**IE-341**

**Section 1, CRN: 30512/513/514**

**Section 2, CRN: 30515/516/517**

**Section 3, CRN: 46950/951/952**

**First Semester 1435-36 H (Fall-2014) – 3(2,1,2)   
“HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING**

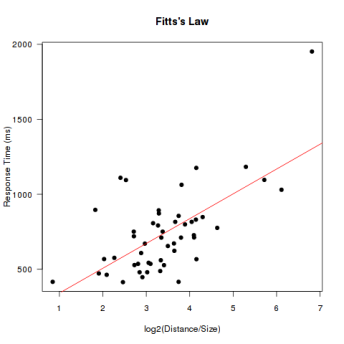
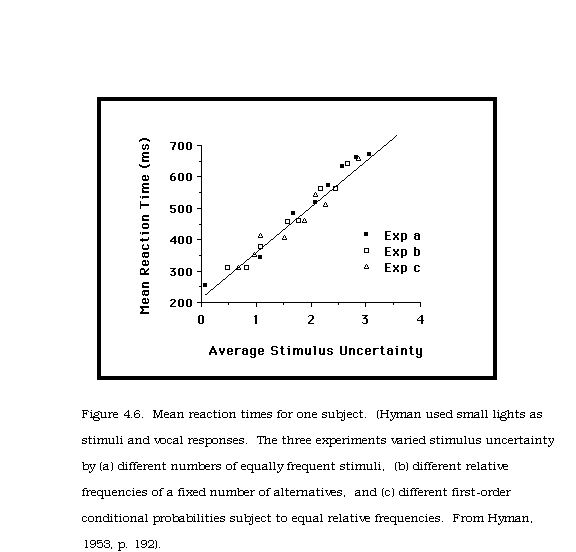
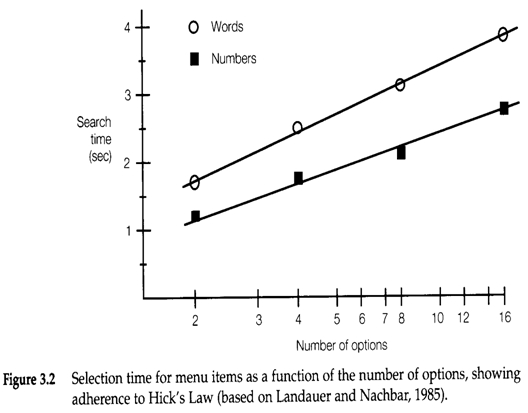
**Wednesday, November 05, 2014 (12/01/1436H)**

**Quiz 2 ANSWERS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name:** | **Student Number:**  **4** | **Section:**  **Sun / Mon / Wed** |

**Part A. Answer the following questions briefly.** [2 points each]

1. **Which of the following figures best describes the *Hick-Hyman* Law?** (circle the correct letter)



a

**b**

c

1. **Briefly state the *Hick-Hyman* Law in your own words.**

**The reaction time [ or ] required to respond to a stimulus [] increases linearly as the probability [] of occurrence of events departs from equal likelihood (i.e. as uncertainty increases). (see slide 3-I-8)**

**Part B. Fill in the blanks.** [1 Point Each]

1. **For any display, the original source of information is called the ………………… stimulus.**

**Distal or external (see slide 3-II-3)**

1. **Watching TV is an example of …………………, indirect sensing of information.**

**Reproduced (see slide 3-II-4)**

1. **A map is an example of ………………… information or display.**

**Representational (see slide 3-II-7)**

1. **………………… presentation is recommended when the message will not be referred to later.**

**Auditory (see slide 3-II-8)**

1. **Identifying the photo of a person with someone’s real name is an example of ………………… judgment.**

**Absolute (see slide 3-II-11)**

1. **The ………………… of a coding system allows it to be used by different people in different situations.**

**Standardization (see slides 3-II-13)**