by Frame | | | | |
| 27. The shows th | e frames in the | movie. | | |
| (a) tool bar | | | | |
| (b) properties panel | | | | |
| (c) timeline | | | | |
| (d) scene | | | | |
| 28. When nothing is selected, you can adjust the following in the properties inspector. | | | | |
| (a) stage size | | | | |
| (b) background color | | | | |
| (c) frame rate | | | | |
| (d) all of the above | | | | |
| 29. Changing this can sometimes makes an animation looks smoother. | | | | |
| (a) frame rate | | | | |
| (b) key frame | | | | |
| (c) mask | | | | |
| (d) layer | | | | |
| 30. The rectangular area | where the movi | e plays is called | in flash interface. | |
| (a) Timeline | (b) Panel | (c) Stage | (d) Toolbar | |
| 31 allow yo | ou to make obje | cts move in a more | e random or non-straight path. | |
| (a) Mask | | | | |
| (b) Shape Tween | | | | |
| (c) Guided Layer | | | | |
| (d) Gravity Effect | | | | |
| 32. The stacking order of viewing objects is decided by the order of | | | | |
| (a) scenes | | | | |
| (b) frames | | | | |

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- (c) layers
- (d) actions
- 33. This action allows you to save the object in the library panel for future use.
- (a) Importing
- (b) Exporting
- (c) Convert to Text
- (d) Convert to Symbol
- 34. What does the abbreviation, FPS means?
- (a) Flick Per Scene

(b) Frames Per Second

- (c) Frames Per Scene
- (d) Flick Per Second
- 35. What does not qualify as a symbol?
- (a) graphic
- (b) bitmap
- (c) button
- (d) movie clip
- 36. This movement prepares the audience for a major action the character is about to perform, such as, starting to run, jump or change expression. Examples are a pitcher's wind-up or a golfers' back swing.
- (a) Anticipation
- (b) Arcs
- (c) Staging
- (d) Slow In and Slow Out
- 37. The action that follows the main action; actions do not stop at the same time.
- (a) Follow Through and Overlap
- (b) Arcs
- (c) Solid Drawing
- (d) Secondary Actions

Computer Graphics and Animation

38. This action adds to and enriches the main action and adds more dimension to the character animation, supplementing and/or re-enforcing the main action.

(a) Secondary Actions

- (b) Squash and Stretch
- (c) Appeal
- (d) Anticipation
- 39. Gives the illusion of weight and volume to a character as it moves. It is used in all forms of character animation from a bouncing ball to the body weight of a person walking.

(a) Squash and Stretch

- (b) Straight Ahead Versus Pose to Pose
- (c) Exaggeration
- (d) Slow In and Slow Out
- 40. This principle makes objects appear to obey the laws of physics; for instance, an object's weight determines how it reacts to an action, like a push. Critical for establishing a character's mood, emotion, and reaction.

(a) Timing

- (b) Arcs
- (c) Solid Drawing
- (d) Anticipation
- 41. Opposite of anticipation.

(a) Follow Through and Overlap

- (b) Staging
- (c) Exaggeration
- (d) Slow In and Slow Out
- 42. The most used principle.

(a) Squash and Stretch

- (b) Exaggeration
- (c) Anticipation

| (d) Staging |
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| 43. HMD stands for? |
| (a) Head Mounted Display |
| (b) Head Masked Display |
| (c) Head Made Display |
| (d) Head Mounted Detection |
| 44 keep track of position. |
| (a) Motion analyzers |
| (b) Motion Trackers |
| (c) HMD |
| (d) SMD |
| 45. A type of VR environment in which subjects are visually isolated from the real environment. |
| (a) Immersive |
| (b) Semi immersive |
| (c) Non immersive |
| (d) Augmented |
| 46. In this type of VR environment, the three-dimensional scene is considered as a part of the physical environment. |
| (a) Immersive |
| (b) Semi immersive |
| (c) Non immersive |
| (d) Augmented |
| 47. In this type of VR environment, the subjects can perform both in the real and virtual environment. |
| (a) Immersive |
| (b) Semi immersive |
| (c) Non immersive |

- (d) Augmented
- 48. What does VR stand for?
- (a) Very Right
- (b) Vertal Reality
- (c) Virtual Reality
- (d) Virtual Realty
- 49. What are the 3 types of Virtual Reality?
- (a) 3D, non-immersive, digital
- (b) Immersive, 3D, non-immersive
- (c) Digital, semi-immersive, projective
- (d) Immersive, semi-immersive, non-immersive
- 50. Which is the aim of the Virtual Reality?
- (a) To publicize different types of life
- (b) To show how technology advances over time
- (c) To insentivate the use of technology in different contexts
- (d) To create an Environment of scenes or objects of real appearance
- 51. What kind of movement should your VR subjects have?
- (a) The viewer should be in a central location and movement be limited.
- (b) The viewer's movement is not important.
- (c) Complete and total freedom of movement.
- (d) The viewer should be able to run in real life with a headset on.
- 52. Which one of the senses does not applied in Virtual Reality?
- (a) Vision
- (b) Sound
- (c) Taste
- (d) Touch
- 53. Which of the following is a characteristic of Virtual Reality?

- (a) Created by a computer
- (b) Stimulates senses like sight, hearing, and touch
- (c) Simulates complete or partial real-world experience
- (d) All of the Above
- 54. It is a mediated environment which creates the sensation in a user of being present in a (physical) surrounding.
- (a) GUI
- (b) HMD
- (c) VR
- (d) WWW