

Quiz Details

Quiz Instructions:

You have 30 minutes to take the following open book quiz.

☒ Show Question Details

Question	2 pts
The scientific measurement of the human body is referred to as _____. ☐ Anthropometrics ☐ Ergonomics ☐ Proxemics ☐ Sociofugal	

Question	1 pts
Locating evidence related to human factors could be which of the following? ☐ All of the following ☐ Evidence related to problems in placement of furniture and personal space ☐ Evidence related to ways to apply Universal Design ☐ Evidence related to problems related to non-adjustable furniture in the workplace	

Question	1 pts
Which of the following refers to the distance zone of 18 inches to 4 feet?	

- ☐ Personal space
- ☐ Public space
- ☐ Social Space
- ☐ Intimate space

Question**2 pts**

Users' needs that include physical in nature such as noise, light, temperature, humidity, and ventilation are categorized in which of the following?

- ☐ Physiological needs
- ☐ Anthropometrics
- ☐ Psychological needs
- ☐ Sociological needs

Question**1 pts**

The research of proxemics may locate evidence on interaction of humans and the activities in which they engage.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question**1 pts**

Evidence on the placement of fixed-feature spaces may be similar in all cultures.

☐ True

☐ False

Question

1 pts

In tight situations such as elevators or casinos, some people feel insecure and confined while others feel secure and stable. This is referred to as _____.

☐ Crowding

☐ Proxemics

☐ Sociopetal

☐ Sociofugal

Question

1 pts

The application of ADA regulations is more important than Universal Design.

☐ True

☐ False

Question

1 pts

Wayfinding incorporates the use of _____.

- ☐ All of the below
- ☐ Cognitive mapping
- ☐ Directories
- ☐ Color-coding the pathway

Question**1 pts**

Where can one locate evidence on wayfinding for adults with disabilities?

- ☐ Research summaries from InformeDesign, ASID knowledge center, or IIDA knowledge center
- ☐ Kitchen and Bath Design magazines
- ☐ Green design magazines
- ☐ None of the above

Question**1 pts**

The goal of healthcare design is to understand each specialized area and the design needs of the specific assignment, and to develop appropriate design solutions and specifications.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

Question**2 pts**

In 1896, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPPA) became law.

☐ True☐ False**Question****2 pts**

Due to the wide range of services provided by the medical community, there are many types of healthcare facilities. The two most familiar and most frequently built types of facilities: the _____ and the hospital.

☐ medical office suite☐ surgicenter☐ doc-in-the-box☐ dental office**Question****1 pts**

_____MOBs will have a service core with the elevators, stairs, mechanical equipment, and public restrooms either in the center of the building or in another appropriate location.

☐ Multistory☐ single story☐ atrium building☐ eighteenth-century**Question****1 pts**

Hospitals have more extensive code restrictions and more limitations on materials specifications due to state health department regulations.

☐ True

☐ False

Question**1 pts**

All upholstery and other textile products are tested for off-gassing or other toxic characteristics.

☐ True

☐ False

Question**1 pts**

Specify products based on their total life-cycle cost, including maintenance, durability, and embodied energy.

☐ life-cycle cost

☐ wholesale price

☐ product rep's recommendation

☐ aesthetic appearance

Question**1 pts**

Textiles used for seating, cubicle curtains, and window treatments must always be fire retardant in hospitals including physicians areas.

☐ True

☐ False

Question

1 pts

A portion of patient rooms and their associated toilet facilities must be designed to be accessible. The exact number will be based on the _____ of facility.

☐ size and type

☐ AHJ

☐ building code

☐ permit office

Question

2 pts

Issues such as sanitation, maintenance, and bacterial growth on materials and finishes will not impact product specification.

☐ True

☐ False