



UTHM

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II SESSION 2023/2024

- COURSE NAME : HISTORY OF ANIMATION
- COURSE CODE : DAG 12202
- PROGRAMME CODE : DAG
- EXAMINATION DATE : JULY 2024
- DURATION : 2 HOURS
- INSTRUCTIONS :
1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
 2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS CONDUCTED VIA
 - Open book
 - Closed book
 3. STUDENTS ARE **PROHIBITED** TO CONSULT THEIR OWN MATERIAL OR ANY EXTERNAL RESOURCES DURING THE EXAMINATION CONDUCTED VIA CLOSED BOOK

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

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Q1 Describe tools and techniques of the following primitive animation methods.

(a) Flip books

(2 marks)

(b) Magic Lanterns

(2 marks)

(c) Phenakisticope

(2 marks)

(d) Shadow Puppetry

(2 marks)

Q2 Table Q2.1 shows the list of the animation pioneers and the early animation work.

Table Q2.1 Early animation and animator

Year	Early Animation	Early Animator
1893	Zoopraxiscope	Muybridge
1900	The Enchanted Drawing	Blackton
1902	The Prolific Egg	Melies
1908	Fantasmagorie	Cohl
1911	Little Nemo	McCay
1928	Steamboat Willie	Disney

(a) Describe the animated character and the animation techniques used in the zoopraxiscope developed in the 18th century.

(3 marks)

(b) Differentiate the animation techniques used in the animation created by Blackton and McCay in 19th century.

(4 marks)

Q3 A traditional animation is the oldest known process for creating animations was first used in the 17th century. However, it is an animation approach that is still relevant and used by animation producers in the animation studio.

(a) Explain **THREE (3)** advantages of the traditional animation process.
(6 marks)

(b) Explain **THREE (3)** disadvantages of the traditional animation process.
(6 marks)

(c) Discuss **TWO (2)** reasons why the traditional animation process is often performed in the animation studio.
(3 marks)

Q4 Animation in early years was produced in orthodox approaches. Animation approaches have evolved over time in response to technological advancements and artistic experimentation.

(a) Differentiate between **THREE (3)** characteristics of the *orthodox* and *experimental* approaches to animation.
(6 marks)

(b) Discuss which approach would you use as an artist or animator in the development of animation nowadays.
(4 marks)

Q5 Figure Q5.1 shows unordered list of stages involved in a traditional animation production process.

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint • Check • Record • Layout • Cleaning • Storyboard • In-between • Key Frame • Sound track • Sound detection • Background painting |
|--|

Figure Q5.1 Stages in traditional animation.

Match the following animation production activities to the correct stage of traditional animation process.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (a) The artist draws the missing frames. | (1 mark) |
| (b) The peg bar is used to keep drawing in place. | (1 mark) |
| (c) The key events of the narratives are mapped. | (1 mark) |
| (d) The clean drawing is photocopied onto the celluloid. | (1 mark) |
| (e) The shooting of the frame-by-frame on the film or video. | (1 mark) |
| (f) The pre-liminary music scores for the animation are recorded. | (1 mark) |
| (g) The artist is working to refine the rough drawing of the animation. | (1 mark) |
| (h) The voice actors performed dialogues for the animation are recorded. | (1 mark) |
| (i) The use of <i>x-sheet</i> to organize timing and scenes of the animation. | (1 mark) |
| (j) The artist paints the sets over which the animated sequence will take place. | (1 mark) |

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Q6 Table Q6.1 shows the early animated film title produced by *Walt Disney Studios*.

Table Q6.1 Animated film by Walt Disney Studios

Year	Animation Title
1922	Laugh-O-grams
1923	Alice in Cartoonland
1927	Oswald the Lucky Rabbit
1929	The Skeleton Dance
1932	Flower and Trees
1935	The Grasshopper and the Ants
1937	Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
1940	Pinocchio
1941	Dumbo
1942	Bambi

- (a) Which animated film produced in 1930s that adapt a story from the German fairy tale by the Brother Grimm. (1 mark)

- (b) Which **TWO (2)** animated films were produced as part of the *Silly Symphony Series*. (2 marks)

- (c) Discuss **THREE (3)** differences between the animated films produced in the era of 1920s and 1940s. (6 marks)

- (d) Name **THREE (3)** principles of animation used by animators in creating animated characters that are lifelike and expressive. (3 marks)

- (e) Describe **FOUR (4)** styles or concepts of the cartoon characters invented in animated films produced in between the years 1927 and 1935. (8 marks)

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Q7 Table Q7.1 shows the early television animation title.

Table Q7.1 Early television animation

Year	Animation Title
1949	Crusader Rabbit
1960	The Flintstones
1963	Astro Boy
1964	The Magic Roundabout
1969	Scooby-Doo, Where Are You.
1981	The Smurfs
1982	The Mysterious Cities of Gold
1986	Dragon Ball
1987	Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles
1989	The Simpsons
1992	Sailor Moon
1994	ReBoot
1996	Beast Wars: Transformers
1997	South Park
1999	Family Guy

- (a) Animation on the television usually targets children as viewers. Identify **TWO (2)** animated sitcom titles shown in **Table Q7.1** that target adults.
(2 marks)
- (b) Identify **THREE (3)** animation titles from **Table Q7.1** that represent globalization and diversity of television animation.
(3 marks)
- (c) Differentiate the format and techniques of the animation that were broadcasted on the television in between year 1940s and 1990s. Explain your answer with suitable examples by the animation title shown in **Table Q7.1**.
(5 marks)

- Q8** Animation industry has a significant growth in Asia countries including Malaysia since 1990s. Discuss **FIVE (5)** factors that contributes to the animation development in Asia and Malaysia.

(10 marks)

- Q9** Studies on motion pictures have begun in Western and European countries since the 18th century. Since then, animation has become an art and industry on its own. Discuss **FIVE (5)** factors that have contributed to the development of animation in the global landscape of the Western and European countries.

(10 marks)

- END OF QUESTIONS -