

JNTU ONLINE EXAMINATIONS [Mid 2 - HCI]

1. A window is presented to seek the users input or request an action to be performed is called as _____

- a. Single menus.
- b. Simultaneous menus.
- c. Sequential linear menus.
- d. Hierarchical menus.

2. _____ provides, on the current menu screen, a listing of choices made on Previous menus.

- a. verbal linkage.
- b. Spatial linkage.
- c. Verbal and spatial linkage.
- d. Temporal linkage

3. The advantage of greater depth is:

- a. fewer steps and shorter time to reach one's objective
- b. fewer opportunities to wonder down wrong paths.

c. fewer choices to be scanned.

- d. higher error rate.

4. Command buttons may appeared as _____

- a. navigation bar
- b. moving cursor.
- c. hot keys.
- d. pointer

5. What are the common structures of menus

- a. Single menus and hierarchical menus.
- b. Context menus and title menus.
- c. Simultaneous menus and context menus.
- d. Connected menus and title menus.

6. What are the elements present in a menu?

- a. Name, data, navigation.
- b. Context, title, choice description and completion instruction

- c. Only context and title.
- d. Parameter input and procedure.

7. The good examples of the menus are:

- a. A computer graphical systems.
- b. TV and web systems.
- c. Internet and computer

d. Graphical and web systems.

8. What is the function of menus

- a. Completion instructions.
- b. Choice descriptions.

c. Displaying information.

- d. Choice selection.

9. What is accelerator

- a. keyboard.
- b. cursor
- c. pointer

d. combination of keys

10. What do you mean by Boomerage link

- a. useful links.
- b. A link to another sites to return a favor.
- c. A link that leads to little or no content.

d. A link that returns to the exact same sport.

11. What is iconic menu

- a. A small no. of items.
- b. Frequently used contextual commands.

c. To designate special functions within an application.

- d. Items rarely changing in content.

12. _____ functions as a menu choice that, when selected, results in the Connected information being displayed.

- a. pages
- b. links
- c. keyboard
- d. hyper media

13. Which of the following is the advantage of menu bars.

- a. easy to browse through.

- b. consume a full row of screen space.
- c. use mixed- case letters to describe choices.
- d. maintain correct internal links. i

14. What is the proper usage of pull- down menu

- a. best items represented textually.
- b. they are easy to browse through.
- c. display all possible alternatives.
- d. they located relatively consistently on the screen

15. What are the components of a web navigation system.

- a. menu bar, address bar.
- b. title bar, address bar.

c. hyper media, links, pages.

- d. only links and hyper media

16. The following are the elements of the menu bar _ _ _

- a. window, refresh, help.

b. file, edit, view, help.

- c. new, view, refresh.

- d. save, save as, print.

17. What are the commands present in the "view" of the menu bar

a. Tool bar, status bar, zoom In, zoom Out.

- b. Address bar, menu bar, select all.

- c. About, find, replace.

- d. Hide, show, new window, grid points.

18. In which menu the command 'Grid points' is present.

- a. file
- b. edit

c. view

- d. window.

19. A cascading menu is a submenu derived from a _ _ _

- a. low - level menu.

- b. event - trapping menu.

c. high- level menu.

- d. single menu.

20. What are the examples of graphical menus

- a. single and sequential menus.
- b. connected and pop- up menus.
- c. pie and simultaneous menus.

d. tear- off and cascading menus.

21. Toolbars are also called as _____

- a. action bar
- b. split bar
- c. message bar

d. command bars.

22. What is the use of dialog boxes

- a. to define an object.
- b. presenting brief messages.
- c. grouping property pages.
- d. to define user- accessible properties

23. A menu bar is used to _____

- a. organize access to actions.
- b. give information of use to the user.
- c. determine the application functionality.
- d. maintain list of topics.

24. Tiled windows used for _____

- a. single task activities.
- b. switching between tasks.
- c. unpredictable display contents.
- d. expert or experienced users.

25. How does the Microsoft define size and location of user- interface elements

- a. pinels.
- b. bytes
- c. DLU's**
- d. pinels and bytes.

26. Multiple web screen boxes that permit the displaying of multiple documents on a Page are called as ___

- a. pop- up window
- b. tabs
- c. frames.**
- d. active windows.

27. What are characteristics of window.

- a. a name and size.**
- b. colour , size.
- c. a name, colour.
- d. colour, visibility.

