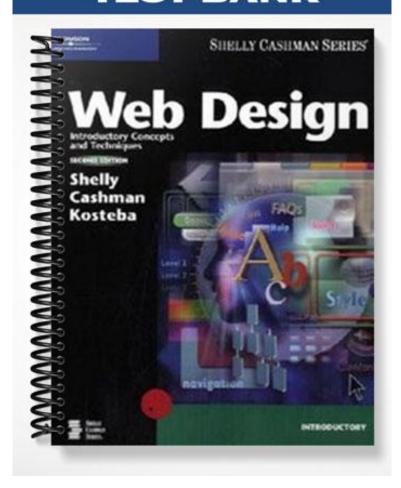
TEST BANK



ch02

Multiple Choice

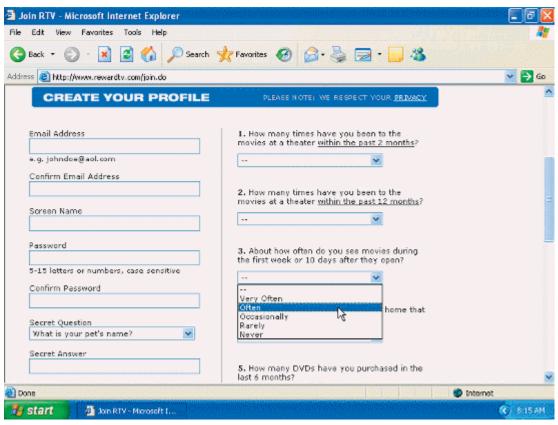
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of Web publishing over print?
 - a. currency

c. reduced production costs

b. connectivity

d. none of the above



 2.	A popular method to encourage visitor interact accompanying figure.	ivity	y is via	_ like the one shown in the
	a. spam b. splash screens		forms indexes	
 3.	After completing a form, a visitor needs only t a. Submit b. Enter	c.	ck the Send User	_ button to send information to you.
 4.	A Web site host may limit a Web site to 5 a. KB b. B	c.	TB	athly fee.
 5.	Arrange Web elements such as photographs, il conservative, safe, and peaceful atmosphere. a. diametrically b. symmetrically		asymmetrically diagonally	on a Web page to suggest a

 6.	visually connects el	ements that have a	logical relationship	, making your Web pages more
	organized.			
	a. Symmetry		Proximity	
	b. White space	d.	Contrast	
 7.	is strongly associate	ed with balance.		
	a. Focus		Proximity	
	b. White space	d.	Contrast	
 8.	You can achieve	which is a mix of	elements to stimulat	te attention — by means of text styles
	color choices, size of elements, a			
	a. contrast		balance	
	b. focus	d.	proximity	
 9.	Visual must be con	stant, not only thro	ughout a Web site, b	out also with print publications.
	a. contrast		focus	
	b. identity	d.	balance	
 10.	An example of a is	Southwest Airline	's "You are now free	to move about the country."
	a. purpose statement		brand	
	b. unifier	d.	tag line	
 11.	The style places the	conclusion first, f	ollowed by details a	nd any background information.
	a. contextual	c.	clustered	
	b. inverted pyramid	d.	body/lead	
 12.	Most visitors to a Web page pref	er reading text pre	sented in	format.
	a. clustered		paragraph	
	b. inverted	d.	chunked	
13.	Color is projected from monitors	s using a(n)	system.	
	a. RGB		hexadecimal	
	b. browser	d.	dithering	
14.	In an RGB system, the light from	n each channel can	be emitted in variou	is .
	a. dithers		codes	
	b. protocols		values	
15.	Browsers on both PCs and Macs	share	colors.	
 	a. 96		216	
	b. 180		256	
16.	The colors common to both PCs	and Macs are refer	red to as a(n)	palette.
 10.	a. Web-safe		non-dithered	parette.
	b. hexadecimal	d.	RGB	
17.	If your graphics include colors in	addition to those		ette, the browser will
 17.	colors within its 216 choices that			the, the browser win
	a. mask		reflect	
	b. evaluate		dither	
18.	is the quantity of da			time frame
 10.	a. Resolution		Pixelation	mic frame.
	b. Proximity		Bandwidth	
19.	A(n) is a miniature			er photo
 1).	a. thumbnail	• •	domain	or photo.
	b. protocol		index	
20.	•			nic is not visible to visitors who have
 20.	graphics turned off.	accemption of a gre	ipine when the graph	no is not visitore to visitors who have
	a. ALT	c.	WHAT	

