## Sample Question Paper

## Class:-S.Y.B.Sc.(IT) Subject:Computer Graphics Design \& Animation

1. The standard aspect ratio for PC is
A. $4: 3$
B. 4
C. $3: 2$
D. $5: 3$
2.The brightness of a display is controlled by varying the voltage on the $\qquad$
A. Focusing
B. Connection pins
C. Control grid
D. All of these
3.The fundamental geometric transformations are
A. Translation
B. Rotation
C. Scaling
D. All of the mentioned
2. Which one is non-emissive device?
A. Thin-film electroluminescent displays
B. Liquid-Crystal displays
C. Light-emitting diode
D. Gas-discharge displays
5.The algorithm that fills interior boundary regions are referred to as
A. Fill algorithm
B. Flood Fill algorithm
C. Seed Fill algorithm
D. Ordered Edge list algorithm
6.Which method is used multiple intensity levels to obtain visual resolution.
A. Antialiasing
B. Patterning
C. Bi-level display technique
D. Ordered dither

## 7.One image is transformed to another image is called

A. Kinematic
B. Morphing
C. Tweening
D. Vector Drawing
8.DDA is stands for $\qquad$
A. Digital difference analyzer
B. Direct differential analyzer
C. Digital differential analyzer
D. Data difference analyzer
9.To run graphics we require the following header file
A. iostream
B. conio
C. graphics
D. dos
10.Heat supplied to the cathode by directing a current through a coil of wire is called
A. Electron gun
B. Electron beam
C. Filament
D. Anode and cathode
11.Liang-Barsky algorithm is a $\qquad$ clipping algorithm.
a) circle
b) text
c) line
d) pixel
12. Find out final co-ordinate of a figure bounded by co-ordinate $\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{1}), \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{2}, \mathbf{3}), \mathbf{C}(4,2)$, $\mathbf{D}(4,2)$ with scale factor
$\mathbf{S x}=\mathbf{S y}=3$.
A. $\mathrm{A}(6,3), \mathrm{B}(6,9), \mathrm{C}(6,12)$, and $\mathrm{D}(12,6)$
B. $\mathrm{A}(6,3), \mathrm{B}(6,9), \mathrm{C}(6,12)$, and $\mathrm{D}(6,12)$
C. $\mathrm{A}(6,3), \mathrm{B}(6,9), \mathrm{C}(12,6)$, and $\mathrm{D}(12,6)$
D. $\mathrm{A}(6,3), \mathrm{B}(9,6), \mathrm{C}(12,6)$, and $\mathrm{D}(6,12)$
13.The two-dimensional translation equation in the matrix form is
A. $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}=\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{T}$
B. $\mathrm{P}^{\prime}=\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{T}$
C. $P^{\prime}=P^{*} T$
D. $P^{\prime}=p$
14. Which of the following color models are used for color printing?
A. RGB
B. CMY
C. CMYK
D. CMY and CMYK
15.The algorithm of hidden surface are:
A. Object Space Method
B. Image space method
C. Both a and b
D. None of these
16. Ray-tracing is an extension of
A. Ray calling
B. Ray casting
C. Ray sampling
D. Ray coherence
17.A polygon in which the line segment joining any 2 points within the polygon lies completely inside the polygon is called__ ?
A. convex polygon
B. concave polygon
C. both (a) and (b)
D. none of these
18. TIFF used for
A. Vector graphics
B. Bitmap
C. Both A \& B
D. None
19.Dave is animating a ball moving with slight changes on each frame. What type of animation is being used?
A. Vector
B. Scenes
C. Frames Per Second
D. Frame-based animation
20.GIF stands for
A. Global Image Format
B. Graphics Interchange Format
C. Graphics Image Format
D. None of the above
21. Which of the following is not a type of perspective projection $\qquad$ .
A. Isometric
B. One point
C. Two point
D. Three point
22.Three types of axonometric projections are $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
A. Serial , Parallel, isometric
B. Paralle, Perspective , Isometric
C. Isometric, dimetric, trimetric
D. None of these
23.Hue and saturation, both together produce
A. Brightness
B. Transitivity
C. Chromaticity
D. Reflectivity
24. In perspective projection object is away from the view plane will appear :
A. Small
B. Same size
C. Large
D. Very large
25.Two Basic ways of projecting objects onto the view plane are $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ -.
A. Serial, Parallel
B. Serial,Perspective
C. Parallel, Perspective
D. None of these

