

GAC Computing

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. What should a useful early wireframe make easy to discuss?
 - ☐ An unchangeable design
 - ☐ Only the final colour palette
 - ☐ Page structure and realistic labels
 - ☐ Only the file size
2. Why use a real heading element for a page heading?
 - ☐ It stops screen readers from reading the text more than once per page
 - ☐ It expresses heading meaning as well as providing default presentation
 - ☐ It makes search engines rank the page first for the words in the heading
 - ☐ It makes the text larger and bold without the need for any CSS rules
3. A padded card should fill its container up to 400 px including its borders. Which rule set best fits?
 - ☐ box-sizing: border-box; width: 100%; min-width: 400px
 - ☐ box-sizing: border-box; width: 400px; min-width: 100%
 - ☐ box-sizing: content-box; width: 100%; max-width: 400px
 - ☐ box-sizing: border-box; width: 100%; max-width: 400px
4. What does the DOM represent?
 - ☐ A copy of the page's CSS rules that code can read
 - ☐ Document nodes that code can query and change
 - ☐ A picture of the screen that code can draw onto
 - ☐ The server program that sends the page to the browser
5. Which approach gives useful evidence about mobile behaviour?
 - ☐ Use narrow views during development and test a real phone when available
 - ☐ Use a phone emulator only, since real phones give the same results
 - ☐ Shrink the desktop browser window once and check that nothing overlaps
 - ☐ Ask one friend with a phone whether the site looks fine on theirs
6. Changing one feature proves that feature caused the difference, even when the audience and time also differ.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
7. Giving every item equal strong emphasis always creates a clear hierarchy.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
8. Which attribute gives an anchor its navigation destination?

9. !important is part of CSS cascade rules, but should not be used as an unexplained patch.
 - ☐ True
 - ☐ False
10. Which method registers an event handler on an element?

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1. Page structure and realistic labels

A wireframe tests organisation; realistic labels help a participant understand the proposed route.

2. It expresses heading meaning as well as providing default presentation

A heading describes document structure. Appearance can then be controlled with CSS.

3. box-sizing: border-box; width: 100%; max-width: 400px

border-box includes padding and borders in the declared width. Parent layout and content still need testing.

4. Document nodes that code can query and change

Nodes become available as the document is parsed; a query cannot find a target that has not yet been parsed.

5. Use narrow views during development and test a real phone when available

Resizing helps test layout; a real device adds evidence about touch and device-specific behaviour.

6. False

Other conditions can explain the difference. A single changed feature helps interpretation but is not proof of causation.

7. False

Hierarchy communicates priority and relationships. Equal emphasis can make the important action hard to find.

8. href

An anchor such as `<a href="join.html">How to join</a>` uses href.

9. True

Importance affects precedence. Inspect the conflict and use it deliberately rather than claiming it breaks CSS.

10. addEventListener

addEventListener registers a callback for an event such as click.