	1.	Using the table	provided in y	our notes, tra	anslate the f	ollowing phrases:
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Hex	54	68	65	72	65	20	69	73	20	6E	6F	20	73	70	6F	6F	6E
Char																	
						I					I			I	I		

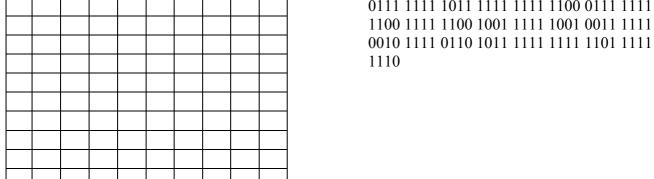
Hex													
Char	T	h	e	c	a	k	e	i	S	a	1	i	e

Binary	011 0001	010 1011	011 0010	011 1101	011 0011
Char					

			(6)
2.	Descr	be 3 differences between bitmap and vector images.	
			(3)
3.	a.	A bitmap image is 6 pixels wide and 4 pixels tall. If the image is black and white, state the minimum number of bits required represent this image.	he
	b.	If the image uses a 16 colour palette, state the minimum number of bits required to represent this image.	
	c.	Explain why the file used to store the image must be larger than this.	
			(4)

4.	sound	ntist is conducting an experiment to see how dogs respond to sound. Dogs can generally in the range $67 - 45,000$ Hz. Suggest, and justify, a suitable sampling rate for the scientismen recording the sound.	
			(2)
5.	terms	the recording is sampled at 8KHz at a bit depth of 16 bits per sample. Describe the effects of audio quality and file size in each of the following situations when compared to the hal recording:	(3) in
	a.	The sound is re-recorded and sampled at 16KHz.	
	b.	The sound is re-recorded with a bit depth of 8 bits.	
	c.	The audio file is saved as a 16KHz project with a bit depth of 32 bits.	
6.	Name	two common protocols for encoding text.	(6)
			(2)

7.					ion of a monochrome image that is 10 pixels square, going ow at a time. Shade in the pixels to display the image.
					0111 1111 1011 1111 1111 1100 0111 1111
					1100 1111 1100 1001 1111 1001 0011 1111



		(3)
8.	Describe what must be done to a vector image in order for it to be displayed.	
		(2)
9.	Explain why many DVDs use audio sampled at 96KHz and at a bit depth of 24 whereas the developer of a new Voice over IP system uses audio sampled at 8KHz and at a bit depth of 8 bit depth	ts.

(2)