Answer all the multiple choice questions on your Scantron. Select the best answer for each question. Answer the essay questions on the reverse (blank) side of the question sheets.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Gestalt theories of perception emphasized:
   a. principles of perceptual organization.*
   b. the importance of motivation and expectation in perception.
   c. what objects in the environment have to offer the person.
   d. in-depth exploration of the complex ways that an individual views the world.
   e. cognitive mapping and wayfinding.

2. The theory of probabilistic functionalism (Brunswik) emphasized:
   a. principles of perceptual organization.
   b. the importance of motivation and expectation in perception.*
   c. what objects in the environment have to offer the person.
   d. the formation of whole figures.
   e. environmental attitudes.

3. Phenomenological theories of perception emphasize:
   a. principles of perceptual organization.
   b. the importance of motivation and expectation in perception.
   c. what objects in the environment have to offer the person.
   d. the importance of subliminal perception.
   e. in-depth exploration of the way a person views the world.*

4. According to the Weber-Fechner Law, the amount of stimulus necessary to be noticed as a change is proportionate to the:
   a. individual parts.
   b. whole figure (gestalt).
   c. number of affordances.
   d. base level of stimulation.*
   e. number of sensory modalities involved.

5. For an environmental psychologist to test peoples’ responses to pictures of different types of landscapes is to use the method of:
   a. systematic observation.
   b. behavioral mapping.
   c. cognitive mapping.
   d. simulation.*
   e. field experimentation.

6. Gibson’s theory of affordances emphasized:
   a. principles of perceptual organization.
   b. the importance of motivation and expectation in perception.
   c. what objects in the environment have to offer the person.*
   d. the importance of subliminal perception.
   e. cognitive mapping and wayfinding.
7. The linguistic root for the word “awareness” is the same as the root for:
   a. warehouse.
   b. warfare.
   c. warning and warden.*
   d. perception.
   e. whole figure.

8. The Gestalt principle that items which are alike in shape or color will be perceived as a pattern is called the principle of:
   a. proximity.
   b. similarity.*
   c. constancy.
   d. continuity.
   e. closure.

9. Which of the following theories of perception put most emphasis on direct information from the environment?
   a. proximity.
   b. affordances.*
   c. probabilistic functionalism.
   d. similarity.
   e. gestalt

10. A study conducted on the Sonoran desert between Mexico and the U.S. found that children who watched TV programs, including nature shows, had ______ knowledge of local plants and animals than did their grandparents.
    a. more
    b. less*
    c. the same amount of

11. The _____ theory of perception gives the individual a particularly active role in the perceptual process.
    a. gestalt
    b. subliminal
    c. Weber-Fechner
    d. ecological
    e. probabilistic functionalism*

13. According to the Gestalt principle of ____, individuals overlook minor imperfections or breaks in a figure to see it as a whole.
    a. similarity
    b. proximity
    c. closure*
    d. figure-ground
    e. affordance

15. As described in class, the major dimensions of imagery are:
    a. vividness and emotion.
    b. vividness and cognition.
    c. vividness and whole figures.
    d. whole figures and parts.
16. According to Gestalt psychology,
   a. a figure appears nearer to the observer than does the ground.*
   b. a figure appears further away than the ground.
   c. the figure and ground are seen as equally distant from the observer.
   d. the figure is seen as under the ground (depth psychology).
   e. the ground appears to have definite form while the figure is much less definite.

17. After putting your hand in warm water, a dish of water of intermediate (neutral) temperature will appear cool. This illustrates the effect of:
   a. figure-ground perception.
   b. aufgabe.
   c. perceptual constancy.
   d. adaptation level.*
   e. einstellung.