28. Status bar is used to display _____

- a. status information.**
- b. name of object
- c. context sensitive.
- d. control point.

29. A window can be split into two or more separate viewing areas called _____

- a. splin box
- b. splin bar
- c. boxes.**
- d. action bar

30. In which area user performs his task.

- a. command area.
- b. message area
- c. work area**
- d. action area.

31. What are the two basic presentation styles of a window

- a. size or order
- b. tiled or overlapping.**
- c. height or width
- d. shape or size

32. Which one of the following uses overlapping windows

- a. expert or experienced users.**
- b. single task activities.
- c. novice.
- d. inexperienced users

33. The type of window depends upon _____

of task

- a. name, size
- b. flow, nature.**
- c. shape, size
- d. style, shape

34. A technique used for managing a set of window where documents are opened into windows is called _____

- a. Single document interface.
- b. Multiple document interface.**
- c. Work book
- d. Projects.

35. Which window management scheme consists of a container

- a. Project**
- b. Workbook
- c. SDI
- d. MDI.

36. What are the operations of a joystick

- a. selecting, drawing.
- b. selecting , pointing.
- c. selecting, tracking.**
- d. selecting, dragging.

37. What are the two types of joysticks

- a. direct, indirect

b. force, movable

- c. finger, pen
- d. point, adjust.

38. Which among the following is a disadvantage of mouse

- a. permits a comfortable hand resting position.
- b. selection mechanisms.
- c. requires additional link space.**
- d. does not obscure screen.

39. An object that rotates freely in all directions in its socket is known as _____

- a. joystick
- b. touch screen
- c. track ball**
- d. light pen.

40. The best control that is used for dragging objects across the screen is _____

- a. graphic tablet.
- b. mouse**
- c. keyboard
- d. track ball

41. _____ is an example of direct devices

- a. keyboard.
- b. track ball
- c. mouse
- d. light pen.**

42. _____ is an example of indirect devices

- a. mouse**
- b. finger
- c. voice
- d. light pen

43. What is the another name of graphic tablet

- a. touch**
- b. finger
- c. force
- d. pen.

44. Which among the following is a disadvantage of keyboard

- a. familiar
- b. accurate
- c. disk space
- d. discrete actions to operate.**

45. Why do many skilled typists prefer a keyboard to a mouse

- a. speed**
- b. slow
- c. cannot be memorized.
- d. more about the disk.

46. Which devices permits direct pointing

- a. mouse, track ball
- b. joystick, graphic tablet.
- c. touch screen, mouse
- d. touch screen , light pen**

47. When multiple devices are used, eye and hand movements between them must be _____

- a. Maximized.
- b. Minimized.**
- c. Some times minimized.
- d. Some times maximized.

48. _____ yields poor performance for both pointing and dragging

- a. Mouse.
- b. Joystick.
- c. Track ball.**
- d. Graphic tablet.

49. _____ are those that permit the entry, selection, changing or editing of a particular value, or cause a command to be performed.

- a. Buttons.
- b. Text entry.

c. Operable controls

d. Selection.

50. What are the specialized tool bars

- a. Button bars, Control bars.
- b. Access bars, Tool boxes.
- c. Palettes, Ribbons or Access bars.

d. Ribbons, Tool boxes, Palettes.

51. _____ contains text that is exclusively entered or modified through the keyboard.

a. Keyboard Equivalents.

b. A Text entry/ Read-only controls.

- c. Captions.
- d. Fields.

52. _____ are purely informational and provide details about other screen elements or controls or assist in giving the screen structure.

- a. Custom controls.
- b. Media controls.

c. Presentation controls.

d. Text controls.

53. _____ provides the additional descriptive or status information about a screen element.

a. Screen tips.

b. Balloon tip.

- c. Progress bar.
- d. Scroll bar.

54. A text entry can be permitted when the following option is yes _____

a. Is the data unlimited in size and shape?

- b. Is the data conducive to typing errors?
- c. Will typing be slower than choice selection?
- d. Is the user is learning typist?

55. Buttons are used to _____

a. Display pop-up menu.

- b. Display read only information.
- c. Display text files.
- d. Display the caption.

56. _____ yields best performance during pointing.

- a. Mouse.
- b. Joystick.
- c. Track ball.

d. Graphic tablet.

57. _____ yields best performance during dragging

- a. Graphic tablet.
- b. Mouse.

c. Track ball.

d. Joystick.

58. _____ can also be called as button bars, control bars or access bars.

a. Tool bars.

