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 _______.
   a. awareness that we are part of nature
   b. chance to learn about the natural environment
   c. knowledge that all plants and animals are related
   d. improvement of health through nature excursions
   e. relaxation in natural settings

8. After investigating what people actually do in the first moments after an earthquake, John Archea concluded that generally we:
   a. move to protect what is more dear to us.*
   b. try to get outside.
   c. sit down.
   d. do nothing.
   e. 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 ________.
   a. promote sharing
   b. encourage freedom
   c. agree to regulate ourselves*
   d. provide more justice
   e. attend religious services more frequently

11. The most frequently used research design in the study of social dilemmas is the ____________.
   a. field experiment
   b. field study
   c. simulation*
   d. naturalistic observation
   e. analysis of diaries

14. Social design is
   a. working with people.*
   b. concerned with style.
   c. international in focus.
   d. large in scale.
   e. attempting to improve society through good design.

15. Social design is distinguished from formal design by its ____________ approach.
   a. exclusive, authoritarian
   b. small scale, democratic*
   c. high technology, inclusive
   d. vernacular
   e. post-modern

17. The quote “The job of the architect is to create beautiful buildings. That’s all” came from a ____________.
   a. social designer
   b. structuralist
   c. formalist*
   d. functionalist
   e. psychologist
18. The gap between the designer and the _______ is a major problem, according to social design researchers.  
   a. government regulations  
   b. paying client  
   c. design award juries  
   d. engineer  
   e. occupant*  

19. According to the textbook, participation in the design process is an advantage to users that provides them with _______.  
   a. sense of control*  
   b. feedback  
   c. better organization  
   d. general well-being  
   e. financial incentives  

20. Evaluations of the architect’s work can provide valuable __________ for improvement of the next design.  
   a. criticism  
   b. exposure  
   c. feedback*  
   d. drawings  
   e. images  

22. Cues such as worn carpets and graffiti are part of the social designer’s _______ methodology.  
   a. self-report  
   b. behavior observation  
   c. experimental  
   d. physical trace*  
   e. surrogate  

23. An examination of the effectiveness of occupied design environments is achieved by __________.  
   a. a program  
   b. architectural criticism  
   c. field experiments  
   d. trace measures  
   e. post-occupancy evaluation*  

24. Some POEs are like traditional scientific experiments in that  
   a. the goals of programming are tested like hypotheses*.  
   b. occupants are randomly assigned to spaces in the building.  
   c. the experimenter controls the conditions.  
   d. subjects (occupants) are randomly sampled.  
   e. 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.  
   a. preserve  
   b. present  
   c. gather  
   d. publish  
   e. apply*
26. 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.

27. 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.

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:
   a. folk art.
   b. naive art.
   c. people’s art.
   d. community art.
   e. none of the above.*

29. 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.

30. Which of the following is least true of most graffiti in American cities?
   a. anonymous (identity of graffitist unknown)
   b. self-advertising
   c. illegal
   d. political themes*
   e. writing rather than drawing

31. The productivity question in social design refers to:
   a. measurable gains in output or quality of service.*
   b. user satisfaction.
   c. priorities as to what should be built.
   d. the importance of architecture in the quality-of-life.
   e. 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:
   a. horse-and-cart issue.*
   b. productivity question.
   c. Hawthorne Effect.
   d. leap of faith.
   e. 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:
   a. commitment to a utopian ideology.
   b. willingness to confer with the client.
   c. ability to spend time observing the client’s life situation.
   d. the attempt to obtain systematic input from present or future occupants.*
   e. good visual imagery.

36. The origin of social design was part of a worldwide concern with:
   a. human rights.*
   b. aesthetics.
   c. cognitive mapping.
   d. stimulus overload.
   e. energy efficiency.

37. Social designers are distinguished from more traditional designers by an explicit and primary commitment to:
   a. form.
   b. occupants.*
   c. clients.
   d. a vision of a just and humane society.
   e. energy conservation.