19. Researchers have found that ______ noise is more unpleasant and distracting than _____ noise.
   a. irregular; unpredictable
   b. unpredictable; irregular
   c. regular; unpredictable
   d. irregular; continuous*
   e. continuous; unpredictable

20. Ecological psychology is a branch of environmental psychology that emphasizes:
   a. wholistic perception.
   b. meaning coming directly from the environment.
   c. qualitative research (ethnography)
   d. natural observation.*
   e. independent and dependent variables.

21. Adaptation follows the:
   a. Einstellung principle.
   b. subliminal curve.
   c. Weber-Fechner law.*
   d. decibel effect.
   e. after image effect.

22. The sensation of color is dependent upon three basic factors. One of these is the wavelength of light, which results in the perception of:
   a. purity.
   b. hue.*
   c. brightness.
   d. saturation.
   e. size.

23. To study the distribution and density of people in a park, an environmental psychologist would probably use;
   a. observation.*
   b. a questionnaire.
   c. interview methods.
   d. archival data.
   e. simulation.
24. 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.

25. In Kevin Lynch’s system of classifying elements of city cognitive maps, which was not included?
   a. paths
   b. edges
   c. districts
   d. nodes
   e. home ranges*

26. Kevin Lynch described the ease with which a setting can be recognized and organized by people as its ______.
   a. cognitive map
   b. affordances
   c. mode
   d. probabilistic function
   e. legibility*

27. Cognitive maps are the meeting place of:
   a. geography and psychology.*
   b. architecture and psychology.
   c. architecture and city planning.
   d. city planning and economics
   e. psychology and sociology

28. Through repeated experience people adapt to stimuli so that the stimuli appear less:
   a. intense.*
   b. constant.
   c. similar.
   d. close together.
   e. subliminal.
29. Distinctive elements that set one building or area apart from others are called:
   a. cognitive maps.
   b. superfeatures.*
   c. nodes.
   d. after images.
   e. ground elements.

30. When a person looks closely and intently at a green square and then turns his or her gaze to a gray wall, the person is likely to see a ________ after image.
   a. green
   b. black
   c. white
   d. red*
   e. gray

31. In comparison to men, women on the average have:
   a. more wholistic imagery.
   b. better control over their imagery.
   c. better auditory imagery
   d. better motor imagery.
   e. more vivid imagery.*

32. Some researchers, when they want to interview people about their images, will begin first by demonstrating to the person:
   a. optical illusions.
   b. deck of cards.
   c. eidetic images.
   d. negative after images.*
   e. synthesias.

33. When sound produces the experience of color, and odors awaken tactile impressions, this is called:
   a. synesthesia.*
   b. negative after image.
   c. eidetic imagery.
   d. positive after image.
   e. figure ground reversal.

34. Vivid images tend to be:
   a. joyous (extremely happy)
   b. unpleasant and upsetting
   c. emotionally arousing*
   d. sexual
   e. connected to power

35. City residents who live downtown tend to overestimate the distance:
   a. between buildings.
   b. within buildings but on the same floor.
   c. within buildings but to different floors of the building.
   d. to other downtown locations.
   e. to outlying areas.*
36. Environmental perception is the basic psychological process of _____ the environment.
   a. organizing and storing information about
   b. personally evaluating
   c. gathering information about*
   d. objectively measuring information about
   e. combining the cognitive maps from a group of people.

38. Lynch’s concept _____ refers to the ease with which a setting may be recognized and organized.
   a. paths
   b. cognitive maps
   c. legibility*
   d. achievement
   e. novelty

39. 40. To see beauty in smog is to ________ pollution.
   a. ignore
   b. repress
   c. romanticize*
   d. commercialize
   e. afford

Essay Questions — Answer any three (3) of the following questions (20 credits each):

A. Describe the advantages of workshops over lectures and books as a means of teaching environmental awareness.
B. Describe how the field of environmental psychology differs in emphasis and approach from other areas of psychology.
C. Discuss practical uses in urban design or architecture of research on cognitive maps.
D. Design professionals tend to have better developed visual imagery than most other people. Discuss the implications of this for design practice.