PPSC Computer Science Chapter 11 Computer Graphics Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	By which more complex objects can be constructed.,	A. Quadric surfaces B. Wire frame model C. Composite transformation D. None
2	A three dimensional object can also be represented using.,_____	A. Method B. Euation C. Point D. None
3	The quantity of an image depend on	A. No of pixel by image B. No of line used by image C. No of resolution used by image D. None
4	A palette can be defined as a finite set of colors for managing the	A. Analog images B. Digital images C. Both a and b D. None
5	The further the line from the projection plane, _____ its image on the projection plane.	A. smaller B. Larger C. Neither smaller nor larger D. None
6	Which color is a produced with the blue and red dots.	A. Blue B. Yellow C. Magenta D. White
7	In which transformation the mirror image of an object can be seen with respect to x-axis ,y-axis , z-axis as well as with respect to an arbitrary line.	A. Reflection B. Shearing C. Translation D. None
8	Color depth can be defined by _____ which can be displayed on a display unit.	A. Bits per pixel B. Bytes per pixel C. Maga byte per pixel D. None
9	The component of interactive computer graphics are	A. A light pen B. Display unit C. Bank of switches D. All of these
10	Types of computer graphics are.	A. Vector and raster B. Scalar and raster C. Vector and scalar D. None
11	Two dimensional color model are	A. RGB and CMKY B. RBG and CYMK C. RGB and CMYK D. None
12	RGB true color model has_____ color depth	A. 24 bit B. 32 bit C. 64 bit D. None
13	The electron beam in DUST is designed to draw directly to.	A. Phosphor B. Storage mesh C. Glass D. None
14	Shadow mask method is used in	A. random scan system B. Raster scan system C. Both a and b D. None
15	_____ refer to a model that represent all the dimension of an object external as well as internal	A. Wire frame model B. Constructive solid geometry method C. Composite transformation

		D. None
16	Projection rays emanate from a.	A. COP B. Intersect projection plane C. Both a and b D. None
17	The types of parallel projection are.	A. Orthographic projection and uadric projection B. Orthographic projection and oblique projection C. Oblique protection and quadric projection D. None
18	_____ refer to the shapes created by union, intersection and difference of given shapes.	A. Wire frame model B. Composite transformation C. Constructive solid geometry methods D. None
19	LCD is an _____ device.	A. Emissive B. None emissive C. Gas discharge D. None
20	The centre of projection for parallel projectors is at.	A. Zero B. Infinity C. One D. None