Enrollment Number : _____

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Open University

Term End Examination January-2015

Course	: BCA (MUL)	**Numerical Code: 0066**	
Subject Code	: BCA(Mul) – 201	**Numerical Code: 0557**	
Subject	: Video Production Basics	**Total Marks**	: 70
Date	: 20/01/2015	**Time**	: 03.00 to 06.00

Section A **(30)**

Answer the following (any three)

1. Discuss different types of interviews.
2. What is video transition? What are the different types of video transition?
3. What is video editing? What are the different editing methods?
4. Explain the operations of CCU.
5. Discuss about the different types of shots.

Section B **(20)**

Answer the following (any four)

1. Rule of Thirds
2. Noddies
3. Beta
4. Green screen
5. Video camera view finder
6. Streaming video formats

Section C

(A) Answer the following **(10)**

1. An American standard of broadcasting signal. It displays 30 frames per second in an interlaced fashion of the odd and even lines.
   1. NTSC 2. PAL 3. SECAM 4. ATSC
2. ATSC stands for.
   1. Advanced Television Society Committee
   2. Advanced Television Systems Committee
   3. Auto Text Scan Copy
   4. American Television Systems Committee
3. This type of editing is the practice of doing all types of editing including rough cut that will produce a final cut.
   1. On-Line Editing
   2. Off-Line Editing
   3. Linear Editing
   4. No Linear Editing
4. This type of editing is used for lower quality copies of the original clips and then produces the final version on a high-end system.
   1. On-Line Editing
   2. Off-Line Editing
   3. Linear Editing
   4. No Linear Editing
5. This kind of editing is done when the program, news, sports or any other kind of video is telecasted at the same time when it is recorder like we see the live telecast of cricket or foot ball matches etc.
   1. On-Line Editing 2. Off-Line Editing 3. Linear Editing 4. No Linear Editing

6. This kind of editing is done for movies, serials, interviews, Re-telecast of a match etc.
    1. On-Line Editing
    2. Off-Line Editing
    3. Linear Editing
    4. No Linear Editing
7. Sound with a pitch so high, humans can't hear it. When used in autofocus cameras, ultrasonic waves bounce off the subject to sense the focusing distance.
    1. Time code reader
    2. Ultrasonic
    3. Lip Sync
    4. Time code
8. A way of measuring where (how far from the beginning of a tape) scenes are located. Usually a magnetic pulse recorded on the tape that can be converted into a listing of hours, minutes, seconds, frames.
    1. Time code reader
    2. Ultrasonic
    3. Lip Sync
    4. Time code
9. Set of technical specifications describing how a TV picture is made. In the USA, the FCC (Federal Communications Committee) ordained the NTSC (National Television Standards Committee) standard. In Europe, they use a different, incompatible standard, PAL.
    1. Time code reader
    2. TV standard
    3. Standards converter
    4. Time code
10. A second method of recording hi fi sound with 8mm and Hi 8 VCRs. Unlike AFM, PCM audio can be edited without affecting the picture.
    1. Pulse Code Modulation
    2. Standards converter
    3. Time code
    4. Time code reader

(B) True/False **(10)**

1. A _____ or mask is an image that specifies transparent or semitransparent areas for another image or object.
2. A machine which can play a videocassette but cannot record one?
3. _____ video recorder that converts the video signal to ones and zeroes (digits) and records the numbers. Upon playback, the numbers are converted back to video.
4. _____ is an electronic device devoted to compressing and decompressing video
5. Aging popular professional camcorder format using betamax-like cassettes, recording separate colors at high tape speed for high quality. Expensive?
6. _____is Panasonic professional format based on DVC but using a wider track and faster tapes speed to record more data with less compression than consumer DVC.
7. _____is a proposed method of displaying sharper, wider TV pictures than the present NTSC system. Pictures would be shaped into a 16: aspect ratio composed of 1,125 scanning lines, each line having 1,92pixels.
8. _____is a TV or VCR which can work with an NTSC, PAL, or SECAM TV signal
9. _____ is a video signal the keeps luminance and chrominance separate for better picture quality
10. _____ is an equipment used in a linear editing suite to create titles or other text on video

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Term End Examination January-2015

Course	: BCA (MUL)	**Numerical Code: 0066**	
Subject Code	: BCA(Mul) – 203	**Numerical Code: 0563**	
Subject	: Digital Audio	**Total Marks**	: 70
Date	: 22/01/2015	**Time**	: 03.00 to 06.00

