ai) CRT monitors use cathode ray tubes to create images. A beam of electrons is fired out of an electron gun towards the inner surface of the screen which contains phosphor particles that illuminate. Colour is created using 3 different electron guns and is directed specifically on the screen using electric or magnetic fields. LCD screens on the other hand are liquid crystal displays which uses a material placed in between two polarizing sheets. As light passes through the sheet, the material illuminates to form an image. LCDs are more expensive than CRT's but are however; light, portable, use less power and create less heat than CRT's. They also reduce glare coming off the screen.

ii) Cell based animation uses the individual pixels on the screen to create the image. Cells or frames are presented in rapid succession to form the illusion of movement. Each
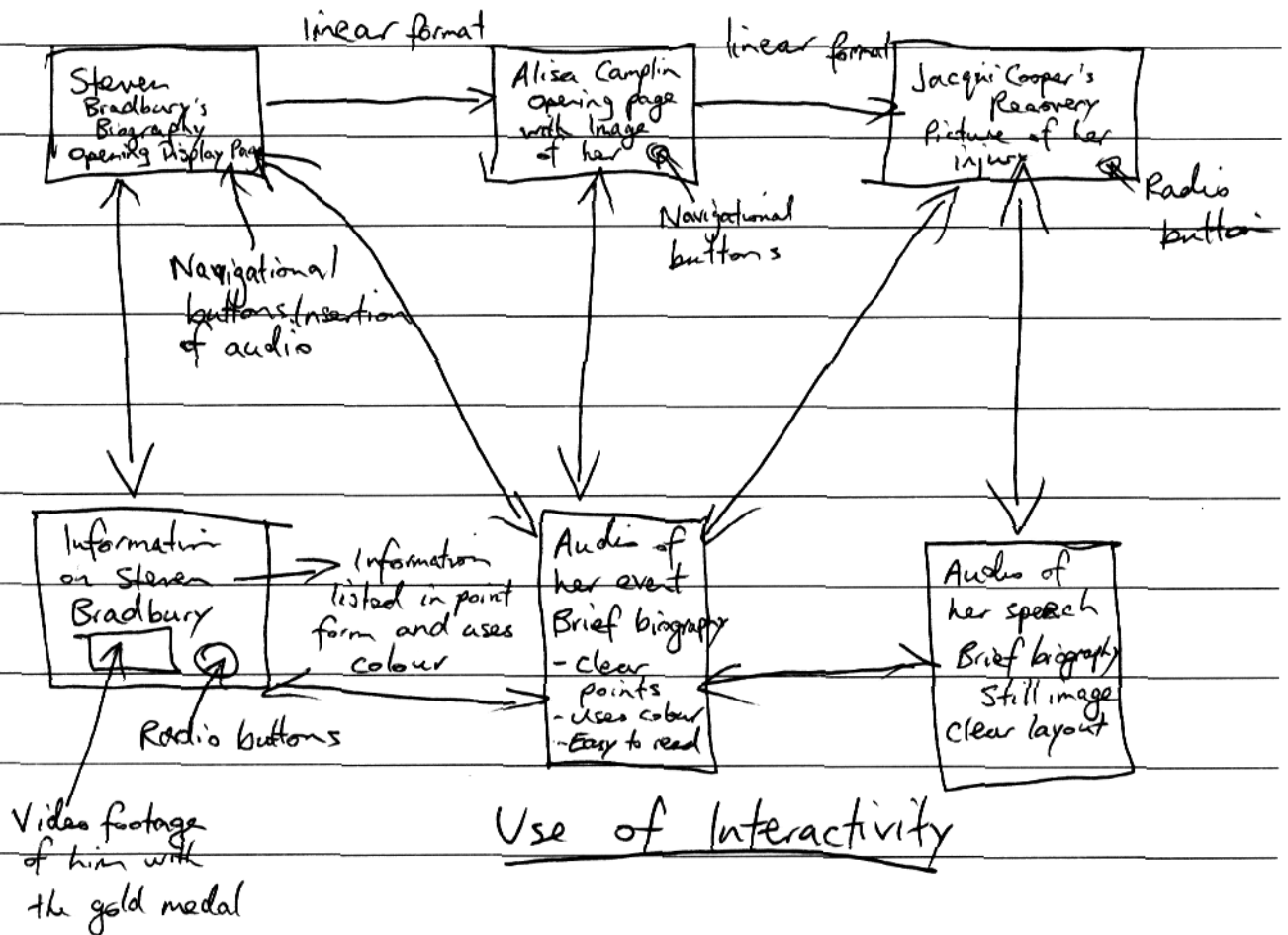
frame is drawn on separate graphics pages which alternate rapidly to produce such animation. Path based animation on the other hand directs the image along a path with the background fixed. Rapid frames create the illusion of movement. By having a fixed background, less memory and processing time is required to view the animation. As a result, path based animation is much more simpler than cell based animation. Path based animation also allows for images to be morphed and warped.

b.) Please turnover ~~Header with Olympic the~~

b₁)

Heading

Winter Olympic Heroes 2002

linear format

Steven
Bradbury's
Biography
opening Display Page

Alisa Camplin
opening page
with image
of her

Jacqui Cooper's
Recovery
Picture of her
injury

linear format

Radio
button

Navigational
buttons (Insertion
of audio

Navigational
buttons

Information
on Steven
Bradbury

Information
listed in point
form and uses
colour

Audio of
her event
Brief biography
- clear
points
- uses colour
- Easy to read

Audio of
her speech
Brief biography
still image
clear layout

Radio buttons

Video footage
of him with
the gold medal

Use of Interactivity

Combination Storyboard.

ii) File Size = $\dfrac{\text{Horizontal} \times \text{Vertical} \times \text{Bit Depth}}{8 \times 1024 \ (kilobytes)}$

$= \dfrac{600 \times 400 \times 4}{8 \times 1024}$

$\begin{array}{r} 2400 \times \\ \underline{4} \\ 9600 \end{array}$

$\begin{array}{r} 1024 \times \\ \underline{8} \\ 8192 \end{array}$

∴ File Size = $\dfrac{9600}{8192}$ Kb

BOARD OF STUDIES
NEW SOUTH WALES

c) Collecting; Use of scanners to capture text and images electronically with the use of a computer. TWAIN (technology without an interesting name) is the software used for scanners to collect the data. This data can then be ~~trans~~ stored, then transferred onto regional classified websites as advertisements after they have been edited using applications software such as ADOBE photo deluxe. Use of digital cameras and digital video cameras could also be used as a means of storing ~~images~~ and editing images for use as advertisements on the website.

Organising; Use of scripting and storyboards as a means of organising the advertisements onto the website and providing interactivity for the interested buyer. Interactivity allows the buyer to choose his own sequence and look for the content he/she wants. Scripting is used as a means of organising the

data using scripting language such as Java script. Displaying; use of screens and speakers makes the advertisements more appealing to the buyer as sounds get the buyer involved through the provision of information about the product and its benefits. Screen s provide a means of illustrating what the buyer is looking for and the feedback he/she is receiving from the screen. Both allow for interactivity towards the potential buyer. Printers also provide the buyer with the opportunity to print the image.

02WB4