- b. Command bars.
- c. Symbol bars.
- d. Address bars.

59. The pointer image should be used to provide feedback that concerns _____

- a. The state of the system.
- b. Restrict one's ability to interact.
- c. Should be visible at all times.
- d. Location should not warp.

60. The control commonly found in electrical or mechanical devices and is some times called as _____

- a. Button bars.
- b. Command buttons.
- c. Tool bars.
- d. Labels.

61. What is the disadvantage of the command button

- a. Small size.
- b. Occupies less screen space.

c. Large size.

d. Occupies more screen space.

62. A square or rectangular in shape with an icon or graphic inside is called _____

a. Command button.

b. Button bars / Tool bars.

- c. Symbol button.
- d. Expansion Buttons.

63. When a button causes an action to be immediately performed, _____ is not necessary

a. Expansion buttons.

b. Scrolling.

c. Text boxes.

d. Intent indicator.

64. _____ are assigned to facilitate keyboard selection.

a. Keyboard Equivalents.

b. Keyboard Accelerations.

c. Keyboard Equivalents and Accelerations.

d. Mouse Equivalents and Accelerations.

65. Text boxes are used to _____

a. Display window.

b. Start actions.

c. Display a pop-up menu.

d. Display read-only information.

66. A rectangular box into which information is typed is called as _____

a. Display field.

b. Entry field.

c. Text box.

d. Tool boxes.

67. _____ is a small pop-up window that displays descriptive text when the pointer is moved over

a control.

a. Group Box.

b. Balloon tips.

c. Static text field.

d. Tool tip/Screen tip.

68. _____ is a rectangular bar that fills as a process is being performed. The filled in area indicates the percentage of a process that has been completed.

a. Address bar.

b. Menu bar.

c. Progress bar.

d. Tool bar

69. _____ will enable a person to make needed selections, entries and changes quickly, efficiently and with fewer mistakes.

a. Proper controls.

b. Selection controls.

c. Presentation controls.

d. Custom controls.

70. Screen based controls, sometimes are also called as _____

a. Widgets

b. Buttons.

c. Custom Controls.

d. Web Controls

71. Instructional messages sometimes referred as _____

a. Status messages

b. Prompting messages

c. System messages

d. Promoting messages

72. A message describing an erroneous situation is usually presented as _____ Message.

- a. Critical
- b. Status
- c. System
- d. Warning

73. _____ Provide instructional information at the depth of detail.

- a. Error messages
- b. Status messages
- c. Instructional messages
- d. Warning messages

74. User can use _____ words.

- a. Unique to computer profession
- b. Abbreviations
- c. Suffixes & prefixes
- d. Short, familiar words

75. Words that can be understood better and faster are _____

- a. positive words
- b. complete words
- c. short words
- d. stack words

76. If the system is awaiting the user's direction rather than directing the User, then we call _____

- a. Non-Threatening
- b. Non-Patronizing
- c. Non-authoritarian
- d. Non-punishing

77. User do not use _____ words.

- a. Short
- b. Complete
- c. Jargon
- d. Positive terms

78. Words that tend to be used more often in every day Communication are _____

- a. positive words
- b. abbreviations
- c. short words
- d. stack words

79. Sentences and messages must be _____

- a. Brief and simple
- b. Negative statements
- c. They are in passive voice
- d. Indirectly usable

80. _____ inform the system state and activities.

- a. System messages
- b. Prompting messages
- c. Warning messages
- d. Informational messages

81. Information messages also called as _____ messages.

- a. Warning
- b. Notification
- c. Starting
- d. System

82. _____ Messages offer a choice of option for selection.

- a. Critical
- b. Questions
- c. System
- d. Warning

83. If a message requires no choice to be made but only acknowledgement then it includes _____

- a. OK button
- b. Stop button
- c. Help button
- d. Cancel button

84. More details about the message topic is provided by _____

- a. OK button
- b. Stop button
- c. Help button
- d. Cancel button

85. _____ will effect the readability and comprehensibility of the text.

- a. Style
- b. Font
- c. Paragraphs
- d. Sentences

86. An image illustrating an example or characteristic of something is called _____

- a. Arbitrary
- b. Resemblance.
- c. Exemplar
- d. Analogy

87. _____ refers how the icon's are physically produced and depicted .

