



LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 034

B.M.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION – ANIMATION

FIRST SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2024

UMM 1503 – TRADITIONAL ANIMATION



Date: 13-11-2024

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 am-12:00 pm

SECTION A - K1 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions -

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Fill in the blanks

- a) The process of making drawings appear to move is called _____.
- b) _____ was one of the earliest forms of animation, created using sequential images on paper.
- c) The _____ principle emphasizes that every action has an opposite reaction in animation.
- d) A _____ is the first step in any animation that lays down the visual design and movement.
- e) _____ animation involves manipulating physical objects frame-by-frame.

2. True or False

- a) In animation, "squash and stretch" refers to changing the volume of an object.
- b) Timing in animation does not affect the perception of motion.
- c) Keyframes are the main drawings that define the starting and ending points of any movement.
- d) Frame rates in animation are expressed in frames per second (fps).
- e) The twelve principles of animation were first developed by Walt Disney Studios.

SECTION A - K2 (CO1)

Answer ALL the Questions

(10 x 1 = 10)

3. Match the following

- a) Frame rate - Critical moment in animation
- b) Keyframe - Elasticity in movement
- c) Squash and stretch - Traditional hand-drawn technique
- d) Storyboard - 24 frames per second
- e) Cel Animation - Pre-visualization tool

4. Answer the following

- a) Describe the importance of key frames in animation.
- b) Explain how the principle of "anticipation" is used in an animated sequence.
- c) Define "timing" in animation and its role in creating believable motion.
- d) What is the significance of storyboarding in pre-production?
- e) Discuss how traditional animation differs from stop-motion animation.

SECTION B - K3 (CO2)

Answer any TWO of the following

(2 x 10 = 20)

- 5. Create a simple storyboard of five frames that illustrates a ball bouncing and coming to a stop.
- 6. Apply the principle of "squash and stretch" to animate a character jumping. Explain your steps and decisions.
- 7. Show how secondary actions can enhance the main action in a simple walk cycle.
- 8. Draw and explain the breakdown of a key frame animation where a character picks up an object.

SECTION C – K4 (CO3)**Answer any TWO of the following****(2 x 10 = 20)**

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| 9. | Analyze how timing and spacing influence the perception of speed in a running animation. |
| 10. | Break down the differences between 2D hand-drawn animation and 3D computer animation in terms of movement and character design. |
| 11. | Compare and contrast the uses of digital tools in traditional animation and modern-day animation techniques. |
| 12. | Examine the importance of exaggeration in animation and how it affects the viewer's perception of the scene. |

SECTION D – K5 (CO4)**Answer any ONE of the following****(1 x 20 = 20)**

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| 13. | Critique the use of traditional animation techniques in a contemporary animated film. Evaluate how well the twelve principles of animation were applied. |
| 14. | Assess the impact of frame rate on the smoothness of an animation. Justify your conclusion with examples from different types of animation. |

SECTION E – K6 (CO5)**Answer any ONE of the following****(1 x 20 = 20)**

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| 15. | Design an original character and animate a short sequence (either on paper or digitally) that demonstrates three key principles of animation (such as squash and stretch, anticipation, and follow-through). Provide sketches and an explanation of your choices. |
| 16. | Create a proposal for a short animated sequence (10-15 seconds) that incorporates the twelve principles of animation. Outline your creative process, storyboard, and key frame decisions. |

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