

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024
(Third Semester)**

Branch – VISUAL COMMUNICATION (ELECTRONIC MEDIA)

AUDIO PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which microphone type is most sensitive to high frequencies and typically requires phantom power? a) Dynamic microphone b) Condenser microphone c) Ribbon microphone d) Lavalier microphone	K2	CO1
	2	What is the primary function of an audio interface? a) To apply effects to audio recordings b) To convert analog signals to digital and vice versa c) To mix multiple audio tracks together d) To boost audio signals	K2	CO2
2	3	What is the purpose of dithering in digital audio? a) To improve the quality of comp audio files b) To reduce distortion caused by bit depth reduction c) To increase the sampling rate of audio files d) To add reverb to a signal	K3	CO4
	4	Which of the following frequencies would be classified as "bass"? a) 50 Hz b) 500 Hz c) 5,000 Hz d) 10,000 Hz	K3	CO3
3	5	Which of the following is an example of a DAW? a) Adobe Photoshop b) Final Cut Pro c) Avid Pro Tools d) Microsoft Excel	K2	CO3
	6	Which of the following is an effect that creates an echo-like sound in an audio signal? a) Chorus b) Reverb c) Delay d) Flanger	K2	CO4
4	7	Which of the following is a common type of audio file format? a) .mp4 b) .wav c) .txt d) .wv4	K3	CO4
	8	Which of the following sample rates is commonly used for CD-quality audio? a) 22.05 kHz b) 44.1 kHz c) 48 kHz d) 96 kHz	K5	CO5
5	9	What does "panning" refer to in audio production? a) Adjusting the balance between the left and right stereo channels b) Boosting specific frequencies in an audio signal c) Reducing noise in the recording d) Increasing the volume of an audio track	K5	CO5
	10	Which microphone polar pattern captures sound equally from all directions? a) Cardioid b) Supercardioid c) Omnidirectional d) Figure-8	K5	CO5

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SECTION - B (35 Marks)Answer **ALL** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Classify the importance of selecting the correct sample rate and bit depth when setting up a recording session?	K2	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	How does microphone polar pattern selection affect the recording environment?		
2	12.a.	What is a DAW and how does it function as the core of an audio production setup?	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Explain the role of a preamp in recording. How does it affect the signal before entering a DAW?		
3	13.a.	Elucidate the key differences between recording in a treated studio environment and recording on location or in untreated spaces.	K3	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Brief on the difference between balanced and unbalanced audio cables.		
4	14.a.	Describe on pitch correction (Auto-Tune, Melodyne) work, and when is it appropriate to use it in audio production?	K3	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Detail on ADR, and why is it necessary in film and television production?		
5	15.a.	How does audio editing differ for podcasts compared to music production or radio shows?	K5	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Explicate some AI-based solutions for automating audio leveling and mastering in podcasts.		

SECTION - C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Discuss the role of microphone placement in capturing a clean and natural sound. Detail on the different microphone types.	K2	CO1
2	17	Describe the role of a digital audio interface in an audio production setup.	K3	CO2
3	18	Discuss the use of automation in sound design for film. How does it differ from automation in music production?	K3	CO3
4	19	Predict the role of Foley in audio production for cartoons, and how does it enhance the animated scenes?	K3	CO4
5	20	Explicate the primary differences between lossless audio formats and lossy formats.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END