

**1.**A software team designs an app with every feature requested by different users. After launch, users complain about complexity and confusion. Which design issue does this best represent?

- A. Edge case design
- B. **Elastic user**
- C. Over-personalization
- D. Self-referential design

**2.** During a hospital software project, a designer assumes all nurses will interact with the system like she does. What issue is occurring?

- A. User profiling
- B. **Self-referential design**
- C. Role modeling
- D. Behavioral pattern bias

**3.**A company designs an app that pleases “no one” because it tries to meet every possible user’s needs. This failure is due to ignoring which key persona principle?

- A. Design for archetypes, not stereotypes
- B. **Design for specific users, not everyone**
- C. Include negative personas
- D. Conduct user flow modeling

**4.**A developer prioritizes a function only after asking, “Will Julie perform this operation often?” What principle is being applied here?

- A. **User goal prioritization**
- B. Edge case avoidance
- C. Behavior mapping
- D. Persona clustering

**5.**Which of the following **best** differentiates a **persona** from a **user profile**?

- A. Personas are fictional; profiles are factual
- B. **Personas are based on behavior and goals; profiles on demographics**
- C. Personas describe companies; profiles describe individuals
- D. Profiles are created after testing; personas before testing

**6.**A persona’s desire to “feel smart and in control” relates to which of Norman’s three levels of user processing?

- A. Reflective
- B. Behavioral
- C. **Visceral**
- D. Cognitive

**7.**When a designer ensures a product helps a user “achieve their to-do list by 5 p.m.,” they are supporting which type of goal?

- A. Life goal
- B. **End goal**

- C. Experience goal
- D. Business goal

**8.**A university’s mobile app design focuses on convenience and ease for students booking rooms and checking exam dates. This directly supports which type of user goal?

- A. Experience
- B. Life
- C. End**
- D. Reflective

**9.**A designer is told to ensure the product “makes users feel reassured about security and sensitivity.” Which processing level is being emphasized?

- A. Behavioral
- B. Reflective
- C. Visceral**
- D. Social

**10.**When constructing personas, why is it important to conduct **group interviews by role**?

- A. To compare technical preferences
- B. To cluster similar behaviors and motivations**
- C. To collect quantitative usage statistics
- D. To create visual prototypes

**11.**In the persona creation process, mapping interview subjects to behavioral variables helps identify:

- A. Demographics and income
- B. Role-specific constraints
- C. Significant behavior patterns**
- D. Software usability metrics

**12.**A persona representing a patient who doesn’t directly use a medical system but is affected by it is known as a:

- A. Served persona**
- B. Secondary persona
- C. Negative persona
- D. Supplemental persona

**13.**A company explicitly excludes “criminals and pranksters” as target users. These users are best described as:

- A. Secondary personas
- B. Negative personas**
- C. Customer personas
- D. User profiles

**14.**A team labels personas as “Primary,” “Secondary,” and “Supplemental.” What is the **main reason** for this step?

- A. To decide market segmentation
- B. **To prioritize design focus**
- C. To select test participants
- D. To assign coding responsibility

**15.**If a persona includes detailed emotional reactions but lacks real behavioral data, what common mistake has occurred?

- A. Elastic user problem
- B. Overemphasis on fictional biography
- C. **Ignoring user goals**
- D. Incorrect segmentation