- a. Syntactics
- b. Pragmatics
- c. Semantics
- d. Style

88. An image that looks like what it means is _____

- a. Symbolic
- b. Exemplar
- c. Arbitrary
- d. Resemblance

89. An abstract image representing something is called _____

- a. Resemblance.
- b. Symbolic.
- c. Exemplar
- d. Analogy

90. The symbols chosen must be visually distinguishable from other symbols is called _____

- a. Discriminability
- b. Efficiency
- c. Clarity
- d. Consistency

91. Something that look like what it means is _____

- a. Icon
- b. Index
- c. Symbol
- d. Message.

92. A sign that was caused by the thing to which it refers is called as _____

- a. Index
- b. Symbol
- c. Icon
- d. Message.

93. An image physically or semantically associated with something is _____

- a. Analogy
- b. Arbitrary
- c. Resemblance
- d. Exemplar

94. A sign that may be completely arbitrary in appearance is called _____

- a. Icon
- b. Index
- c. Symbol
- d. Message.

95. _____ refers to an icon's physical structure .

- a. Semantics

b. Pragmatics

c. Syntactics

d. Style.

96. _____ is the icon's meaning

a. Semantics

b. Pragmatics

c. Syntactics

d. Style.

97. Which of the following is Icon's minimum size .

a. 16 16

b. 24 24

c. 32 pixel square

d. 48 48

98. Which of the following is not a use of audition.

a. To sample

b. To create a sense of place

c. To attract attention

d. To teach

99. Audition is not reliable because.

a. Some people are hard hearing

b. The user can turn it off

c. Audio capacity may not exit for the user

d. Video.

100. Combining mediums thoroughly test all graphics, but not for _____

a. Legibility

b. Comprehensibility

c. Acceptance

d. Downloading

101. Which of the following is not advantage of video.

a. To grab attention

b. To provide a personal image

c. To show the proper way to perform a task

d. To prevent "hot sports "

102. Which of the following is not a use of diagram.

a. To show the structural of objects

b. To show the relationships objects

c. To show the flow of a task

d. To show the performance of object

103. Simpler diagrams will also _____ on a web page.

a. Animate

b. Build

c. Load faster

d. Load slow

104. Selective parts need to be emphasized or represented is an advantage of _____

a. Video

b. Audio

c. Drawings

d. Diagrams

105. Disadvantage of animation is.

a. Less attention

b. Very distracting

c. Hot sports

d. Fast loading which is cause to less clarity

106. Graphics use to enhance navigation through.

a. Presenting a site overview

b. Identifying pages type

c. Identifying no. of pages

d. Identifying content subject

107. Which of the following is not a classification of graphics.

a. Navigation.

b. Representation

c. Explanative

d. Views

108. Which of the following is a standard image format.

a. GIF

b. GAF

c. GOF

d. GEF

109. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of image maps.

a. They are quite useful of screen space

b. Large no of "hot sports"

c. Erroneous navigation selection

d. Obvious structure

110. _____ Format was developed for presenting photographs.

a. GIF

b. GAF

c. JPEG

d. GPAG

111. Which of the following is a disadvantage of video.

a. Expensive to produce

b. Can't prevent "hot sport"

c. Large discern detail

d. Grab attention

112. Which of the following is not a use of animations.

a. To attract attention

b. To show continuity in transactions

c. To enrich images

d. Visualize 3D structure

113. Dithering also referred to as

a. Text auditing

b. Texture mapping

c. Audition

d. Ntone

114. Munsell method of color notation is called as _____

a. RGB

b. RYB

c. HSV

d. HRV

115. Red color viewing deficiency is called as _____

a. Ethopia

b. Thinopia

c. Protonopia

d. Dithering

116. A green deficiency is called as _____

a. Dithering

b. Deuteranopia

c. Protania

d. Trinopia

117. The approximate wavelength for violet in milli microns is _____

a. 300

b. 400

c. 500

d. 600

118. Blue deficiency is called as _____

a. Tritanopia

b. Protonopia

c. Deuteranopia

d. Trinopia

119. By blue- viewing deficiency purple color seems to be _____

a. Yellow

b. Red

c. Deep yellow

d. Deep red

120. By blue- viewing deficiency, blue seems to be _____

a. Deep blue

b. Red

c. Green

d. Yellow

121. The blue color has meaning for finance managers as _____

a. Reliability

- b. Believable product
- c. Cost
- d. Quality

122. The blue color has meaning for health care professionals as

- a. Cheer
- b. Active
- c. Death**
- d. Lively

123. For best absolute discrimination we use _ _ _ _ _

-
- _ _ _ _
- a. 2 colors
- b. Unicolor
- c. 3 colors

d. More than four colors

124. Uses of color to avoid

a. Relying exclusively on color

- b. Palette
- c. Links
- d. Testing

125. Which of the following is more suitable for background color

a. No priority for any color.

