Exam Report: 5.4.4 Practice Questions

Date: 4/17/2020 10:23:18 pm
Time Spent: 2:12

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## Overall Performance

Your Score: 0%

Passing Score: 80%

View results by: Objective Analysis Individual Responses

## Individual Responses

**Question 1:** Incorrect

Which of the following is a free, open-source scriptable screen reader that works with the GNOME desktop?

- GOK
- ~~Gedit~~
- Emacspeak
- Orca

### Explanation

**Orca** is a free, open-source scriptable screen reader that works with the GNOME desktop. A screen reader reads the text on a screen, including menu and button text.

**Emacspeak** is a free screen reader that is often bundled with text editors.

**Gedit** is the default text editor of the GNOME desktop environment and part of the GNOME core applications.

**GOK** is the GNOME on-screen keyboard feature, which provides the onscreen keyboard on many distributions. But other applications, such as Onboard and Florence, can provide the same feature.

### References

Linux Pro - 5.4
Accessibility [lp5.exam.xml Q_ACCESS_LP5_01]

**Question 2:** Incorrect

Which of the following users MOST benefit from the sticky keys accessibility option?

- ~~Users who need a tactile representation of the keys.~~
- Users who press single keys multiple times by accident.
- Users who press and hold down keys by accident.
- Users who have difficulty pressing multiple keys at the same time.

### Explanation

**Sticky keys** let you type keyboard shortcuts one key at a time rather than having to hold down all of the keys at once. For example, instead of needing to press and hold the Ctrl key and then press the C key, with this feature enabled, you can instead press and release the Ctrl key and then press the C key.

### References

Linux Pro - 5.4
Accessibility [lp5.exam.xml Q_ACCESS_LP5_02]

**Question 3:** Incorrect

You have a user who has difficulty typing. She is constantly pressing keys multiple times by accident. Which keyboard accessibility option should you enable?

- Bounce keys
- ~~Repeat keys~~
- Sticky keys
- Mouse keys

## Explanation

Bounce keys ignores fast key presses of the same key, compensating for when a user accidentally presses a single key multiple times.

Sticky keys lets you type keyboard shortcuts one key at a time rather than having to hold down all of the keys at once. For example, instead of needing to press and hold the Ctrl key and then press the C key, with this feature enabled, you can instead press and release the Ctrl key and then press the C key.

Mouse keys lets you move you mouse by means of the numeric keypad. For example, if you needed to move you mouse to the left, you would press 4. To move the mouse up, you would press 8. To move your mouse down, you would press 2, and so forth.

Repeat keys affects how quickly the action associated with the key is repeatedly performed when the key is pressed and held down. For example, if you press and hold a character key, such as the letter D, that character is typed repeatedly according to the repeat rate.

## References

Linux Pro - 5.4
Accessibility
[accesslp5.exam.xml Q_ACCESS_LP5_03]

**Question 4:** Incorrect

You have a user who has difficulty using the mouse.

Which of the following keyboard accessibility options would BEST aid this user?

- Sticky keys
- Mouse keys
- Sound keys
- ~~Bounce keys~~

## Explanation

Mouse keys controls the mouse pointer using the number keypad instead of a mouse.

Bounce keys ignores fast key presses of the same key, compensating for when a user accidentally presses a single key multiple times.

Sticky keys let you type keyboard shortcuts one key at a time rather than having to hold down all of the keys at once. For example, instead of needing to press and hold the Ctrl key and then press the C key, with this feature enabled, you can instead press and release the Ctrl key and then press the C key.

Sound keys associates sounds when the Caps Lock and/or Num Lock is pressed.

## References

Linux Pro - 5.4
Accessibility
[accesslp5.exam.xml Q_ACCESS_LP5_04]

**Question 5:** Incorrect

Which of the following statements BEST describes the repeat key keyboard accessibility option?

- ~~Repeat keys requires a key to be pressed for a specified time period before the key is accepted.~~

- Repeat keys ignore fast key presses of the same key, compensating for when a user accidentally presses a single key multiple times.
- Repeat keys cause a keyboard modifier (such as, Ctrl, Alt, or Shift) to stick when pressed.
- Repeat keys affect how quickly the action associated with the key is repeatedly performed when the key is pressed and held down.

## Explanation

Repeat keys affect how quickly the action associated with the key is repeatedly preformed when the key is pressed and held down. For example, if you press and hold a character key, the character is typed repeatedly according to the repeat rate.

Bounce keys ignore fast key presses of the same key, compensating for when users accidentally press a single key multiple times.

Sticky keys cause keyboard modifiers (such as Ctrl, Alt, or Shift) to stick when pressed. This affects the next regular key to be pressed, even after the release of the sticky key. This is useful for users who have difficulty pressing multiple keys at the same time.

Slow keys requires a key to be pressed for a specified time period before acceptance. This is useful for individuals who tend to accidentally press keys.

## References

Linux Pro - 5.4
[Accessibility lp5.exam.xml Q_ACCESS_LP5_05]

**Question 6:** Incorrect

Which accessibility options adjusts the background and text colors to improve readability?

High contrast

## Explanation

The *High Contrast* option changes the contrast of the windows and buttons so they're easier to see. This is not the same as changing the brightness of the whole screen, since not all parts of the user interface will always change.

## References

Linux Pro - 5.4
[Accessibility lp5.exam.xml Q_ACCESS_LP5_06]