Section A **(30)**

Answer the following (any three)

1. Explain Single Core / Cable
2. Explain Dynamic Microphones
3. Explain Periodic Motion
4. Explain Audio Connectors
5. Explain Mic Level & Line Level

Section B **(20)**

Answer the following (any four)

1. Explain Equalization
2. Explain Flanging
3. Explain Faders
4. Explain 3-pin XLR
5. Explain Streaming Audio
6. Explain Auxiliary Channels

Section C

(A) Answer the following: **(10)**

1. All waves have certain properties. The three most important ones for audio work are
    a) Wavelength, Amplitude, Frequency
    b) Wave width, Amplitude, Frequency
    c) Connectors, Wavelength, Amplitude
    d) None of the above
2. In a single core / shielded cable, the single core is used for the _____ and the shield is used for the _____ used for unbalanced audio signals
    a) -ve or hot, + ve or cold
    b) +ve or hot, -ve or cold
    c) All the above
    d) None of the above
3. A one pair / shielded cable has one core as the +ve, and the other core isve. The shield is earthed used for balanced_____.
    a) Music signals
    b) Video signals
    c) Audio signals
    d) None of the above
4. Most common types of audio connectors are
    a) 3-pin XLR, RCA, and 6.5 mm jacks
    b) 3-pin XLR, RCA, and 5.1 channel
    c) 3-pin XLR, RCA, and 6.5 mm jacks
    d) 50-pin XLR, RCA, and 6.5 mm jacks

5. The diaphragmis a thinpiece of material made out of _____ that vibrates when it is struck by sound waves.
    a) Pepper, Plastic or aluminium
    b) Paper, Plastic or aluminium
    c) Paper, Plastic or steel
    d) None of the above
6. Mic fed through a small boosting amplifier also called a _____ amp.
    a) Line
    b) Circular
    c) Triangle
    d) None of the above
7. _____Have no internal amplifier.
    a) Static Microphones
    b) Dynamic Microphones
    c) Omnidirectional Microphones
    d) None of the above
8. Cardioid means "_____-shaped".
    a) Heart
    b) Circular
    c) Triangular
    d) ambient
9. Impedance measures the total of opposition a device has to an _____ current.
    a) DC
    b) AC
    c) Equal
    d) Zero
10. Condenser microphones have flatter frequency responses than _____.
    a) Dynamic
    b) Static
    c) Equalizer
    d) None of the above

(B) True or False/Fill in the blanks. (10)

1. A sound mixer is a device that takes two or more audio signals mixes them and gives one or more output signals.
2. Aux channels send a copy of the channel signal.
3. Level of an audio signal = voltage level of the frequency.
4. _____ Power is a media that distributes DC corrective audio cable in order to provide power for micro for microphones and other devices.
5. A _____ is a kind of a transducer sound information exists as patterns of air pressure.
6. The waves spread from the ultrasonic transducer in a _____ wave form.
7. Which cables are used for unbalanced audio signals?
8. Which cable are used for balance audio signals?
9. _____ is over stands version of the cardioid pattern.
10. Impedance is measured in _____.

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Term End Examination January-2015

Course	: BCA (MUL)	**Numerical Code: 0066**	
Subject Code	: BCA(Mul) – 208(Animation)	**Numerical Code: 0570**	
Subject	: Usage of Sound Forge	**Total Marks**	: 70
Date	: 28/01/2015	**Time**	: 03.00 to 06.00

Section A **(30)**

Answer the following (any three)

1. Explain Audio system configuration in detail.
2. Explain Equalizer and Role of Equalizer.
3. Discuss the process of recording dialogue.
4. Write a detailed note on Book sound Tracks.
5. Explain various looping techniques.

Section B **(20)**

Answer the following (any Four)

1. Amplitude Modulation
2. Dynamic Range
3. Bit Depth
4. Noise Gate
5. Sound effects
6. Reverb

Section C

Attempt any TEN of the following. **(20)**

1. What is Loop?
2. Define: Decibel
3. Why sound is important in the films?
4. Give name of three important ingredients of sound track.
5. Give full form of ADPCM
6. What are Narrations?
7. Define: Sample rate.
8. What is Frequency?
9. Importance of background music.
10. Define: Incidental music
11. What is theme music?
12. What is film Scores?
