# BACHELOR OF ARTS IN 3D ANIMATION AND VISUAL EFFECTS 

Term-End Theory Examination
December, 2016

## BNMI-013 : MATCHMOVING

Time: $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours
Maximum Marks : 30

Note: Attempt all questions.

The following section has objective type questions. Select the right answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Every skeleton has several parent joints and child joints, and one $\qquad$ joint.
(a) root
(b) dummy
(c) proxy
2. are useful for creating detailed arcing movement, but not very intuitive for goal-directed movements.
(a) Inverse kinematics
(b) Forward kinematics
(c) Reverse kinematics
3. When a model is bound to a skeleton using
$\qquad$ , it then follows to the transformations of the skeleton's joints.
(a) linking
(b) skinning
(c) binding
4. You can use deformers as modeling tools. 1
(a) True
(b) False
5. $\qquad$ constraints cause the constrained object to inherit the transformations and global orientation of its target objects.
(a) Parent
(b) Aim
(c) Geometry
6. A point constraint causes an object to move to and follow the position of an object, or the $\qquad$ position of several objects.
(a) collective
(b) average
(c) additive
7. $\qquad$ are hierarchical, articulated structures that let you pose and animate bound models.
(a) Skeletons
(b) Bipeds
(c) Joints
8. $\qquad$ animation lets you split, duplicate and blend animation clips to achieve the motion effects that you want.
(a) Pose to Pose
(b) Linear
(c) Non-linear
9. $\qquad$ animation is a way of animating an object's translation and rotation attributes by specifying a NURBS curve as the object's trajectory.
(a) Path
(b) Curve
(c) Spline
10. Adding $\qquad$ to the main action gives a scene more life.
(a) secondary actions
(b) parallel actions
(c) alternative actions
11. The natural action tends to follow an/a

$\qquad$ trajectory. ..... 1
(a) arched
(b) linear
(c) flat
12. Timing refers to the number of drawings or frames for a given action. ..... 1
(a) True(b) False
13. Dope sheet is also known as

$\qquad$
. ..... 1
(a) X -sheet
(b) Y-sheet
(c) Z-sheet
14. In graph editor, Linear Tangents give ..... 1
(a) Ease In, Ease Out motion
(b) Straight In, Straight Out motion
(c) Straight In, Straight In motion
15. Which one of the following is not a principle of an animation?
(a) Appeal
(b) Bouncing Ball
(c) Arc

Answer the following questions in brief. Each question carries 5 marks.

16. Explain the following principles of animation.
(any two) :
(a) Secondary Actions
(b) Arc
(c) Slow In Slow Out
17. Explain the Blend Shapes Deformer and its uses. 5
18. Explain the difference between IK and FK. . 5
