1. At a rectangular table, with 3 people sitting opposite 4 people (no one at the ends), on what side would a leader most likely be found?
   a. on the 3 person side*
   b. on the 4 person side
   c. equally on the 3 and 4 person sides
   d. distant from the table
   e. standing on top of the table

3. To ask residents and burglars to rate pictures of houses for their vulnerability illustrates which research method?
   a. interview
   b. questionnaire
   c. experiment
   d. cognitive mapping
   e. simulation*

4. Most student participation in straight row classrooms is found in the:
   a. side sections
   b. front section
   c. rear section
   d. center section
   e. front and center sections*

5. Anthropologist Edward Hall describes space as a ____________ of human communication.
   a. cognitive map
   b. territory
   c. silent language*
   d. defense
   e. arousal mechanism

6. People are likely to stand closer to a picture of a stranger ____________.
   a. wearing a bright rather than a dull colored sweater
   b. with his eyes closed rather than with eyes open*
   c. who is tall rather than short
   d. who is in a wheelchair rather than to someone walking
   e. all of the above

7. As described in class, dog packs tend to have:
   a. large territories
   b. group territories*
   c. small personal space zones
   d. large personal space zones
   e. territories marked by physical barriers
8. In the study described in class, army recruits living in open barracks had ________ than recruits living in closed cubicle barracks.
   a. more close friends and acquaintances
   b. fewer close friends and acquaintances
   c. more close friends and fewer acquaintances
   d. fewer close friends and more acquaintances*
   e. more frequent haircuts

10. ______________ space is designed to increase interaction.
   a. Public
   b. Personal
   c. Airport
   d. Sociodynamic
   e. Sociopetal*

11. Sociofugal space will decrease:
   a. crowding
   b. personal space
   c. interaction*
   d. territoriality
   e. risk of burglary

14. The sensations of color are dependent upon the following three basic factors:
   a. distance, lighting, and hue
   b. size, contrast, and hue
   c. brightness, hue, and saturation*
   d. frequency, intensity, and hue
   e. hue, intensity, and background

15. Research on preference for building designs shows more interest in Japan than in the U.S. on:
   a. a clear view in and out of a building*
   b. enclosure (being enclosed on all sides)
   c. having ample (generous) space for all occupants
   d. art work on building walls
   e. designs using warm colors (reds and yellows)

6. In relation to the human body, the zone of personal space:
   a. is a perfect circle with the body at the center
   b. is larger at the rear than the front
   c. is smaller at the sides than the front*
   d. is shaped like a rectangle with the body at the perfect center
   e. is marked and defended

17. Personal space has the ________________ at its center.
   a. home
   b. territory
   c. intimate space zone
   d. body buffer zone
   e. body*

18. When an interviewer wore a "Gay and Proud" button:
   a. people sat further away
   b. like-sex people sat further away*
   c. opposite-sex people sat further away
   d. most people sat closer
   e. there was more touching during the interview
19. When children in small and large high schools were compared, children in the small schools:
   a. had lower reading scores
   b. had fewer friends
   c. had more extra-curricular activities available
   d. participated in more extra-curricular activities per capita*
   e. felt themselves outsiders in school activities

21. Compared to large schools, small schools tend to have:
   a. more activities
   b. a higher quality of activities
   c. more marginal students feeling left out
   d. more of the best students feeling left out
   e. higher rates of participation in activities*

23. Where real and symbolic barriers combine to bring an environment under the control of its occupants, this is called:
   a. personal space
   b. home range
   c. defensible space*
   d. sociofugal space
   e. proxemics

24. In environmental psychology, density is a(n) ____________ concept.
   a. objective*
   b. subjective
   c. vague
   d. personal
   e. negative

25. The area beyond the home base which is habitually traversed by the individual but is not personalized or defended except temporarily at certain points, is called the:
   a. body buffer zone
   b. territory
   c. defensible space
   d. public space zone
   e. home range*

26. In a residence hall room shared by two students, one can draw an invisible line down the center marking off one person's belongings and study area from those of the roommate. This division illustrates:
   a. public distance
   b. defensible space
   c. personal space
   d. territoriality*
   e. sociofugal space

27. College students living in large-size residence halls, compared to those in smaller residence halls, are likely:
   a. to have more friends
   b. to take part in more residence hall activities
   c. to lock their doors*
   d. to study outside the residence hall
   e. to be sensitive to loud noise

28. Most laboratory studies with volunteer college students have found that short-term crowding ____________ task performance.
   a. improves
   b. worsens
29. In Chalsa Loo's studies of attitudes toward crowding in San Francisco's Chinatown, residents perceived crowding to be:
   a. stimulating and exciting
   b. culturally appropriate
   c. undesirable and harmful*
   d. subliminal; beyond the threshold of awareness
   e. all of the above

30. The two major categories of response to spatial invasions are ____________ and ____________ responses.
   a. marking; defense
   b. arousal; blocking*
   c. advance; retreat
   d. fight; flight
   e. verbal; nonverbal

31. 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

33. 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 will be generated
   e. the interactants' first reaction will be to flee the situation

35. A person whose personal space has been severely invaded, and who finds the invasion aversive, is likely to ____________.
   a. stare directly at the invader
   b. maintain his or her position
   c. be more willing to assist others
   d. be less willing to assist the invader if he or she asks for help*
   e. perform less well on a complex task

36. Personal space invasion of a group of people is easiest for the invader when the group ________.
   a. appears to be of high status
   b. has four, rather than two, people in the group
   c. consists of two women not conversing*
   d. consists of two individuals of the opposite sex
   e. consists of two men who are conversing

39. In Calhoun's study, overpopulation adversely affected the social behavior of ____________.
   a. only the rats in the end pens
   b. only the rats in the behavioral sink
   c. all the rats, and the effects were particularly negative in the behavioral sink*
   d. all the rats, and the effects were particularly negative in the end pens
   e. all the rats about equally

40. 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

42. Research has found that having three people living in a dormitory room, rather than the usual two, is associated with negative mood and more health complaints. A social condition that seems to contribute to this is ____________.
   a. that three-person groups are very susceptible to coalition formation, which excludes one member*
   b. that three people have more friends than two people, so there will be more visitors
   c. that three people have more difficulty creating compatible schedules than do two people
   d. that dominance hierarchies are less stable with three people than with two
   e. that the density is higher

43. Which of the following architectural features tends to decrease the perception of crowding?
   a. low ceilings
   b. high-rise construction
   c. square rooms
   d. windows and doors*
   e. curved walls

44. One intervention strategy for coping with crowding is providing cognitive control. This refers to ____________.
   a. the use of pleasant images to reduce stress
   b. the use of muscle relaxation to reduce stress
   c. architectural changes that increase control*
   d. increased predictability gained from prior information about crowding
   e. focusing on positive aspects of crowding
45. Propinquity is most likely to lead to friendship under conditions of __________.
   a. public privacy
   b. inaccessibility
   c. competition for scarce resources
   d. inequity
   e. equality and cooperation*

46. Research suggests that windowless classrooms ____________.
   a. are preferred by students, but not by teachers
   b. 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

47. 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

48. Traditionally, hospitals have been designed to fit the needs of ____________.
   a. aesthetic concerns rather than care needs
   b. planners rather than staff
   c. staff rather than patients*
   d. all concerned parties
   e. patients rather than staff

ESSAY

Answer one (1) question on the blank sides of this question sheet.

1. Describe those factors which make airport terminals impersonal and unfriendly.

2. Describe those factors which contribute to:
   (A) the unfriendliness of supermarkets, and
   (B) the friendliness of farmers markets

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