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Paper ID: MA004

Total Pages: _
Course Code: DMA-04T

# Examination (December - 2023) <br> Certificate/ Diploma (Semester-II) <br> Programme in Multimedia and Animation <br> 3D Animation 

Time Allowed: 2 Hours
Max. Marks: 70

## Instructions for the Students

1. The question paper shall consist of 70 Multiple Choice questions.
2. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. There will be no negative marking.

| Q1. the Grid Floor shows <br> a) Object <br> b) Catalogue of world coordinate system <br> c) Defragmented world coordinate system <br> d) axes of world coordinate system | Q2. You can maximize an area in 3d space <br> a) Shift-Spacebar <br> b) $\mathrm{Ctrl}+\mathrm{S}$ <br> c) $\mathrm{Alt}+\mathrm{Ctrl}+\mathrm{R}$ <br> d) None of the above |
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| Q3. Blender is a fully integrated $\qquad$ suite <br> a) 2D Animator creator <br> b) 3D content creation <br> c) Shading the animator <br> d) None of above | Q4. The Z-axis of the manipulator will match the $\qquad$ vector of the selection <br> a) Hyperbola <br> b) Physical and logical <br> c) mismatch <br> d) Normal |
| Q5. Circle Select is used by moving with $\qquad$ through Objects with LMB <br> a) solid circle <br> b) dotted circle <br> c) pivot table <br> d) pivot circle | Q6. The Origin of an Object is shown in the 3D View by a small $\qquad$ circle <br> a) pink <br> b) black <br> c) yellow <br> d) orange |
| Q7. Tool shelf is a $\qquad$ region containing tools <br> a) context-sensitive <br> b) 3 D content creation <br> c) Defragmented shortcut <br> d) None of above | Q8. Blender provides $\qquad$ layers whose visibility can be toggled with the small unlabelled buttons <br> a) 100 <br> b) 27 <br> c) 20 <br> d) 29 |
| Q9. To change the viewing angle in discrete steps, use $\qquad$ <br> a) Numpad8 and Numpad2 <br> b) Numpad8 <br> c) Numpad 2 <br> d) none of above | Q10.Llight blue lines in 3d space indicate <br> a) Automatic V-V <br> b) Free V-V <br> c) vertex normal <br> d) faces' normals |
| Q11. $\qquad$ tool is used to rotate the view around the point of interest | Q12. In $\qquad$ mode, objects appear as a mesh of lines representing the edges of faces and surfaces. |


| a) Haft <br> b) Orbit <br> c) Shelf <br> d) Vector | a) Simplex <br> b) Bounding Box <br> c) Viewpoint shading <br> d) Minimax |
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| Q13. Two ways to organize the Objects in relation to one another are $\qquad$ <br> a) nesting grouping <br> b) Parenting and Simple grouping <br> c) Complex and exchange grouping <br> d) None of above | Q14. The Origin of an Object is shown in the 3D View by <br> a) purple square <br> b) big white round <br> c) Logical angle <br> d) small orange circle |
| Q15. Following is the way to select whole Bones in Edit Mode <br> a) Selecting both of its joints (roots and tip) <br> b) Selecting axis of the body <br> c) pressing ctrl+A <br> d) None of above | Q16. $\qquad$ inverts the selection of Bones' joints, not of Bones. <br> a) $\mathrm{Ctrl}+\mathrm{A}$ <br> b) Ctril+F <br> c) Ctril+I <br> d) None of above |
| Q17. Curves are 2D objects, and Surfaces are their $\qquad$ <br> a) object extention <br> b) their tip <br> c) 2D extension <br> d) 3D extension | Q18. If you delete a Bone in a chain <br> a) its child(ren) will be saved as another parent <br> b) its child(ren) will be automatically re-parented to someone else parent, <br> c) its child(ren) will be deleted permanently <br> d) its child(ren) will be automatically re-parented to its own parent |
| Q19. Blender is $\qquad$ <br> a) 2 D animation software <br> b) A 3D modeling and animation software <br> c) A video editing tool <br> d) A sound mixing program | Q20. $\qquad$ rendering engine is used by default in Blender <br> a) Cycles <br> b) Eevee <br> c) LuxRender <br> d) Octane Render |
| Q21. $\qquad$ key switch mode from Object to Edit in Blender <br> a) Tab <br> b) Shift <br> c) Alt <br> d) Ctrl | Q22. $\qquad$ panel in Blender allows you to modify an object's properties, such as location, rotation, and scale? <br> a) Virtual Shelf <br> b) Outline shelf <br> c) Timesquare shelf <br> d) Transform panel |
| Q23. NURBS Surfaces have $\qquad$ knot vectors, one for each $U$ and $V$ axis <br> a) 2 <br> b) 3 <br> c) 4 <br> d) 5 | Q24. Bevel tool works only on $\qquad$ edges <br> a) full <br> b) half <br> c) selected <br> d) None of above |
| Q25. $\qquad$ is Blender's default Diffuse Shader, <br> a) Lambert Shader <br> b) dull shader <br> c) Fresnel Shader <br> d) Oren-Nayar Shader | Q26. Phong is a basic Shader that is very similar to <br> a) Daichin <br> b) CookTorr <br> c) Bui Tuong <br> d) Oren-Nayar |
| Q27. Ward Isotropic is a <br> a) Blending Shader <br> b) Flexible shader <br> c) Mars Shader <br> d) flexible Specular Shader | Q28. In Blender, transparency of a Material can be set through: <br> a) CookTorr <br> b) Blending Shader <br> c) make-bit side <br> d) Z-Buffer |
| Q29. An Armature in Blenderis similar to <br> a) index or rotation <br> b) information of render | Q30. You can select and edit Bones of Armatures <br> a) green mode <br> b) black mode |


