

Directions: Please answer all questions on your Scantron. Select the best answer to each question (1-1/2 credits each).

2. Satisfaction with publicly-funded housing projects has increases as they have become _____, according to the textbook.
 - a. more symbolic in their architecture
 - b. more visually distinct from the rest of the neighborhood
 - c. smaller*
 - d. more parochial
 - e. post-modern

3. According to the textbook, among the physical influences that increase place attachment is:
 - a. living on a busy street.
 - b. gardening and proximity to nature*.
 - c. lack of fences and walls in the neighborhood.
 - d. the presence of fences and walls in the neighborhood.
 - e. post-modern design.

4. Stanley Milgram's position on the helpfulness of city dwellers was that they
 - a. actually help others more than rural dwellers do.
 - b. help less because they are overloaded with stimulation.*
 - c. help less because they are too sensitive to distress.
 - d. help less because that's the model they had from their parents.
 - e. are too mentally disturbed to help others.

6. William Whyte's work on the benefits of well-designed plazas
 - a. indicates that plazas should be placed away from main thoroughfares.
 - b. shows that jugglers and other entertainers tend to draw undesirable people to plazas.
 - c. contradicts principles of defensible space theory.
 - d. found that food service increased antisocial behavior.
 - e. helped to change New York City zoning regulations.*

7. As described in the textbook, “ecosystem connectedness” refers to the _____.
- awareness that we are part of nature
 - chance to learn about the natural environment
 - knowledge that all plants and animals are related
 - improvement of health through nature excursions
 - relaxation in natural settings
8. After investigating what people actually do in the first moments after an earthquake, John Archea concluded that generally we:
- move to protect what is more dear to us.*
 - try to get outside.
 - sit down.
 - do nothing.
 - give assistance to others.
9. Garrett Hardin believes that only a “fundamental extension of morality” can save us from the tragedy of the commons. This means, for Hardin, that we should _____.
- promote sharing
 - encourage freedom
 - agree to regulate ourselves*
 - provide more justice
 - attend religious services more frequently
11. The most frequently used research design in the study of social dilemmas is the _____.
- field experiment
 - field study
 - simulation*
 - naturalistic observation
 - analysis of diaries
14. Social design is
- working with people.*
 - concerned with style.
 - international in focus.
 - large in scale.
 - attempting to improve society through good design.
15. Social design is distinguished from formal design by its _____ approach.
- exclusive, authoritarian
 - small scale, democratic*
 - high technology, inclusive
 - vernacular
 - post-modern
17. The quote “The job of the architect is to create beautiful buildings. That’s all” came from a _____.
- social designer
 - structuralist
 - formalist*
 - functionalist
 - psychologist

18. The gap between the designer and the _____ is a major problem, according to social design researchers.
- government regulations
 - paying client
 - design award juries
 - engineer
 - occupant*
19. According to the textbook, participation in the design process is an advantage to users that provides them with _____.
- sense of control*
 - feedback
 - better organization
 - general well-being
 - financial incentives
20. Evaluations of the architect's work can provide valuable _____ for improvement of the next design.
- criticism
 - exposure
 - feedback*
 - drawings
 - images
22. Cues such as worn carpets and graffiti are part of the social designer's _____ methodology.
- self-report
 - behavior observation
 - experimental
 - physical trace*
 - surrogate
23. An examination of the effectiveness of occupied design environments is achieved by _____.
- a program
 - architectural criticism
 - field experiments
 - trace measures
 - post-occupancy evaluation*
24. Some POEs are like traditional scientific experiments in that
- the goals of programming are tested like hypotheses*.
 - occupants are randomly assigned to spaces in the building.
 - the experimenter controls the conditions.
 - subjects (occupants) are randomly sampled.
 - the architects receive human subjects' approval.
25. One of the remaining problems with post-occupancy and other evaluations, according to Weisman, is that too little time is spent on ways to _____ the knowledge.
- preserve
 - present
 - gather
 - publish
 - apply*