38. More recent approaches to needs analysis have emphasized:
   a. needs inferred from basic research.
   b. needs inferred from current social psychological theories.
   c. direct expression of peoples’ wants.*
   d. post-occupancy evaluation.
   e. environmental imagery.

39. The translation of needs into design objectives is called:
   a. post-occupancy analysis.
   b. user needs analysis.
   c. participatory design.
   d. social design.
   e. the building program.*

40. As the practice of social design has developed, user needs analysis became associated with:
   a. post-occupancy evaluation.
   b. participatory design.
   c. energy conservation.
   d. architectural programming.*
   e. experimental aesthetics.

41. Evaluation is involved primarily with questions of:
   a. personal and impersonal.
   b. how.
   c. why.
   d. good and bad.*
   e. near or far.
42. Which was not among the major criticisms of social science made by the social design movement in the 1960s?
   a. Did not use objective research methods.*
   b. Tendency to locate the source of problems in the personalities and backgrounds of those who suffered deprivation.
   c. Lack of attention to the preservation of historic buildings.
   d. Identifying problems without coming up with solutions.
   e. 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 ______.
   a. community art-professional art
   b. sculpture-habitat*
   c. design-art
   d. working with nature-domination over nature
   e. domination over nature-working with nature

44. Compared to evaluation, design deals more with the:
   a. historical past.
   b. recent past.
   c. present.
   d. future.*
   e. use of survey methods.

45. Behavioral scientists were first brought into the design process to:
   a. shed light on the needs of future occupants.*
   b. conduct post-occupancy evaluations.
   c. conduct new research on spatial behavior.
   d. deal with issues of crime and vandalism in public housing.
   e. obtain cognitive maps.

46. The question of whether a new classroom design improves student GPA is called the:
   a. horse-and-cart question.
   b. productivity question.*
   c. experiential question.
   d. formalistic design question.
   e. social design question.

47. The study of environmental preference came out of (emerged from) a historical tradition of studying:
   a. visual illusions.
   b. subliminal perception.
   c. adaptation level.
   d. experimental aesthetics.*
   e. 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:
   a. eating.
   b. talking.
   c. people watching.*
   d. male-female encounters.
   e. adult-child encounters.
50. Stanley Milgram’s studies of city life deal primarily with the way that city residents respond to:
   a. family members.
   b. friends.
   c. acquaintances.
   d. strangers.*
   e. 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?
   a. 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

52. According to William Whyte (NOVA videotape), the single factor most likely to make a plaza used by people is:
   a. amount of open space.
   b. amounts of sunlight.
   c. amount of sittable space.
   d. the presence of greenery.
   e. water features.

53. The major figure in the design of early city parks in the United States was;
   a. William Whyte
   b. Frederick Olmstead*
   c. Lewis Mumford
   d. Stanley Milgram
   e. 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:
   a. young children.
   b. older people.
   c. young women.
   d. slum dwellers.*
   e. people in high rise buildings (10 stories or higher)

55. 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.

56. The overall conclusion from research studies is that there are proportionately more mental health problems in:
   a. cities.
   b. rural areas.
   c. 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:
   a. signed by the sculptor.
   b. later sold in galleries.
   c. a good example of folk art.
   d. built from materials found on the marsh.*
   e. built mostly by professional artists.

64. Biophilia literally means:
   a. relaxation in nature.
   b. attraction to living things.*
   c. environmental awareness.
   d. environmental concern.
   e. 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:
   a. warm colors.
   b. cool colors.
   c. other people.
   d. soft, furry animals.
   e. landscapes.*

66. As described in class, researchers studying the American Southwest described the attitudes of Spanish-American residents toward nature as:
   a. domination.
   b. exploitation.
   c. neglect.
   d. cooperation.*
   e. fatalism.

67. As described in class, researchers described the Navajo attitude toward nature as one primarily of:
   a. domination.
   b. exploitation.
   c. neglect.
   d. cooperation.*
   e. fatalism.