		b. NAME d.	IMG
	21.		ss and clarity, related directly to the number of pixels it can
		display.	Contract
			Contrast Focus
	22.	Fixed width tables define width with	Tocus
			pixels
		b. points d.	millimeters
	23.		t cannot be understood should someone unauthorized try to
		access it. a. Encryption c.	Copyright
		* *	WAI
	24.		safeguard confidential information transmitted on the Web.
		a. WAI c.	SSL
			P3P
	25.	. URLs for Web pages requiring SSL begin with	
			shttp https
		c. mp	in the second se
True/ Indica		se whether the statement is true or false.	
	26.	 Compared with the Web, timely content can be del publishing. 	ivered more efficiently and economically via print
	27.	. Web publishing offers distinct advantages over prin	nt.
	28.	. Keeping a Web page or Web site up-to-date is not reprinting a print publication.	the lengthy or costly process involved with revising and
	29.	. Forms must be created using a WYSIWYG editor.	
	30.	Forms frequently are utilized to order products quie events.	ckly and easily, to conduct surveys, and to register for
	31.	. You should plan to provide accurate, current content	nt once your Web site is up and running.
	32.	. A simple way to ask your visitors questions and ge site.	t information is to place an e-mail link to you on your Web
	33.	. Distributing information via print instead of the We	eb can be significantly faster and less expensive.
	34.	. When you incorporate multimedia, you must consi	der file size, space limitations, and load time.
	35.		•
	36.		•
	37.		
	38.	. The content and purpose of your Web site should d	etermine the mood.
	39.	 You can create proximity by adding line breaks, pa tables and images. 	ragraph returns, paragraph indents, and space around

	40.	You can establish focus on your Web site with consistency and repetition.
	41.	The horizontal alignment of elements on a form can make the Web page look organized and structured.
	42.	Mixing the alignment of elements adds a consistent look and feel to Web pages.
	43.	Choose one method of alignment and use it regularly to ensure your Web pages have a common, structured look.
	44.	It is useful to underline important textual items on a Web page (e.g., headings, subheads, and lists).
	45.	When collecting content for your Web site, confirm its accuracy with reliable sources.
	46.	Typographical and spelling errors can embarrass you and challenge your Web site's credibility.
	47.	You should proofread your content and then ask at least one other person to review it before you convert the text into a Web page.
	48.	If you colorize textual content, make sure the colors do not suggest a hyperlink.
	49.	Use headings, subheads, bulleted lists, and highlighted sections sparingly.
	50.	Begin each paragraph with a topic sentence that summarizes the general idea of the whole paragraph.
	51.	Do not set type in all uppercase.
	52.	The recommended size for body type is 12 points.
	53.	Writing your Web content in inverted pyramid style quickly increases your visitors' understanding of your Web site's purpose and message.
	54.	On monitors, reading short blocks of text set in serif type is easier to read than sans serif type.
	55.	Warm colors tend to be associated with activity and power.
	56.	Cool colors suggest control and energy.
	57.	A combination of complementary colors creates a minimal amount of contrast.
	58.	An RGB system can produce 256 possible colors.
	59.	24-bit color monitors are limited to the Web-safe palette.
	60.	The effects of dithering are limited to photographs.
	61.	Many current WYSIWYG editors or graphics and illustration programs offer Web-safe palettes.
	62.	Expressing RGB color values in hexadecimal is the most accurate means to specify color in HTML.
	63.	Even if you are using a WYSIWYG editor with a Web-safe palette, it is important to understand the hexadecimal system in detail.
	64.	Lynx is an example of a non-graphical browser.
	65.	Some visitors may choose to turn graphics off when using a graphical display browser, so they can avoid the load time for graphics.
	66.	A WYSIWYG editor will allow you to provide a description of a graphic for visitors who have graphics turned off.
	67.	At higher resolutions, the number of pixels increases as their size increases.
	68.	1280 x 1024 and 800 x 600 are common focal settings that can be chosen in the Control Panel.

