

QUIZ—PART II AND CHAPTER 3 ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

(Note to faculty: Several questions relate to images in the text. You may want to display on a projector or copy with the text, or perhaps select alternative images)

MULTIPLE CHOICE—SELECT THE BEST ANSWER:

1. Gestalt psychology discusses

- ☐ a. the alignment of patterned grids.
- ☐ b. how the brain organizes and groups elements into patterns.
- ☐ c. how the eye perceives texture and form to create an axis that leads the visitor.
- ☐ d. visual literacy and its relationship to interior design.

2. Which of the following design characteristics would **NOT** apply if the concept for a design of a room were “mature oak trees?”

- ☐ a. strong
- ☐ b. flexible
- ☐ c. vertical
- ☐ d. green and brown

3. Which of the following is **NOT** an attribute of structural design?

- ☐ a. simplicity
- ☐ b. pattern, texture, and ornament
- ☐ c. integration of the structure within itself
- ☐ d. suitable for its intended purpose

4. Which of the following psychological properties is generally true of the horizontal line?

- ☐ a. strength
- ☐ b. active
- ☐ c. feminine
- ☐ d. stately

5. Forms fall into which three basic categories?

- ☐ a. cylinders, triangles, and squares
- ☐ b. rectangles, triangles, and cylinders
- ☐ c. conical, squares and rectangles, and triangles
- ☐ d. rectangular and square, triangular, curved

6. What kind of form provides unity and stability in a space?

- ☐ a. curved
- ☐ b. mass
- ☐ c. triangular
- ☐ d. rectangular

7. Which element can affect the acoustics of a room?

- ☐ a. pattern
- ☐ b. form
- ☐ c. texture
- ☐ d. color

8. Pattern is a form of

- ☐ a. simplicity.
- ☐ b. decorative design.
- ☐ c. structural design.
- ☐ d. suitability.

9. The proportion of an object is perceived in relation to the

- _____ a. background color.
- _____ b. area or other objects around it.
- _____ c. textural surroundings.
- _____ d. line composition and direction.

10. Over 2000 years ago, the Greeks discovered that the division of a line somewhere between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ was the most pleasing. This division is still retained as the

- _____ a. golden rule.
- _____ b. golden section.
- _____ c. golden mean.
- _____ d. golden graham.

11. Which of the following design principles is the common denominator of a well-designed room?

- _____ a. emphasis
- _____ b. rhythm
- _____ c. balance
- _____ d. harmony

12. Harmony results when which of the following aspects are combined?

- _____ a. unity and variety
- _____ b. rhythm and unity
- _____ c. variety and function
- _____ d. function and

13. Turn to Figure 1.1 in *Beginnings of Interior Environments*. Which best explains the look of this room?
- _____ a. decorative design
 - _____ b. structural design
 - _____ c. conventional design
 - _____ d. geometric design
14. Turn to Figure 1.11 in *Beginnings of Interior Environments*. The overall feeling of the furniture placement creates which form of balance?
- _____ a. symmetrical
 - _____ b. asymmetrical
 - _____ c. radial
 - _____ d. none of the above are correct
15. Turn to Figure 3.28 in *Beginnings of Interior Environments*. Place yourself in this lobby and define the focal point. Is it the
- _____ a. art work?
 - _____ b. the reception desk?
 - _____ c. the domed ceiling?
 - _____ d. the chairs?

MATCH THE FOLLOWING PHRASE WITH THE CORRECT ELEMENT

16. _____ Affects the mood and appearance of a room
17. _____ Decorative design based on other elements
18. _____ Area found within an enclosure either real or perceived
19. _____ Is dependent on light
20. _____ The direction or feeling of a design
21. _____ The essential nature of a design that distinguishes it from another

22. _____ The surface quality

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| A. Space | E. Light |
| B. Line | F. Color |
| C. Shape and Mass | G. Pattern |
| D. Texture | |

SHORT ANSWER & ESSAY

23.-28. Design thinking can be viewed in three broad phases. Discuss each of these.

1.

2.

3.

29.-32. What is meant by visual literacy?

33.-35. What are the important aspects of concept in relationship to interior design.

36-38. Discuss why harmony is the most important principle of design:

39-45. Perceptual theories include, proximity, similarity, continuance, closure and alignment.

39. A dropped ceiling over a reception area uses which perceptual theory?

40.-42. List one of the perceptual theories and describe/create an example of how it is used in an interior.

Perceptual Theory: _____

Application in an interior (describe and/or sketch):

43.-45 List another of the perceptual theories and describe/create an example of how it is used in an interior.

Perceptual Theory: _____

Application in an interior (describe and/or sketch):

46-50. Turn to Figure 3.1 in *Beginnings of Interior Environments*. Describe the **major** elements used in the design.

What features of the interior create the Harmony?

ANSWERS TO QUIZ—PART II AND CHAPTER 3

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. E Light
17. G Pattern
18. A Space
19. F Color
20. B Line
21. C Shape or Mass
22. D Texture
- 23.-28 Descriptions of the following are found at the beginning of Part II.
 1. Investigation and Interpretation
 2. Association and Assemblage
 3. Resolution and Review
- 23.-25. Gestalt psychology studies how the brain tends to organize and group elements. In interior design, space is perceived in relationship to how it is grouped with other spaces and how items are grouped within the space. For instance, furniture can be arranged to form seating areas. Areas can be defined to accommodate large groups or small groups. (Students may have other examples.)
- 29.-32. Visual literacy required the effective application of the design elements and principles couples with an understanding of pattern, ordering and visual perceptions. Designers communicate and think through visual literacy
- 33.-35. The concept is the underlying thought or motivator that defines the solution to a design problem. All aspects of the design solution should relate to this concept in a literal or abstract manner. Interior projects that follow their concept possess integrity and character. Concepts can be found in a company's business profile, a favorite object or possession, or in a sketch or parti developed by the designer.
- 36.-38. Harmony is based on the use of all the other elements and principles of design that must come together to create unity and variety. The unity serves as the "glue" that holds the design to together; variety gives the design excitement. Too much unity creates boredom. Too much variety can create confusion.
39. Closure
- 40-45. Will vary with each student's examples.
- 46.-50 Answers will vary. Major Elements: Line, Shape and Mass, Color Harmony through unity : Strength of elements and bold features. Variety: shapes of forms and color.