

Answer all multiple choice questions on your scantron. Select the best answer for each question.

1. When a person whose personal space has been invaded begins to tap his foot and pull on his hair, this is considered:
  - a. an arousal response\*
  - b. a sign of boredom
  - c. a desire for competition
  - d. willingness to make eye contact
  - e. an avoidance response
  
2. Tall people are likely to complain about other people:
  - a. coming too close
  - b. touching them
  - c. offering them sympathy
  - d. staying too far away\*
  - e. "buttonholing" them
  
3. "Localism" among surfers is a form of:
  - a. personal space control
  - b. defensible space
  - c. territoriality\*
  - d. spatial invasion
  - e. home range
  
4. As discussed in class, which of the following would be least likely to influence personal space:
  - a. height
  - b. color of clothing
  - c. wearing glasses\*
  - d. bulky clothing
  - e. person keeping their eyes closed
  
6. As children become acquainted with an unfamiliar setting:
  - a. they are likely to defend it
  - b. they are likely to mark it as a territory
  - c. their personal space bubbles expand
  - d. the distance between them and their parents gradually decreases\*
  - e. the less likely they are to feel crowded
  
7. Students in large high schools, compared to those in small high schools:
  - a. have more extra curricular clubs and activities available\*
  - b. have fewer extra curricular clubs and activities available
  - c. have the same number of extra curricular clubs and activities available
  - d. participate more on a per capita basis in extra curricular clubs and activities
  - e. feel more involved in school activities
  
10. As described in class, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the number of people in an area.
  - a. personal distance
  - b. crowding
  - c. personal space
  - d. home range
  - e. density\*

11. In describing social relationships in the House of Commons, Winston Churchill emphasized the importance of:
  - a. personal space
  - b. proximity\*
  - c. territoriality
  - d. home range
  - e. spatial invasions
12. As described in class, most \_\_\_\_\_ like cul-de-sacs, but most \_\_\_\_\_ do not.
  - a. burglars - residents
  - b. burglars - police
  - c. planners - residents
  - d. residents - planners\*
  - e. planners - police
13. In John Calhoun's study of crowded rodents, the term "beautiful ones" referred to:
  - a. dominant males
  - b. passive individuals totally divorced from the rat society\*
  - c. hyper-active individuals
  - d. homosexual individuals
  - e. aggressive females
14. The best strategy for studying the effect of long-term crowding on humans is to:
  - a. rely on laboratory experimentation
  - b. locate historical documents
  - c. generalize from controlled studies of other animal species
  - d. conduct field experiments
  - e. combine information from different sources\*
15. When patients in a convalescent hospital take over individual chairs in the day room and consider them "their chairs," this is an example of:
  - a. territoriality\*
  - b. defensible space
  - c. personal space
  - d. sociofugality
  - e. home range
16. A study of vandalized cars in Philadelphia showed that most stripping of car parts was found:
  - a. in residential neighborhoods with many teen-age residents
  - b. near stores and other commercial services
  - c. near abandoned houses, vacant lots, and institutions\*
  - d. near front yards with many signs of personalization
  - e. in front of community gardens
17. Personal space always includes which of the following interaction zones as described by anthropologist Edward Hall:
  - a. intimate distance\*
  - b. sound distance
  - c. public distance
  - d. both a and b
  - e. all of a, b, and c
18. Defensible space began as an application of territoriality to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. urban street life
  - b. urban open space
  - c. invasions of personal space

- d. public housing\*
  - e. California's surfing beaches
19. A person's home range is:
- a. marked
  - b. defended
  - c. used for vital life-sustaining activities
  - d. habitually traversed\*
20. Most Americans can tolerate the closer presence of strangers:
- a. in front rather than at their sides
  - b. at their sides rather than in front\*
  - c. on their right rather than on the left
  - d. on the left rather than to the right
  - e. all of the above
21. Personal space is:
- a. marked
  - b. defended
  - c. involves vital life-sustaining activities
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above\*
22. The two major components of good defensible space are territoriality and:
- a. low density
  - b. personal space
  - c. home range
  - d. surveillance\*
  - e. high density
23. According to the film shown in class on nonverbal communication, women are more sensitive than men to nonverbal cues, especially \_\_\_\_\_ cues.
- a. sexual
  - b. complimentary
  - c. money-related
  - d. negative\*
  - e. animal-like
24. For most Americans, spatial invasions from the \_\_\_\_\_ are more stressful than invasions from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. right-left
  - b. left-right
  - c. front-side\*
  - d. side-front
  - e. top-bottom
25. Territorial boundaries \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. when unstable, tend to minimize aggression
  - b. if well-established, invite territorial disputes
  - c. if well-established, increase aggression in animals
  - d. when well-defined, help lessen conflict and increase stability\*
  - e. tend to contribute to aggressive behavior whether well-established or poorly established
27. The formulation by Argyle and Dean indicates that when physical distance between two individuals is too far or too close, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. equilibrium becomes impossible