69.	If you design Web pages to be viewed at higher resolutions, a user viewing the Web pages at 800 x 600 is forced to scroll to see the entire Web page.
70.	Bandwidth settings represent the total number of pixels displayed on the screen.
71.	E-commerce sites use resolution to provide security for transmission of personal or confidential information and for credit card transactions.
72.	Elements on a Web site belong to their creator even if no copyright notice exists on the site.
73.	The WAI is encouraging accessibility through technology, guidelines, and research.
_ 74.	Because the Web is a highly visual environment, people with special visual needs, such as lost or impaired vision and color blindness, encounter access problems.
_ 75.	The W3C Web site can answer many of your questions regarding accessibility.
	Make sure your e-mail is personal and targeted to your recipients' needs and interests so they will not regard it as, or junk e-mail.
77.	Common elements include text boxes, check boxes, option buttons, and drop-down list boxes.
78.	are structured Web documents in which information can be typed or options selected.
79.	To create an intense, energetic mood, position your Web elements, or off balance.
80.	space, the empty space around text and graphics, can define proximity and help organize Web page elements, eliminate clutter, and make content more readable.
81.	is a mix of elements to stimulate attention.
82.	Contrast establishes, the center of interest or activity.
83.	A Web page needs a(n) point, which is a dominating segment of the Web page.
84.	Web pages and Web sites need, or a sense of oneness or belonging, to create and maintain a visual identity.
85.	A general definition is that is the assurance or guarantee that a business or organization offers to its customers.
86.	A(n) is a concise statement that a consumer readily associates with a business, organization, or product.
87.	Visual can further a company's or organization's brand.
88.	is the arrangement of objects in fixed or predetermined positions, rows, or columns.
89.	Members of the Web audience often Web pages quickly rather than taking the time to read every word.
90.	is the default color for an active link.
91	The default color for a visited link is

92.	As a general rule for short blocks of text, subheads, headings, and lists, use type.
93.	The characters of type have short lines or ornaments that project from the primary stroke of a character.
94.	type is a geometric, straightforward looking type, having no serifs on its characters.
95.	So that visitors quickly will understand the general idea behind the content on a Web page, write your copy i a(n) pyramid style.
96.	The summary or the conclusion of a story written in the inverted pyramid style is called the
97.	The details of a story written in the inverted pyramid style are called the
98.	The basis of the color wheel is the colors — red, yellow, and blue.
99.	The colors — orange, green, and violet — are the result of combining two primary colors.
100.	A(n) is the smallest unit of data a computer can store.



101.		cause the colors of illustrations to appear spotty and uneven, as shown in the
	accompanying figure.	
102.	A color's	code is the equivalent of the color's RGB values.
103.	The	system utilizes 16 symbols, the letters A-F, and digits 0-9 to signify values.
104.	Navigator and Explorer are _ graphics such as photographs	display browsers, which, along with text, can display s, clip art, and animations.
105.	A(n)	_, short for picture element, is a single point in an electronic image.
106.	By using images without per	mission, you could violate the creator's

107.	Including a(n) statement that typically explains how any information submitted w be used is one way to ease the concerns of your Web site visitors.	ill
108.	Through, encrypted information becomes understandable.	
109.	SSL stands for	
110.	The W3C supports advancing Web usability for individuals with special needs; to this end, the	
	was created.	

