



# Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute

(Deemed to be University under Distinct Category under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

## Sample questions for SRFTI Entrance Test

### Department – Animation Cinema

#### **Basic knowledge of Film, Animation and Television content and techniques.**

##### Sample Questions

Example 1:

**This iconic animated short from 1974, produced by Films Division of India, used a catchy song to teach children about national unity. What is its title?**

- A) GhayabAaya
- B) The Banyan Deer
- C) EkAnekAurEkta
- D) Meena

Ans: C

Example 2:

**The films of Studio Ghibli, co-founded by Hayao Miyazaki, are celebrated worldwide. Which of the following is NOT a common theme or element found in Miyazaki's films like "Spirited Away" and "Princess Mononoke"?**

- A) Strong, independent female protagonists
- B) A deep concern for environmentalism and nature
- C) Complex moralities where villains are not purely evil
- D) A cynical, pessimistic view of humanity's future

Ans: D



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Example 3:

**Help! This lion forgot how to walk and his steps are all jumbled. We know he starts with move drawing 'A'. Can you unscramble the other drawings (B, C, D, and E) to get him walk smoothly from left to right?**

**A                                      B                                      C                                      D                                      E**

A) ADCEB

B) ABCED

C) ADEBC

D) ABCDE

Ans: A

Example 4:

**The very first Indian animated film is believed to be *The Banyan Deer* (1957). It was created by which government-funded body, which was instrumental in the early days of Indian animation?**

- A) National Film Development Corporation (NFDC)
- B) Doordarshan
- C) Films Division of India
- D) Children's Film Society, India (CFSI)

Ans: C

Example 5:

**Who is widely regarded as the "Father of Indian Animation" and was a key figure at the Films Division of India's Cartoon Film Unit?**

- A) Dadasaheb Phalke
- B) Satyajit Ray
- C) Ram Mohan
- D) Arnab Chaudhuri

Ans: C



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## **Fundamental understanding of computer basics and digital literacy for effective navigation of the digital space.**

Example 1:

**In digital graphics, the number of pixels per inch (PPI) or dots per inch (DPI) determines the image's:**

- A) Color depth
- B) File size
- C) Resolution
- D) Aspect ratio

Ans: C

Example 2:

**You've filmed an actor on a green screen and now need to digitally remove the green background to place them in a different environment. This process of isolating a subject based on a specific color is known as:**

- A) Chroma Keying
- B) Matte Painting
- C) Motion Capture
- D) Edge Blending

Ans: A



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## **Design aptitude, understanding of visual principles, aesthetic sensibilities, and grasp of semiotics.**

Example 1:

**A designer places a small, bright red circle in a large field of Green squares. The circle immediately draws the eye. This is a powerful use of:**

- A) Balance
- B) Proximity
- C) Repetition
- D) Contrast

Ans : D

Example 2:

**Below are four images (A, B, C, D), each showing a different lock setup. Match each image to the word that best describes the feeling or state it represents.**

### **Word List:**

- (i) Frustration
- (ii) Anxious
- (iii) Secured
- (iv) Vulnerable

Which of the following options correctly matches the images to the words?

- A) A - (iii), B - (ii), C - (iv), D - (i)
- B) A - (iv), B - (i), C - (ii), D - (iii)
- C) A - (iv), B - (i), C - (ii), D - (iii)
- D) A - (ii), B - (i), C - (iii), D - (iv)

Ans: C



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Example 3:

**Actions speak louder than words! Match the silhouette of the figures to the correct emotions from the list given below.**

**A                      B                      C                      D                      E**

- A) FEAR – CONFIDENT – ANGER – BULLISH – JOYOUS
- B) ANGER – BULLISH – FEAR – JOYOUS – CONFIDENT
- C) FEAR – CONFIDENT – BULLISH – ANGER – JOYOUS
- D) ANGER – BULLISH – FEAR – CONFIDENT – JOYOUS

Ans: A

Example 4:

**The diagram below shows a common compositional guideline used in photography, art, and design to create more dynamic and interesting compositions. What is it called?**

- A) The Golden Ratio
- B) Symmetrical Balance
- C) The Rule of Thirds
- D) The Principle of Proximity

Ans: C

## **Understanding of the fundamental principles of drawing.**

Example 1:

**You're doing a 30-second warm-up sketch of a parkour athlete in mid-air. Your goal is NOT anatomical perfection, but to capture the explosive energy, momentum, and line of action in as few strokes as possible. This practice is best described as:**

- A) Contour Drawing
- B) Anatomical Study
- C) Analytical Drawing
- D) Gesture Drawing

Ans: D



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Example 2:

**To create a dramatic, intimidating shot of a villain standing at the base of a towering, monumental staircase that seems to stretch to the heavens, a storyboard artist would most logically employ:**

- A) 1-Point Perspective
- B) 2-Point Perspective
- C) 3-Point Perspective
- D) Isometric Perspective

Ans: C

## **Understanding storytelling and the basics of the narrative structure.**

Example 1:

**Read the following Story Synopsis carefully, then answer the question given below**

### ***Story Synopsis***

*The village of **Phulwadi** withered under the thumb of PAVAN, a ruthless landowner who demanded crippling tributes. RAHIM, the village elder, preached patience, his spirit eroded by years of fear. "He is too powerful," Rahim would sigh, his gaze fixed on the dust. But SHRUTI, whose family had lost their land to Pavan, seethed with a quiet rage. She watched as Pavan's men swaggered through the market, their arrogance a constant reminder of Phulwadi's subjugation. Her resolve hardened with every injustice she witnessed.*

*Shruti's defiance began when she organized the farmers to hide a portion of their harvest before Pavan's collection. Enraged by the shortfall, Pavan made an example of Rahim, publicly humiliating him and seizing his small home. This was the final straw. That night, Shruti rallied the younger villagers. "Patience has given us nothing but shame," she declared, her voice ringing with conviction. "Tonight, we take back what is ours." They planned a daring raid on Pavan's heavily guarded grain silo.*

*Under the cover of darkness, Shruti led the charge. The fight was swift and desperate. Using their knowledge of the terrain, they outsmarted Pavan's guards. In the final confrontation, Shruti faced Pavan himself. He sneered, underestimating her, but she used his own hubris against him, trapping him in a collapsing storage rack. As dawn broke, the villagers, led by a freed and proud Rahim, reclaimed their grain. Pavan was defeated, and Shruti, once just a farmer's daughter, had become the flame that reignited Phulwadi's freedom.*



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**Which of the following statements best describes the central theme of the story?**

- A) Patience is the most effective way to deal with tyranny.
- B) True leadership requires wealth and power.
- C) Courageous action, rather than passive acceptance, is necessary to fight injustice.
- D) Revenge ultimately leads to one's own downfall.

Ans: C

## **Understanding of fine art, its aesthetics and history.**

Example 1:

**Pablo Picasso the famous artist looked at the world and said, "*I think I'll view it from every angle at once.*" What is this revolutionary, blocky style called?**

- A) Impressionism
- B) Cubism
- C) Abstract Expressionism
- D) Fauvism

Ans: B