| c) Index of Refraction | c) edit mode <br> d) real skeleton <br> d) None of above |
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| Q31. The Bones inside an Armature can be completely | Q32. UV mapping is a very precise way of mapping a <br> from each other |
| a) 2D texture to a 2D surface <br> a) opposite | b) 3D texture to a 3D surface <br> c) 3D texture to a 3D surface <br> b) Neutral <br> c) Dependent <br> d) Independent |
| d) 2D texture to a 3D surface |  |


| a) different <br> b) low level <br> c) high level <br> d) mid level | b) Control with Surface Resolution controls <br> c) Control with Surface Resolution control <br> d) none of above |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q53. EWA stands for <br> a) Elliptical Weighted Average <br> b) Eagan Weighted Average <br> c) Elliptical Width Average <br> d) Elliptical Width Answer | Q54. Existing control points can be translated, scaled and rotated with <br> a) P, P, R shortcuts. <br> b) CAPS shortcuts. <br> c) G, S, R shortcuts. <br> d) $\mathrm{Ctr}+\mathrm{GGH}$ |
| Q55. Ctrl + Alt + LMB is used for <br> a) shadow effect <br> b) lasso select <br> c) left memory buffer <br> d) cremate effect | Q56. Inverse Square makes the light's intensity <br> a) falloff with a non-linear rate <br> b) falloff with a linear rate <br> c) falloff with a dynamic rate <br> d) none of above |
| Q57. Alt + S will scale <br> a) picture <br> b) auto shape <br> c) blender object <br> d) none of above | Q58. In compositing Nodes,Mask Input Node can be used to <br> a) select mask picture <br> b) select a mask datablock <br> c) select physical dataset <br> d) unselect a mask datablock |
| Q59 Sphere indicates that the light's intensity is $\qquad$ at the Distance and beyond. <br> a) opaque <br> b) null <br> c) finite <br> d) none of above | Q60. Shape Keyframing is used to <br> a) framing shape <br> b) frame segmentation <br> c) animate the object <br> d) animate the mask |
| Q61. The $\qquad$ option restricts the light illumination range of a Lamp or Spot lamp <br> a) rectangle <br> b) rhombus <br> c) sphere <br> d) all of above | Q62. Diffuse Shader is <br> a) located near axis <br> b) located near edges <br> c) used to rotate the image <br> d) None of above |
| Q63. Example 3D Content Creation Software <br> a) turbo <br> b) blender <br> c) jira <br> d) word | Q64. Pinned Panel are used to <br> a) view panels from same tabs at the different time <br> b) view panels from different tabs at the same time <br> c) view panels from different tabs at the different time <br> d) none of above |
| Q65. Pressing Shift -Z switches between <br> a) the current shading mode and bitframe <br> b) the current shading mode and bitframe <br> c) the last shading mode and Wireframe <br> d) the current shading mode and Wireframe | Q66. Buffered shadows provide fast-rendered shadows at the expense of <br> a) speed <br> b) time <br> c) precision <br> d) None of above |
| Q67. Ambient Occlusion is a <br> a) ray-tracing calculation <br> b) orientation's XYZ matches local XYZ axis <br> c) both $a$ and $b$ <br> d)None of above | Q68. Taper Curve is evaluated along the <br> a) local $Z$ axis, <br> b) local X and Z axis, <br> c) axis of $z$ <br> d) local $X$ axis |
| Q69. Curves are 2D objects, and Surfaces are their <br> a) 2D extension <br> b) 3D extension <br> c) base <br> d) circumference | Q70. With Meshes, everything is built from three basic structures <br> a) Vertices, Edges and Faces. <br> b) Vertices only <br> c) both Edges and Faces <br> d) None of above |