ch02 Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	40
2.	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	41
3.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	41
4.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	43
5.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1	REF:	44
6.	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	45
7.	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	45
8.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	46
9.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1	REF:	47
10.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	47
11.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1	REF:	53
12.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	55
13.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	57
14.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	57
15.	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	57
16.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	57
17.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	57
18.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	58
19.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	58
20.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	59
21.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	60
22.	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	60
23.	ANS:	A	PTS:	1	REF:	61
24.	ANS:	C	PTS:	1	REF:	62
25.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1	REF:	62

TRUE/FALSE

26.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	40
27.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	40
28.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	41
29.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	41
30.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	41
31.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	41
32.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	41
33.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	43
34.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	43
35.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	44
36.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	44
37.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	44

38.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	44
39.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	45
40.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	46
41.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	49
42.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	49
43.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	49
44.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	51
45.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	51
46.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	51
47.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	51
48.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	51
49.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	51
50.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	
51.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	52
52.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	52
53.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	53
54.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	53
55.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	56
56.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	56
57.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	56
58.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	57
59.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	57
60.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	57
61.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	57
62.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	58
63.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	58
64.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	59
65.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	59
66.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	59
67.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	60
68.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	60
69.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	60
70.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	60
71.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1	REF:	61
72.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	61
73.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	62
74.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	63
75.	ANS:	T	PTS:	1	REF:	63

COMPLETION

76. ANS: spam

PTS: 1 REF: 41

77. ANS: form

PTS: 1 REF: 41

ANS:	Forms		
			41
		REF:	44
		REF:	45
		REF:	46
		REF:	46
		REF:	46
		REF:	47
		REF:	49
		REF:	51
		REF:	51
		REF:	51
		REF:	52
	PTS: ANS: PTS: A	ANS: asymmetricall PTS: 1 ANS: White PTS: 1 ANS: Contrast PTS: 1 ANS: focus PTS: 1 ANS: focal PTS: 1 ANS: unity PTS: 1 ANS: brand PTS: 1 ANS: tag line PTS: 1 ANS: consistency PTS: 1 ANS: Alignment	PTS: 1 REF: ANS: brand PTS: 1 REF: ANS: Contrast PTS: 1 REF: ANS: focus PTS: 1 REF: ANS: focal PTS: 1 REF: ANS: unity PTS: 1 REF: ANS: brand PTS: 1 REF: ANS: alignment PTS: 1 REF: ANS: Scan PTS: 1 REF: ANS: Blue PTS: 1 REF: ANS: scan PTS: 1 REF: ANS: scan PTS: 1 REF: ANS: scan PTS: 1 REF: ANS: Blue PTS: 1 REF: ANS: Scan PTS: 1 REF: ANS: Blue

REF: 52

PTS: 1 94. ANS: Sans serif

95.	PTS: ANS:	1 inverted	REF:	52
96.	PTS: ANS:		REF:	53
97.	PTS: ANS:		REF:	53
98.	PTS: ANS:	1 primary	REF:	53
99.	PTS: ANS:	1 secondary	REF:	56
100.	PTS: ANS:		REF:	56
101.	PTS: ANS:	1 Dithering	REF:	57
102.	PTS: ANS:	1 hexadecimal	REF:	57
103.	PTS: ANS:	1 hexadecimal	REF:	58
104.	PTS: ANS:	1 graphical	REF:	58
105.	PTS: ANS:		REF:	59
106.		1 copyright	REF:	60
107.	PTS: ANS:	1 privacy	REF:	61
108.	PTS: ANS:	1 decryption	REF:	61
109.	PTS: ANS:	1 Secure Socket	REF: s Layer	
110.	PTS: ANS: WAI	1	REF:	62

Web Accessibility Initiative

PTS: 1 REF: 62