[0088] Therefore, when the resistance value of the first variable resistor **43** decreases, the output voltage increases, but when the resistance value of the second variable resistor **44** decreases, the output voltage also decreases.

[0089] **FIG. 15** is a graph showing the characteristic of the analog signal (voltage) outputted from the output terminal of the resistor.

[0090] First, since a voltage is applied to the resistor **40** when the power is turned on, even if the individual control keys **211***a* of the control unit **211** are not pressed, a fixed analog signal (voltage) V_0 is provided as output form the output terminal **40***c* (at position 0 in the graph).

[0091] Next, even if one of the individual control keys **221***a* is pressed, the resistance value of this resistor **40** does not change until the conducting member **50** contacts the resistor **40**, and the output from the resistor **40** remains unchanged at V_0.

[0092] Furthermore, if the up-directional key or left-directional key is pushed until the conducting member **50** comes into contact with the first variable resistor **43** portion of the resistor **40** (at position p in the graph), thereafter the surfaced area of contact between the conducting member **50** and the first variable resistor **43** portion increases in response to the pushing pressure on the control key **221***a* (control elements), and thus the resistance of that portion is reduced so the analog signal (voltage) output from the output terminal **40***c* of the resistor **40** increases. Furthermore, the analog signal (voltage) output form the output terminal **40***c* of the resistor **40** reaches the maximum V_{max} when the conducting member **50** is most deformed (at position q in the graph).

[0093] On the other hand, if the down-directional key or right-directional key is pushed until the conducting member **50** comes into contact with the second variable resistor **44** portion of the resistor **40** (at position r in the graph), thereafter the surface area of contact between the conducting member **50** and the second variable resistor **44** portion increases in response to the pushing pressure on the control key **211***a* (control elements), and thus the resistance of that portion is reduced, and as a result, the analog signal (voltage) output from the output terminal **40***c* of the resistor **40** decreases.

[0094] Furthermore, the analog signal (voltage) output form the output terminal **40***c* of the resistor **40** reaches the minimum V_{min} when the conducting member **50** is most deformed (at position s in the graph).

[0095] As shown in **FIG. 16**, the analog signal (voltage) output from the output terminal **40***c* of the resistor **40** is provided as input to an A/D converter **16** and converted to a digital signal. Note that the function of the A/D converter **16** is shown in **FIG. 16** is as described previously based on **FIG. 11**, so a detailed description shall be omitted here.

[0096] **FIG. 17** is an exploded perspective view of the third control part of the controller.

[0097] The third control part **230** consists of two control buttons **231**, a spacer **232** for positioning these control buttons **231** within the interior of the controller **200**, a holder **233** that supports these control buttons **231**, an elastic body **234** and an internal board **235**, having a structure wherein resistors **40** are attached to appropriate locations upon the internal board **235** and conducting members **50** are attached to the rear surface of the elastic body **234**.

[0098] The overall structure of the third control part **230** also already has been made public knowledge in the publication of unexamined Japanese patent application No. JP-A-H8-163672, so a detailed description thereof will be omitted. The individual control buttons **231** can be pushed in while being guided by the spacer **232**, the pushing pressure when pressed acts via the elastic body **234** on the pressure-sensitive device consisting of a conducting member **50** and resistor **40**. The electrical resistance value of the pressure-sensitive device varies depending on the magnitude of the pushing pressure it receives.

[0099] It is noted that the fourth control part **240** has the same structure as that of the third control part **230** described above.

[0100] In the aforementioned description, a flowchart for item selection is shown in **FIG. 4**. This program may be supplied either recorded alone upon an optical disc or other recording medium, or recorded upon said recording medium together with the game software as part of the game software.

[0101] This program is run by the entertainment system **500** and executed by its CPU. The meaning of supplying this program for item selection recorded individually on a recording medium has the meaning of preparing them in advance as a library for software development. As is common knowledge, at the time of developing software, writing all functions requires an enormous amount of time.

[0102] However, if the software functions are divided by the type of function, for example, for moving objects and the like, they can be used commonly by various types of software, so more functions can be included.

[0103] To this end, a function such as that described in this preferred embodiment that can be used commonly may be provided to the software manufacturer side as a library program. When general functions like this are supplied as external programs in this manner, it is sufficient for the software manufacturers to write only the essential portions of the software.

[0104] While an embodiment was described above, the present invention may also assume the following alternative embodiment. In the embodiment described, the pressure-sensing value as pushed by the user is used as is. However, in order to correct for differences in the body weights of users or differences in how good their reflexes are, it is possible to correct the maximum value of the user pressure-sensing value to the maximum game pressure-sensing value set by the program, and intermediate values may be corrected proportionally and used. This type of correction is performed by preparing a correction table. In addition, the user pressure-sensing value can be corrected based upon a known function. Moreover, the maximum value of the user pressure-sensing value rate of change may be corrected to the maximum game pressure-sensing value rate of change set in the program, and intermediate values can be proportionally corrected and used. For more details about this method, refer to the present inventors' Japanese patent application No. 2000-40257 and the corresponding PCT application JP/(Applicant's file reference No. SC00097WO00).