Feedback — Quiz 4

You submitted this quiz on **Wed 14 Nov 2012 1:04 AM PST -0800**.
You got a score of **6.00** out of **6.00**.

This quiz is about the material covered up to Week 6 lectures so we recommend you to watch all the videos before submitting your answers.

Question 1

A few years ago, the US federal government recommended that street signs should use Mixed Case lettering (*e.g* use "Main St.", not "MAIN ST"). As a new UI expert, what is your opinion about this recommendation?

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
⦾ Uppercase type is as easy to read as lowercase type; this is a waste of taxpayer money.			
⦿ This will make street signs more user friendly. Lowercase type is easier to read.	✓	1.00	Do you remember the lecture where Scott talks about the eye anchor points for serif fonts? The same kind of argument could apply here…
Total		1.00 / 1.00	

Question Explanation

PS: to find news coverage about this issue, search for "ALL CAPS? Not OK on road signs, federal government says" or similar.

Question 2

An individual letter is called:

Your Answer	Score	Explanation

○ A descendant

○ A figure

○ A counter

◉ A character   ✓   1.00

○ An ascendant

○ A font

Total   1.00 / 1.00

Question Explanation

There is an interesting history about mis-nomenclature in UIs. Jeff Raskin famously regretted that he called the "typefaces" menu the "fonts" menu (http://www.azarask.in/blog/post/my-father-final-gift/) Make sure you have no such regrets!

Question 3

What is the x-height?

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
○ The area above the meanline.		
○ The tallest letter in a word.		
○ The area below the baseline.		
◉ Lowercase letters that are entirely or in part above the baseline and below the meanline.	✓ 1.00	The x-height is the main body of a lowercase letter.
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 4

Sans Serif letters:

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
☑ Are often claimed to be more difficult to read in a paragraph than Serif letters	✓ 0.12	An often repeated claim is that serif letters help the eye find anchor points on the words in the paragraph.
☑ Are more commonly used for headers rather than for paragraphs	✓ 0.12	Serif letters help the eye find anchor points on the words in the paragraph.
☐ Have thin end strokes	✓ 0.12	Look at an example: Arial is a San Serif font, Times is a Serif font
☐ Have angled end strokes	✓ 0.12	Look at an example: Arial is a San Serif font, Times is a Serif font
☑ Have no end strokes	✓ 0.12	Sans Serif letters do not have the small projecting features called "serifs" at the end of strokes.
☐ Have thick end strokes	✓ 0.12	Look at an example: Arial is a San Serif font, Times is a Serif font
☐ Are less commonly used for headers rather than for paragraphs	✓ 0.12	Serif letters help the eye find anchor points on the words in the paragraph.
☐ Are more commonly used for paragraphs rather than for headers	✓ 0.12	Serif letters help the eye find anchor points on the words in the paragraph.
Total	1.00 / 1.00	

Question 5

To shorten the time it takes to scan a Web page in German, text should be:

Your Answer	Score	Explanation
◯ Right-aligned		
◯ Staggered		

○ Centered

◉ Left-aligned   ✓   1.00   German is read from left to right, and the left-alignment is natural.

Total   1.00 / 1.00

Question 6

To organize information on a Web page, grouping can be used to differentiate related and unrelated information by:

Your Answer		Score	Explanation
☑ Indenting to show a sub-grouping	✓	0.25	Indenting to show a sub-grouping allows you to separate a group from another.
☑ Leaving white space between groups	✓	0.25	Leaving white space between groups allows you to separate a group from another.
☑ Putting a panel or box around related information	✓	0.25	Putting a panel or box around related information allows you to separate a group from another.
☑ Inserting a blank line between groups	✓	0.25	Inserting a blank line between groups allows you to separate a group from another.
Total		1.00 / 1.00	