- b. Magenta
- c. Cyan
- d. Blue

126. Ordering of colors depends on

a. Wave length

b. Spectral position

- c. RGB intension
- d. Graphics

127. The range of colors on RGB scale mid range

background color for three Dimensional look is _ _ _ _ _

- _ _ _ _ _
- a. 150- 160

b. 155- 175

- c. 165- 175
- d. 165- 185

128. Statistical graphics also referred to as _ _ _ _ _

-
- a. Text graphics

b. Date graphics

- c. O - nomes
- d. R- nomes

129. The gray color stands for _ _ _ _ _

a. Neutrality

- b. Caution
- c. Calm
- d. Status

130. For extended viewing or older viewers we are using

- _ _ _ _ _
- a. Dark colors
- b. Bright color**
- c. Mixed color
- d. Only blue color

131. Which of the following is not a statistical graphics:

- a. Bar graphs
- b. Line graphs
- c. Circle graphs**
- d. Scalar plots

132. Which of the following is not a physical impression.

- a. Concentration level.
- b. Actions
- c. Neutrality
- d. Level**

133. Microsoft offers a no. of predefined schemes such as _ _ _ _ _

a. Areks

b. Arisona

- c. Arisone
- d. Bruent

134. _ _ _ _ _ acquire values during parsing for use by other parties , & therefore error handling rules can be easily included.

a. NonTerminals

- b. Terminals
- c. Alpha Numerics
- d. Digits.

135. Menu Selection can be described by multiparty grammars through

- a. Syntax Trees
- b. Parse Trees

c. Menu Selection Tree

d. ADT Tree

136. Disadvantages of Natural Language Specifications are

a. Correct ,Consistent , Complete.

b. Incorrect , InConsistent , InComplete

- c. Correct , InConsistent , Complete
- d. Correct , Consistent , InComplete.

137. In _ _ _ _ _ Grammars might be used to describe actions.

a. GUI

- b. Text
- c. Audio
- d. Still images

138. _ _ _ _ _ are helpful in characterizing user behaviour and some Aspects of system responses.

a. User Action Notation

- b. User Interface Notation
- c. User Interaction Notation
- d. Symbolic Notation

139. The BNF Consists of

- a. Terminals only
- b. Nonterminals only
- c. Terminals, Nonterminals**
- d. Terminals , Nonterminals and digits.

140. Multiparty Grammars are effective for

- a. Graphical Layouts
- b. Text-Oriented Command Sequences**
- c. Speech- Oriented Command Sequences
- d. Visual Animations.

141. A Menu Tree shows

- a. Low level relationships and Low level details
- b. Low level relationships and High level details
- c. High level relationships and High level details
- d. High level relationships and Low level details**

142. _ _ _ _ _ languages are nicely specified by BNF like Grammars.

- a. programming
- b. text oriented
- c. command**
- d. task oriented

143. The default language for specifications is _ _ _ _ _

— _ _ _

a. Natural Language

- b. Formal Language
- c. Semi Formal Language
- d. Semi Natural Language.

144. Formal and Semi Formal Languages find applications in

- a. Sociology
- b. Antology
- c. Mathematics**
- d. Anthropology

145. Which of the following diagrams has wide applicability in User _Interface design?

b. Statemaster

c. Pointmaster

d. Junctionmaster

168. The _____ has specific symbols for user actions.

a. UAN b. NAN c. GNF d. CNF

169. Which of the following helps in decoupling of the UI

design from the Complexities of Programming?

a. Methodology & Notation

b. User-Interface Independence

c. Rapid Prototyping

d. Software Support

170. _____ drawn on the paper are an excellent means to provide an overview of the system.

a. Hardware tools

b. Specification methods

c. Screen-transition diagrams

d. Screen- Interaction methods

171. The _____ can serve as specifications from which writers create user manuals , & from which software engineers build the system using other tools.

a. Specification Methods

b. Screen- Transition Diagrams

c. User Interface Prototypes

d. User-Interface Independence.