- b. compensatory reactions such as eye contact and body orientation can re-establish equilibrium\*
- c. communication becomes more impersonal and superficial
- d. good moods would be generated
- e. the interactants' first reaction will be to flee the situation
29. Spacing that promotes interactions in a group is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. conversational spacing
- b. social spacing
- c. sociopetal spacing\*
- d. sociofugal spacing
- e. intimate spacing
30. A person whose personal space has been invaded, and who finds the invasion aversive, is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. stare directly at the invader
- b. maintain his or her position
- c. tell the invader to move away
- d. be less willing to assist the invader if he or she asks for help\*
- e. perform less well on a complex task
31. Brown found that the burglarized home different from homes that were not burglarized in the following ways, except:
- a. They showed fewer signs of the presence of the residents.\*
- b. They were more visible from neighboring houses.
- c. They had fewer actual barriers.
- d. They had fewer symbolic barriers.
- e. There was less potential for detecting an intruder.
32. It is easier to invade someone's personal space when \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. the invader is a male, and the victim is smiling
- b. the invader is a female, the victim shows no expression
- c. the invader is a male, and the victim is facing him
- d. the victim is of high status
- e. the environment is crowded\*
33. Territorial defense is strongest in an individual's \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. primary territory\*
- b. public territory
- c. play area
- d. work area
- e. social zone of interpersonal distancing
36. According to social stress theory, many of the negative effects of high density on animals is due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. increased adrenal activity due to stress\*
- b. an unfavorable ratio of frustrating to gratifying interactions
- c. aggression induced by invasions of personal space
- d. natural selection
- e. non-optimal group size

40. According to Freedman's density-intensity model of crowding, \_\_\_\_\_.
- crowding is always aversive
  - whether or not crowding is aversive depends on the intensity of the noise
  - people react more intensely to crowding than to other environmental stressors
  - high density intensifies normal positive and negative reactions to a situation\*
  - high density increases the size of personal space
41. Which of the following architectural features tends to decrease the perception of crowding?
- low ceilings
  - high-rise construction
  - square rooms
  - windows and doors\*
  - curved walls
42. What modification could you make to decrease feelings of crowding?
- Dim the lights.
  - Section the room with partitions.\*
  - Place activities along the wall rather than in the center of the room.
  - Remove wall decorations.
  - Arrange the space so that more people will come into contact with each other.
43. One intervention strategy for coping with crowding is providing cognitive control. This refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- the use of pleasant images to reduce stress
  - the use of muscle relaxation to reduce stress
  - architectural changes that increase control\*
  - increased predictability gained from prior information about crowding
  - focusing on positive aspects of crowding
44. According to surveys, most people in North America and the British Commonwealth would \_\_\_\_\_.
- prefer to live in row houses
  - prefer to live in rural houses
  - prefer to live in central-city condominiums
  - prefer to live in urban houses
  - prefer to live in suburban single-family houses\*
46. Propinquity (proximity) is most likely to lead to friendship under conditions of \_\_\_\_\_.
- public privacy
  - inaccessibility
  - competition for scarce resources
  - inequity
  - equality and cooperation\*
47. Studies of propinquity and interracial friendships often show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- friendship is unrelated to propinquity
  - most friendships between dissimilar others occur for those in close proximity\*
  - most friendships between dissimilar others occur for those far apart
  - few friendships between similar others occur in close proximity
  - friendships between similar others cannot occur without propinquity
48. Research suggests that windowless classrooms \_\_\_\_\_.
- are preferred by students, but not by teachers
  - are preferred by teachers, but not by students

- c. reduce vandalism in schools
- d. reduce the pleasantness of student moods, but do not effect performance\*
- e. reduce distractions and improve student performance

50. People walk faster through a mall when there \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. are others walking slowly
- b. are more people present
- c. is fast-paced music present\*
- d. is carpeting on the walkway
- e. is traffic to dodge

51. Most hospital research by environmental psychologists, such as behavior mapping,

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. has been conducted on the elderly
  - b. has been conducted in obstetrics wards
  - c. has been conducted in psychiatric units\*
  - d. has been conducted on visitors
  - e. has been conducted on staff

52. Numerous researchers have shown that \_\_\_\_\_ improves well-being among nursing home residents.

- a. limited dining space
- b. providing unlimited meals
- c. perceived control\*
- d. restricted stimulation
- e. restricted visitation

**Essay Question**

Answer two (2) of the following questions on the blank sides of the questions sheet. (25 credits each)

1. Describe those factors which make the airport a sociofugal environment. What can be done to remedy the situation?
2. How does the design of the traditional UCD small classroom affect student participation? Discuss how participation could be increased through changes in design.
3. Discuss the basis of the lengthy and heated disputes over table arrangements at peace conferences. Why do diplomats get so involved in these issues?