

Directions: Please be sure to write your name on your Scantron. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Research by Stanley Milgram showed that residents of small towns, relative to city residents, were more likely to:
  - a. have alcohol problems.
  - b. have cocaine problems.
  - c. engage in vandalism (property destruction).
  - d. help friends in need.
  - e. help strangers in need.\*
  
2. According to social psychologist Stanley Milgram, city residents must develop \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid sensory overload.
  - a. density
  - b. crowding
  - c. cognitive maps
  - d. filters\*
  - e. contact with strangers
  
3. The research by William Whyte on parks and plazas:
  - a. led to the creation of the field of environmental psychology.
  - b. led to the creation of ecopsychology.
  - c. influenced the New York City Master Plan and Zoning codes.\*
  - d. demonstrated that blood pressure was reduced in parks.
  - e. had no practical benefits.
  
4. According to the videotape by William H. Whyte on parks and plazas, the number one activity of people in city plazas is:
  - a. eating.
  - b. walking.
  - c. talking to other people.
  - d. looking at other people.\*
  - e. sun-bathing.
  
5. The restorative benefits of nature (the benefits of nature for human well-being) are the major concern of:
  - a. environmental psychology.
  - b. clinical psychology.
  - c. ecological psychology.
  - d. ecopsychology.\*
  - e. social design.

6. Research has shown that when people are shown photographs, they prefer scenes containing:
  - a. water.
  - b. trees.
  - c. savanna-like characteristics
  - d. All of the above.\*
  - e. None of the above.
  
7. The innate revulsion (dislike) some people feel toward snakes and spiders is an example of:
  - a. affordances.
  - b. biophobia.\*
  - c. ecopsychology.
  - d. subliminal perception.
  - e. biophilia.
  
8. Which of these fields is best described as green psychology?
  - a. social design
  - b. formalism
  - c. environmental psychology
  - d. ecopsychology\*
  - e. ecological psychology
  
9. In his research on city parks and plazas, William H. Whyte relied most heavily on:
  - a. theories taken from social psychology.
  - b. theories of sensory overload.
  - c. experimentation.
  - d. systematic observation.\*
  - e. interviews and questionnaire responses.
  
10. Compared to a city park, a community garden in a city offers:
  - a. exposure to greenery.
  - b. active engagement with greenery.\*
  - c. biophobic experience.
  - d. opportunities for people-watching.
  - e. passive contact with nature.
  
11. Surveys of college students have found that the ugliest areas on campus are the:
  - a. parking lots.\*
  - b. academic buildings.
  - c. administrative buildings.
  - d. entrances to campus.
  - e. lawn areas between buildings.

12. In the anthropologists' study of New Mexico residents, the attitudes of the Navajo and Zuni peoples was described as:
  - a. domination over nature.
  - b. cooperation with nature.\*
  - c. fatalism.
  - d. All of the above.
  - e. None of the above.
  
13. The major 19<sup>th</sup> Century figure in urban park design in the United States was:
  - a. William H. Whyte.
  - b. John Muir.
  - c. Stanley Milgram.
  - d. Frederick Law Olmsted\*
  - e. Roger Ulrich.
  
15. As described in class, which of the following types of art is most likely to be anonymous (not associated with the artist's name)?
  - a. public art
  - b. professional art
  - c. naive art
  - d. peoples' art\*
  - e. mural art
  
16. As described in class, public art created by nonprofessionals and legally displayed in their own front yards is called:
  - a. folk art.
  - b. peoples' art.\*
  - c. naive art.
  - d. community art.
  - e. graffiti.
  
17. The painted memorial walls in New York City are a hybrid (combination) of:
  - a. public and studio art.
  - b. studio art and graffiti.
  - c. public art and graffiti.\*
  - d. graffiti and vandalism.
  - e. vandalism and studio art.

18. Graffiti painted in a railroad car is described as the \_\_\_\_\_, while the written name of the person doing it is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- bomb; piece
  - toy; tag
  - piece; tag\*
  - toy; bomb
  - toy; piece
19. The driftwood sculpture at Emeryville shown in class was used as an illustration of:
- naive art.
  - folk art.
  - community art.
  - peoples' art.\*
  - chance art.
21. Satisfaction with public housing projects in the U.S. has increased as they have become \_\_\_\_\_, according to the textbook.
- more symbolic in their architecture
  - more visually distinct from the rest of the neighborhood
  - smaller\*
  - more parochial
  - post-modern
24. 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.
25. 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.
27. The most frequently used research design in the study of social dilemmas is the:
- field experiment.
  - field study.
  - simulation.\*
  - naturalistic observation.
  - analysis of diaries.
32. Social design is:
- working with people.\*
  - concerned with style.
  - international in focus.
  - large in scale.
  - attempting to improve society through good design.

33. The quote “The job of the architect is to create beautiful buildings. That’s all” came from a:
- social designer.
  - structuralist.
  - formalist.\*
  - functionalist.
  - psychologist.
34. 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\*
35. The most progressive clients for social design research have been:
- large corporations.
  - government agencies.\*
  - universities.
  - shopping malls.
37. 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\*
38. 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.
39. Researchers have shown that most wilderness campers:
- are college educated.\*
  - have spent considerable time in rural areas as children.
  - are introverted.
  - have well-developed visual imagery.
  - have poor visual imagery.
40. Compared to young children living in lower floors of apartment buildings; young children living in the upper floors:
- became neurotic.
  - played more often with children their own age.
  - played outside more often.
  - watched more TV.\*
  - had more friends among children their own age.
41. 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.

- b. frequent trips to parks and other green spaces.\*
  - c. disregarding low priority inputs.
  - d. redefining roles to shift responsibilities.
  - e. barriers.
42. According to recent research, most city parks in the United States:
- a. are too small.
  - b. are too large.
  - c. are used to approximately their capacity.
  - d. are over-used and crowded.
  - e. are under-used in terms of their capacities.\*
43. User participation is likely to:
- a. involve lengthy discussions and compromises.\*
  - b. produce radical design solutions.
  - c. result in eye-catching buildings.
  - e. encourage the search for novelty and self-expression.
  - f. All of the above.
44. The design of early city parks in the U.S., such as New York's Central Park, was specifically motivated to provided relief to:
- a. young children.
  - b. older people.
  - c. young women.
  - d. slum dwellers.\*
  - e. people in high rise buildings (10 stories or higher).
45. As an alternative to constantly "re-inventing the wheel" on design projects, social designers proposed:
- a. user needs analysis.
  - b. post-occupancy evaluation.\*
  - c. environmental programming.
  - d. user participation.
  - e. environmental workshops.
46. Social designers are distinguished from more traditional designers by their explicit and primary commitment to:
- a. social science theories.
  - b. the occupants.\*
  - c. the client.
  - d. the public interest.
  - e. the experimental method.
47. If a fraternity house displays a harvest figure as part of a Thanksgiving celebration, this is an example of:
- a. graffiti.
  - b. folk art.\*
  - c. naive art.
  - d. community art.
  - e. people's art.
48. Most graffiti on city walls consists of:
- a. abstract designs.
  - b. representational drawings.
  - c. names and other identity displays.\*

- d. political slogans and symbols.
  - e. sexual themes.
49. Compared to studio art, public art tends to be more:
- a. professional.
  - b. interested in novelty and artistic self-expression.
  - c. site (place) specific.\*
  - d. permanent.
  - e. visual.
50. Most graffiti on the exterior walls of city buildings is:
- a. legal.
  - b. intended to beautify the setting.
  - c. folk art.
  - d. self-advertising.\*
  - e. community art.