172. Two important considerations in choosing software tools are

a. Cross-Platform development and applications must allow the User Interface to run under a webbrowser.

b. No Cross-Platform development and applications must allow

the User Interface to run under a webbrowser.

c. Cross-Platform development and applications does not allow

the User Interface to run under a webbrowser.

d. No Cross-Platform development and applications does not allow the User Interface to run under a webbrowser.

173. Which of the following is a Visual Programming Tool?

a. Small Talk

b. Eclipse

c. Prograph

d. HyperTalk.

174. _____ are important for the design of components of a system such as command languages , data-entry sequences & widgets.

a. Specification Methods

b. Screen - Transition Diagrams

c. Hardware Tools

d. Screen - Interaction Methods

175. The detailed specification of complete user interfaces requires _____

a. hardware tools

b. firmware tools

c. spyware tools

d. software tools

176. Software Design tools are the _____

a. direct manipulation tools

b. indirect manipulation tools

c. text manipulation tools

d. action manipulation tools

177. The modern Interface building tools performs

a. Quick Prototyping

b. System development

c. Methodology & Notation

d. Quick Prototyping & System development.

178. Which of the tools usually permit designers to layout displays with Cursor movements and to mark regions for selection , highlighting or data entry?

a. Program editing tools

b. Visual editing tools

c. Text editing tools

d. Audio enhancing tools.

179. An Example of a ToolKit is

a. UNIX X- Windows ToolKit

b. Tcl ToolKit

c. CPX ToolKit

d. HyperCard.

180. _____ has rich object oriented libraries that can be invoked from c or c++ programs , plus tools for managing network services & file directories.

a. Perl **b. Galaxy** c. Prolog d. Motif.

181. The advantage of the Toolkits in creating the interface are

a. programmer has no control but flexibility

b. programmer has extensive control and flexibility

c. programmer has control but no flexibility

d. programmer has no control and flexibility

182. _____ are the small Program fragments that can be downloaded from a web page & executed on the users machine.

a. Scripts

b. Shells

c. Servlets

d. Applets

183. User - Interface Program libraries are called

a. ToolSnippets

b. CodeSnippets

c. ToolBox

d. ToolKits.

184. Libraries in a Programming language offers

a. Flexibility

b. Portability

c. Reliability

d. Complexity

185. Java is a

a. Low level language

b. High level language

c. System Programming Language

d. Assembly Language.

186. Strong Typing in Java Provides

a. Security

b. Portability

c. Flexibility

d. Reliability.

187. JavaScript is embedded in

a. XML **b. HTML** c. CSL d. XHTML

188. Java and Java Script does not support _____

a. text editors

b. graphic editors

c. visual editors

d. image editors

189. Court Room Recorders regularly use _____

a. keyboards.

a. Chord b. Adjustable c. Piano d. PinPoint

190. The _____ the distance of the function keys from the home position on the keyboard, the more severe is the problem in typing.

a. greater b. lesser c. equal d. unequal.

191. The repetition occurs automatically with continued depression. This feature is called _____

a. Chromatic

- b. cycomatic
- c. Typomatic**
- d. Aniomatic

192. Many People managed to use keyboards with speeds of upto _____

- a. 20 keystrokes/sec
- b. 15 keystrokes/sec**
- c. 25 keystrokes/sec
- d. 10 keystrokes/sec.

193. The _____ Keyboard is an impressive data entry device that allows several finger presses at once and is responsive to different pressures & durations.

- a. Chord
- b. Adjustable
- c. Piano**
- d. PinPoint

194. Modern electronic keyboards use _____ inch square keys with about a _____ inch Space between keys.

- a. 1, 1 / 2
- b. 1 / 2 , 1 / 2
- c. 1 / 4 , 1 / 4
- d. 1 / 2 , 1 / 4 .**

195. ENTER key , SHIFT Key, CTRL Key must be larger to allow _____

- a. Easy, Unreliable
- b. Easy, reliable**
- c. Complex, Unreliable
- d. Complex, reliable.

196. The following layout is user - friendly.

- a. 1 by 12
- b. 2 by 5
- c. 3 by 4**
- d. 3 by 5.

197. Which among the following is the better choice for novice users?

- a. Cross - arrangement**
- b. Linear
- c. Box
- d. T- arrangement

198. The Primary mode of textual data entry is _____

- a. Mouse
- b. Touch Screen
- c. Keyboard**
- d. Trackball

199. QWERTY Layout was designed by

- a. Greenstein
- b. Christopher Latham Sholes**
- c. Jacob
- d. Foley

200. Which of the keyboard layouts reduces finger travel

distances by atleast one Order of magnitude?

