QP CODE: D2BAG2401	(Pages: 2)	Reg. No : .....
		Name : .....

SECOND SEMESTER FYUGP EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

MINOR COURSE

BAG2MN102 : Experimental Animation

(Credits: 4)

Time: 2 Hours **Maximum Marks: 70**

Section A

Answer the following questions. Each carries 3 marks (Ceiling: 24 marks)

1.	Explain the term "aperture" in photography.	BL1	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO6
2.	What is the purpose of "Rigging" in stop-motion animation?	BL2	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO6
3.	What is 'Rotoscoping,' and who patented this technique?	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
4.	What are some materials commonly used in stop-motion prop and set construction, and why?	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
5.	Describe how "staging" can be used to clarify a character's emotions.	BL3	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO6
6.	Describe three essential components of a basic time-lapse animation setup.	BL2	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO6
7.	Describe three essential considerations when choosing materials for a stop-motion animation set.	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
8.	Describe the difference between diegetic and non-diegetic sound, providing an example of each.	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
9.	Briefly outline three key steps involved in the post-production process of a claymation project after the animation shooting is complete.	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
10.	Explain how timing is used to show the weight of an object.	BL3	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO6

Section B

Answer the following questions. Each carries 6 marks (Ceiling: 36 Marks)

11.	Describe scenarios where time-lapse and stop-motion techniques would be most appropriate, providing specific examples for each.	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
12.	Evening time. Forest with big trees. It's dark. A boy is walking towards a cave. It's raining. He is scared. As he approaches the cave, a light appears inside the cave. If you want to make a stop motion set for the above scene, what materials would you choose, and why? **(PTO)**	BL3	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6

13.	Compare and contrast 'straight-ahead action' and 'pose-to-pose' animation techniques. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each method, and explain how an animator might choose which technique to use in a given scenario. Provide examples.	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
14.	Describe how you would use a "wide shot" in a cut-out animation to establish the setting for a scene taking place in a busy market.	BL3	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
15.	Define "overlapping action" and provide a practical example of how you would demonstrate it using pixilation with a moving object like a scarf or a limb.	BL3	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO6
16.	Explain the principle of 'persistence of vision' and describe how the phenakistoscope demonstrated this concept in early animation.	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO6
17.	Explain the purpose of white balance in photography. Describe how incorrect white balance can affect an image, and provide one example of a situation where you might need to adjust white balance manually.	BL2	CO2, CO3, CO4
18.	Describe the process of creating a simple pixilation animation. Outline the key steps involved, from planning and storyboarding to shooting and editing.	BL2	CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
	Section C		
	Answer any one question. Each carries 10 marks (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)		
19.	Explain the traditional three-act structure and its significance in storytelling. Describe the key components of each act and discuss it with examples.	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
20.	Describe the key steps involved in the post-production process of a claymation film, and explain the importance of each step in creating a polished final product.	BL2	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4, CO5, CO6
	CO : Course Outcome		
	BL : Bloom's Taxonomy Levels (1 – Remember, 2 – Understand, 3 – Apply, 4 – Analyse, 5 – Evaluate, 6 – Create)		