26. Compared to studio art, public art tends to be more:
- professional.
 - interested in novelty and artistic self-expression.
 - site (place) specific.*
 - permanent.
 - visual.
27. If a fraternity house displays a harvest figure as part of a Thanksgiving celebration, this is an example of:
- graffiti.
 - folk art.*
 - naive art.
 - community art.
 - people's art.
28. If a professional artist creates a piece of sculpture in her studio, and this is subsequently placed in a gallery and sold to a hospital which displays the sculpture in the lobby, the sculpture is an example of:
- folk art.
 - naive art.
 - people's art.
 - community art.
 - none of the above.*
29. Most graffiti on city walls consists of:
- abstract designs.
 - representational drawings.
 - names and other identity displays.*
 - political slogans and symbols.
 - sexual themes.
30. Which of the following is least true of most graffiti in American cities?
- anonymous (identity of graffitist unknown)
 - self-advertising
 - illegal
 - political themes*
 - writing rather than drawing
31. The productivity question in social design refers to:
- measurable gains in output or quality of service.*
 - user satisfaction.
 - priorities as to what should be built.
 - the importance of architecture in the quality-of-life.
 - inclusion of behavioral science in the design process.
32. The priority to be assigned to physical changes in architecture and urban planning is called the:
- horse-and-cart issue.*
 - productivity question.
 - Hawthorne Effect.
 - leap of faith.
 - evaluation paradox.
33. The quickest and surest way to obtain behavioral science input in the design process is to:

- a. conduct experiments comparing different types of buildings.
 - b. encourage user participation in design decision-making.
 - c. conduct a POE.
 - d. conduct a user needs assessment.
 - e. bring a behavioral science consultant into the planning process.*
34. In the liaison that has occurred over the past decades between design and the social sciences, city planners have tended to work most closely with:
- a. experimental psychologists.
 - b. social psychologists.
 - c. environmental psychologists.
 - d. sociologists.*
 - e. anthropologists.

35. Compared to other designers, the distinguishing feature of a social designer is:
- commitment to a utopian ideology.
 - willingness to confer with the client.
 - ability to spend time observing the client's life situation.
 - the attempt to obtain systematic input from present or future occupants.*
 - good visual imagery.
36. The origin of social design was part of a worldwide concern with:
- human rights.*
 - aesthetics.
 - cognitive mapping.
 - stimulus overload.
 - energy efficiency.
37. Social designers are distinguished from more traditional designers by an explicit and primary commitment to:
- form.
 - occupants.*
 - clients.
 - a vision of a just and humane society.
 - energy conservation.
38. More recent approaches to needs analysis have emphasized:
- needs inferred from basic research.
 - needs inferred from current social psychological theories.
 - direct expression of peoples' wants.*
 - post-occupancy evaluation.
 - environmental imagery.
39. The translation of needs into design objectives is called:
- post-occupancy analysis.
 - user needs analysis.
 - participatory design.
 - social design.
 - the building program.*
40. As the practice of social design has developed, user needs analysis became associated with:
- post-occupancy evaluation.
 - participatory design.
 - energy conservation.
 - architectural programming.*
 - experimental aesthetics.
41. Evaluation is involved primarily with questions of:
- personal and impersonal.
 - how.
 - why.
 - good and bad.*
 - near or far.

42. Which was not among the major criticisms of social science made by the social design movement in the 1960s?
- Did not use objective research methods.*
 - Tendency to locate the source of problems in the personalities and backgrounds of those who suffered deprivation.
 - Lack of attention to the preservation of historic buildings.
 - Identifying problems without coming up with solutions.
 - Research reports came in a form unreadable by those attempting to solve social problems.
43. As described in class, formalist architects tend to view buildings more as _____ than _____.
- community art-professional art
 - sculpture-habitat*
 - design-art
 - working with nature-domination over nature
 - domination over nature-working with nature
44. Compared to evaluation, design deals more with the:
- historical past.
 - recent past.
 - present.
 - future.*
 - use of survey methods.
45. Behavioral scientists were first brought into the design process to:
- shed light on the needs of future occupants.*
 - conduct post-occupancy evaluations.
 - conduct new research on spatial behavior.
 - deal with issues of crime and vandalism in public housing.
 - obtain cognitive maps.
46. The question of whether a new classroom design improves student GPA is called the:
- horse-and-cart question.
 - productivity question.*
 - experiential question.
 - formalistic design question.
 - social design question.
47. The study of environmental preference came out of (emerged from) a historical tradition of studying:
- visual illusions.
 - subliminal perception.
 - adaptation level.
 - experimental aesthetics.*
 - post-occupancy evaluation (POE).
48. According to William Whyte in the videotape shown in class, the number one activity in urban parks and plazas is:
- eating.
 - talking.
 - people watching.*
 - male-female encounters.
 - adult-child encounters.