- a. Dvorak Layout**
- b. QWERTY Layout
- c. ABCDE Layout
- d. Calculator Layout

201. Which of the following is a popular keyboard layout?

- a. QWERTY Layout**
- b. Dvorak Layout
- c. ABCDE Layout
- d. Calculator Layout.

202. Generally there are _____ cursor movement keys on the Keyboard.

- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. 2
- d. 4.**

203. Which of the following cursor movement key is used for larger jumps?

- a. HOME
- b. END
- c. CTRL
- d. TAB**

204. Wireless mice are used in _____

- a. Lecturing Situations**
- b. Word-Processing
- c. CAD
- d. Air- Traffic Control

205. The _____ is a small isometric Joystick embedded in laptop keyboards.

- a. Mouse
- b. TrackBall
- c. LightPen
- d. TrackPoint.**

206. The Index of Difficulty is defined as

- a. $\log_2 (D / W)$
- b. $\log_2 (2D / W)$**
- c. $\log_2 (4D / W)$
- d. $\log_2 (8D / W)$.

207. The Three componen Equation Time for Precision Pointing = C1+C2(index of difficulty + C3 $\log_2(C4 / W)$) is more suited for _____

- a. Low - Precision Pointing Tasks.
- b. Medium - Precision Pointing Tasks.
- c. High - Precision Pointing Tasks**
- d. Fine - Precision Pointing Tasks.

208. The direction of motion for a spaceship is identified through which interaction task?

- a. Select
- b. Position
- c. Orient**
- d. Quantify.

209. A disadvantage that users had to pick up the Lightpen is overcome by

- a. Mouse
- b. Touch Screen**
- c. Stylus
- d. JoyStick.

210. Which Input device is preferred in the high stress world of air-traffic control & in some video games?

- a. Mouse
- b. Light Pen
- c. TrackBall**
- d. Graphic Tablet.

211. Which of the following is the least accurate device?

- a. TrackBall
- b. LightPen**
- c. Mouse
- d. Stylus.

212. Which device is durable in Public - Access , shop - floor , Laboratory Applications?

- a. Mouse
- b. Touch Screen**
- c. Keyboard
- d. Stylus.

213. Who discovered that the Pointing Time is a function of the distance (D) & the width (W)?

- a. Newton
- b. B.J.Burr
- c. GreenStein
- d. Paul Fitts.**

214. A 1 cm wide target at a distance of 8 cms is pointed

by a pointing device, Calculate Index of Difficulty , Time to Point for a given device with C1=0.2, C2=0.1?

- a. 4 bits , 0.6secs**
- b. 5 bits , 0.6 secs
- c. 10 bits , 0.4 secs
- d. 8 bits , 0.8secs.

215. An Example of a Direct Control Device is

- a. TouchScreen**
- b. Mouse
- c. TrackBall
- d. Joystick.

216. An Example of an Indirect Control Device is

- a. Light Pen
- b. TouchScreen
- c. Stylus

d. Graphics Tablet.

217. The lift-off- Strategy in a touch screen enables users to point at _____ Pixels.

- a. One or more
- b. Two
- c. Three

d. Single.

218. The TrackBall can be described as

- a. down - upside mouse
- b. left - right mouse
- c. right -left mouse

d. upside - down mouse.

219. Most Desktop Computers prefer _____

- a. TrackBall
- b. LightPen

c. Mouse

- d. Stylus

220. Which Pointing device is used for Pixel - level Pointing?

a. Mouse

- b. Touch Screen
- c. Keyboard
- d. Stylus.

221. Which of the Pointing Devices require more learning skills by user?

- a. Direct - Control
- b. Gravity - Control
- c. Indirect - Control**
- d. Speed - Control.

222. Index of difficulty can be measured in _____

- a. Words b. Bytes **c. Bits** d. Nibble.

223. An alternative to the google - and - gloves approach is _____.

- a. BOOM** b. BOOL c. BOON d. BOOT.

224. Short - Term Memory is sometimes referred as

- a. Vocal Memory
- b. Voice Memory
- c. Echo Memory

d. Acoustic Memory.

225. Continuous- Speech-Recognition Products with Speaker dependent training achieves an accuracy of _____

- a. 93.5 % **b. 99.5 %** c. 98.5 % d. 97.5 %

226. The task completion rate of voice editor is _____

_____ compared to keyboard Editor.

- a. High b. Medium **c. Less** d. Equal.

