Final exam prep
INFO3315

Tutorial 12

Week 13

INFO3315 Final exam

- 50 MCQ questions
- 5 options in each question
- 1 or more correct answers
- Negative marking is applied
  - Each correct answer = + (1 / total number of correct answers)
  - Each incorrect answer = − (1 / total number of correct answers)
  - So, if a student got 3 answers correct:
    - Each correct answer = +1/3
    - Each incorrect answer = −1/3
    - Floor at 0
- Write your answers in the supplied Gradescope MCQ answer sheet

Sample exam questions

- **1. Which of the following factors influence a system's Learnability?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. Aesthetic design
- B. Clear and intuitive navigation
- C. Simple and familiar terminology
- D. Ability to customise the interface

- Correct Answers: B, C

- **2. Which features most effectively support high Efficiency in a user interface?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. Keyboard shortcuts and command palettes for frequent tasks
- B. Extensive, step-by-step tutorials embedded in task flows
- C. Streamlined workflows that minimise redundant actions
- D. Interfaces designed with minimal cognitive and visual load

- Correct Answers: A, C

- **3. Which factors best promote good Memorability in digital products after a period of non-use?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. Users can intuitively complete key tasks after time away from the product
- B. Predictable and logically organised interface structure
- C. Regular mandatory retraining sessions for all users
- D. Use of familiar conventions, metaphors, and visual icons

- Correct Answers: A, B, D

- **4. Which of the following best demonstrate the usability goal of effectiveness in a user interface?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. A visually appealing dashboard that encourages users to explore data even if some functions are inaccessible
- B. A medical software interface that enables doctors to accurately input and retrieve patient records without errors
- C. An app that allows users to customize the interface colour scheme and font sizes
- D. An airline booking system that consistently allows customers to complete bookings without incorrect charges or missing information

- Correct Answers: B, D

- **5. Which characteristics typically enhance user Satisfaction?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. Responsive and fast-loading pages
- B. Predictable interface behaviour
- C. Complex features requiring frequent learning
- D. Visually appealing layout

- Correct Answers: A, B, D

- **6. Which design choices most directly improve Learnability for first-time users?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. Offering extensive configuration options immediately upon first launch
- B. Providing interactive onboarding experiences and contextual guidance
- C. Grouping related features and functions using intuitive categorizations
- D. Maintaining consistent terminology and interaction patterns across the system

- Correct Answers: B, C, D

- **7. Which strategies most effectively minimise the occurrence and consequences of user errors?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. Providing clear feedback and guidance throughout critical tasks
- B. Using confirmation dialogs selectively for actions with serious consequences
- C. Hiding complex features entirely to prevent mistakes
- D. Designing workflows that prevent invalid inputs through constraints and defaults
- E. Offering robust undo and recovery options where feasible

- Correct Answers: A, B, D, E

- **8. Which of the following best describe the relationship between Usability, Utility, and Usefulness?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. A product can be usable but not useful if it lacks utility.
- B. A product with high utility always guarantees a good user experience.
- C. Usefulness requires both sufficient usability and utility.
- D. Usability is more important than utility for usefulness.

Correct Answers: A, C

- **9. Which of the following statements correctly apply to usability and utility in practice?**
- Select all that apply:
- A. Utility is concerned with whether a product offers the features users need.
- B. Usability impacts how easily and pleasantly users can achieve their goals.
- C. A product with poor usability can still satisfy user needs if its utility is high enough.
- D. Usefulness is solely determined by how easy the product is to use.

- Correct Answers: A, B

- **10. A tool that is hard to use but offers powerful features may be considered:**
- Select all that apply:
- A. High in usability
- B. High in utility
- C. Low in usability
- D. Potentially useful if usability improves

- Correct Answers: B, C, D

More sample exam questions

- **11.** Which of the following statements are true about usability?
- A) Usability focuses on how aesthetically pleasing a product looks
- B) Usability includes how easy it is for users to learn and use a system effectively
- C) Usability is only important during the final stages of product development
- D) Usability involves evaluating user satisfaction with a product
- E) Usability helps identify and reduce user errors during interaction with a system

- Correct Answers: B, D, E

- **12.** Which statements correctly describe the principle of similarity?
- A) Symmetric arrangements reduce visual complexity
- B) Similar colors, shapes, or sizes lead to grouping
- C) Objects moving in the same direction appear grouped
- D) We perceive continuous forms rather than disconnected segments
- E) Objects that look similar are perceptually grouped

- Correct Answers: B, E

- **13.** What are the advantages of using sound alerts in interface design?
- A) They reduce the need for visual attention
- B) They allow users to multitask more easily
- C) They increase screen clutter
- D) They reduce the amount of information needed on the screen
- E) They are always preferred over visual alerts

- Correct Answers: A, B, D

- **14.** Why is recognition generally preferred over recall in interface design?
- A) Recognition requires less effort from long-term memory
- B) Recognition reduces dependency on working memory
- C) Recall is faster and more intuitive
- D) Recognition supports error recovery and decision-making
- E) Recall improves user satisfaction in complex systems

- Correct Answers: A, B, D

- **15.** What are the implications of empirical measurement in User-Centred Design?
- A) Design decisions are based on user performance data
- B) Feedback is gathered through simulations and prototypes
- C) Designers rely on their mental models
- D) User reactions are measured to validate design assumptions
- E) Metrics are only collected after product launch

- Correct Answers: A, B, D

- **16.** Which statements align with User-Centred Design iteration principles?
- A) Develop initial prototypes, then refine them using real user feedback
- B) Only test the final product with users to save time
- C) Use both qualitative and quantitative feedback to inform design
- D) Make design changes based on cognitive walkthrough
- E) Iterate on designs, prioritizing high-impact usability issues

- Correct Answers: A, C, E

- **17.** Which activities typically occur in the Define phase of the Double Diamond model?
- A) Mapping user needs
- B) Brainstorming multiple solutions
- C) Creating a clear problem statement
- D) Rapid prototyping
- E) Synthesizing research insights

- Correct Answers: A, C, E

- **18.** What are characteristics of open-ended responses in surveys?
- A) Allow participants to express thoughts in their own words
- B) Easier to analyse statistically
- C) Provide richer qualitative data
- D) Require more time and effort from respondents
- E) Limit the scope of participant feedback

- Correct Answers: A, C, D

- **19.** What are characteristics of a fully structured interview?
- A) All participants are asked the same questions in the same order
- B) Interviewer has flexibility to explore new topics
- C) Responses are easier to compare and analyze
- D) Interviewer adapts questions based on participant responses
- E) It is best suited for exploratory research

- Correct Answers: A, C

- **20.** Which of the following are practical considerations when planning an observation?
- A) The observer’s presence may influence participant behaviour
- B) Choosing between overt and covert observation
- C) Ensuring data is recorded accurately and unobtrusively
- D) Only observing in laboratory settings
- E) Deciding on the duration and timing of observation sessions

- Correct answers: A, B, C, E



KEEP CALM AND GOOD LUCK IN YOUR EXAMS