50. Stanley Milgram's studies of city life deal primarily with the way that city residents respond to:
- family members.
 - friends.
 - acquaintances.
 - strangers.*
 - parks and plazas.
51. Which of the following is not one of the methods that Psychologist Stanley Milgram said city dwellers used to reduce overload?
- allocation of less time to encounters
 - frequent trips to parks and other green spaces*
 - disregarding low priority inputs
 - redefining roles to shift responsibilities
 - barriers
52. According to William Whyte (NOVA videotape), the single factor most likely to make a plaza used by people is:
- amount of open space.
 - amounts of sunlight.
 - amount of sittable space.
 - the presence of greenery.
 - water features.
53. The major figure in the design of early city parks in the United States was;
- William Whyte
 - Frederick Olmstead*
 - Lewis Mumford
 - Stanley Milgram
 - Jane Jacobs
54. The design of early city parks in the US, such as New York's Central Park, was specifically motivated to provide relief to:
- young children.
 - older people.
 - young women.
 - slum dwellers.*
 - people in high rise buildings (10 stories or higher)
55. According to recent research, most city parks in the United States:
- are too small.
 - are too large.
 - are used to approximately their capacity.
 - are over-used and crowded.
 - are under-used in terms of their capacities.
56. The overall conclusion from research studies is that there are proportionately more mental health problems in:
- cities.
 - rural areas.
 - no difference between cities and rural areas.*
57. When a researcher systematically examines how a park has worked in practice, this is called:

- a. needs assessment.
 - b. post-occupancy evaluation.*
 - c. observational research.
 - d. cognitive mapping.
 - e. horse-and-cart question.
58. The work of William H. Whyte (videotape) has emphasized designing plazas:
- a. to reduce crime.
 - b. to increase social interaction.*
 - c. to enhance aesthetics.
 - d. to increase contact with nature.
 - e. to bring immigrants into American society.
59. Participatory design methods generally require _____ than traditional design methods.
- a. more time*
 - b. less time
 - c. the same amount of time
60. According to the Milgram film shown in class, _____ respond more quickly in emergencies than do _____.
- a. men; women
 - b. women; men
 - c. groups; lone individuals
 - d. lone individuals; groups*
 - e. teenagers; adults
61. As described in class, the chief method used by the Forest Service to reduce recreational conflicts between mechanized and non-mechanized users is:
- a. banning mechanized users from national forests.
 - b. raising fees for all visitors.
 - c. separation of orbits.*
 - d. establishing noise standards in national forests.
 - e. limiting density in national parks (quota systems).
62. According to the classification system described in class, a professional artist who paints a mural as a city hall plaza, is creating _____ art.
- a. people's
 - b. community
 - c. folk
 - d. public*
 - e. formalist

63. The driftwood sculpture at Emeryville shown in class was:
- signed by the sculptor.
 - later sold in galleries.
 - a good example of folk art.
 - built from materials found on the marsh.*
 - built mostly by professional artists.
64. Biophilia literally means:
- relaxation in nature.
 - attraction to living things.*
 - environmental awareness.
 - environmental concern.
 - tending to the commons.
65. Research by Roger Ulrich described in class showed that recovery from stress occurred more quickly when people were shown pictures containing:
- warm colors.
 - cool colors.
 - other people.
 - soft, furry animals.
 - landscapes.*
66. As described in class, researchers studying the American Southwest described the attitudes of Spanish-American residents toward nature as:
- domination.
 - exploitation.
 - neglect.
 - cooperation.
 - fatalism.*
67. As described in class, researchers described the Navajo attitude toward nature as one primarily of:
- domination.
 - exploitation.
 - neglect.
 - cooperation.*
 - fatalism.