227. Speech generation devices are also called as _____

a. Synthesis devices

- b. Cryptic devices
- c. Audiometric devices
- d. Chromatic devices.

228. Speech generation is frequently preferred when

- a. Message is Complex
- b. Message is Simple.**
- c. Message is Long
- d. Message is Long & Short.

229. Which of the following speech recognition device recognize individual words Spoken by a specific person?

a. Discrete -Word Recognition

- b. Continuous - Speech Recognition
- c. Speech Store and Forward
- d. Speech Generation.

230. Voice - Mail Technology follows which of the following approach ?

- a. Discrete - Word Recognition

- b. Continuous - Speech Recognition

c. Speech Store and Forward

- d. Speech Generation.

231. Speech Generation devices find applications in _____

- a. Word - Processing
- b. CAD Systems

c. Cameras

- d. Air Traffic Systems.

232. MIDI Stands for

- a. Musical Integration Digital Interface.
- b. Musical Integartion Digital Interaction.
- c. Musical Instrument Digital Integration.

d. Musical Instrument Digital Interface.

233. A/D converters perform

- a. Digital - Analog Conversion
- b. Analog - Digital Conversion**
- c. Adder - Divider Conversion
- d. Divider - Adder Conversion.

234. MPEG Algorithms can compress one second of fullmotion

video into approximately

- a. 200 KB b. 250 KB **c. 150 KB** d. 100 KB

235. CRT Displays are made of

- a. P38 Green Phosphor.
- b. P39 Green Phosphor.**
- c. P48 Green Phosphor
- d. P49 Green Phosphor

236. Plasma displays are usually _____ in Colour.

- a. Red b. Green c. Blue **d. Orange.**

237. Plasma displays have been built to display upto _____

- a. 62 lines of 120 characters

b. 62 lines of 166 characters.

- c. 82 lines of 120 characters
- d. 82 lines of 166 characters

238. The Current VDU devices show

- a. 66 lines of 166 characters.**
- b. 66 lines of 120 characters.
- c. 84 lines of 166 characters
- d. 84 lines of 120 characters.

239. The Maximum resolution of a CRT is about

- a. 200 lines/inch
- b. 250 lines/inch
- c. 100 lines/inch**
- d. 150 lines/inch.

240. LCDS are

a. Small size, Light Weight & Low power Consumption devices.

- b. Large size, Light Weight & Low power Consumption devices.
- c. Small size, Heavy Weight & Low power Consumption devices.
- d. Small size, Light Weight & High power Consumption devices.

241. LEDS emits light when _____ is applied.

- a. Voltage** b. Current c. Resistance d. Inductance.

242. A _____ Display consists of a small partially silvered glass mounted on a helmet that lets users see information even while turning their heads.

- a. heads-up
- b. heads-down
- c. helmet -unmounted
- d. helmet-mounted.**

243. Holograms are used to Produce

- a. One dimensional displays
- b. Three dimensional displays**
- c. Two dimensional displays
- d. Multi dimensional displays

244. Which of the following is not an important criteria

for Printers?

- a. Speed
- b. Compactness
- c. Cost

d. Flexibility.

245. Laser Printers operate at

- a. 25,000 lines/min
- b. 20,000 lines/min
- c. 30,000 lines/min**
- d. 10,000 lines/min.

246. Dot Matrix Printers print more than

- a. 200 chars/sec**
- b. 150 chars/sec
- c. 100 chars/sec
- d. 250 chars/sec

247. Which of the following printers uses a specially coated material?

- a. Thermal Printers**
- b. Inkjet Printers
- c. Dot Matrix Printers
- d. Implicit Printers.

248. NewsPaper - Layout Systems uses

- a. Plotters
- b. Photographic Printers**
- c. Color Printers
- d. Thermal Printers.

249. Early Printers worked at _____ characters per second.

- a. 20 b. 30 **c. 10** d. 40

250. Early Computer Printers did not support

- a. Text** b. Graphics c. Audio d. Files.

251. Laser Printers are widely available for

- a. Mainframes
- b. Mini Computers
- c. Super Computers

d. Micro Computers

252. Colour Laser Printers are offered at

- a. Lower Price
- b. Medium Price
- c. Higher Price**
- d. Priceless

253. Resolution ranges for Laser Printers are

- a. 200 to 1200 points/inch**
- b. 200 to 1500 points/inch
- c. 300 to 1200 points/inch
- d. 300 to 1500 points/inch.