

**Graduate Exit Survey**  
**Interior Design Exit Survey**  
**Sam Houston State University**  
**College of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Department of Family & Consumer Sciences**

Section V: Subject Matter – Interior Design

Directions: Please follow the directions given for each section of the survey.

Multiple Choice

Directions: Mark the Scantron with the best response to complete each sentence.

1. When constructing a knife-edge pillow the cording should be basted in place with the cording ends meeting:
  - a. at the corner.
  - b. at the center top.
  - c. at the center bottom.
  - d. along either side.
2. The best stitch to close the opening of a knife-edge pillow after it has been stuffed is:
  - a. hand slipstitch.
  - b. machine stitch
  - c. whip stitch.
  - d. basting stitch.
3. Fabrics which need more planning before cutting are:
  - a. napped fabrics
  - b. uneven plaids
  - c. directional designs
  - d. all the above need more planning.
4. When covering a welt cord with fabric the best layout for the fabric strips is:
  - a. on the grain.
  - b. on the bias.
  - c. across the grain.
  - d. the longest strip area.
5. The width of a drapery casing is determined by the diameter of the rod plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch for turning under plus  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch easing allowance depending on the thickness of the fabric.
  - a. true
  - b. false
6. Elements of design involve:
  - a. a visual graphic arrangement that usually defined as pleasing to the eye.
  - b. a visual and tangible component that generally appeals to the senses which when arranged in combinations builds design.
  - c. an intellectual evaluation of a design's hidden meaning.
  - d. tools such as balance, proportions and scale used in design of objects.
7. Color can be used to:
  - a. visually expand or reduce perceived sizes of space and objects.
  - b. creates a sense of harmony among the parts of a design.
  - c. enhances the sense of drama or excitement in a space or within a design.
  - d. all the above are accomplished by use of color in designs and spaces.

8. The principle of design commonly used to create a sense of organization through repetition of a design element is:
- a. balance.
  - b. emphasis
  - c. rhythm.
  - d. proportion.
9. The element of design visible in fashion apparel that commonly divides the body into proportional parts is:
- a. texture
  - b. color
  - c. line
  - d. value
10. Within an interior space the principle of design that is commonly used when arranging furniture to create a high sense of formality is:
- a. emphasis
  - b. unity
  - c. proportion
  - d. balance
11. During the Rococo period the leg design used on many chairs and table in England, France and America was the:
- a. the Marlborough leg
  - b. the cabriole leg
  - c. the saber leg
  - d. the spiral turned leg
12. Renaissance design that began in Italy was characterized by:
- a. delicate curved lines and floral forms.
  - b. straight clean geometric lines and natural material finishes.
  - c. the use of classical orders, columns, entablatures and arches.
  - d. bold heavy classical ornamentation and large scaled spaces.
13. The well known English furniture maker of the Rococo and early Neoclassical periods was:
- a. Thomas Chippendale
  - b. Thomas Sheraton
  - c. Robert Adam
  - d. André Boullé
14. The Victorian period developed mainly due to:
- a. the American war with England.
  - b. the development of industrialization and new machine made products.
  - c. the immigration of poor working class people from Europe to America.
  - d. the use of tremendous natural resources available in the United States.
15. Modern design reflects:
- a. the desire to use new materials in a new way to construct building and interior components.
  - b. new shapes and forms that are mostly geometric.
  - c. the appreciation of the natural beauty of a material without applied ornamentation.
  - d. all the above reflect modern design philosophy.
16. A rational consumer may prefer to consistently buy some brand-name products because
- a. they will vary less in quality than other products.
  - b. there is less variance in design and model type over time.
  - c. information costs are lower than on non-brand products.
  - d. they will vary less in price than non-brand products.

17. High-balling means the furniture sales person
- quotes low prices, and later adds extra charges to the price to obtain a usual profit.
  - adds unordered accessories to the furniture, claiming that he/she thought the seller wanted them.
  - offers a very high trade-in price on the consumer's old furniture, sells the new furniture at a price which off set any savings by the consumer.
  - does a hard-sell on the client to get them to buy the new furniture.
18. The Consumer Affairs Council was established
- to coordinate the activities of national consumer groups.
  - to mediate consumer complaints about products.
  - to develop ways for federal agencies to respond to consumer issues.
  - by Congress to get input into pending consumer legislation.
19. Wool used in furnishings and interiors most often occurs
- in carpet because of the natural durability and appearance retention of wool.
  - in upholstery because of wool's inexpensive cost.
  - in draperies because of the smooth stiff texture of the wool.
  - in bedspreads because of wool's shiny visual appeal.
20. Fibers that are classified as monofilaments are
- wool and acrylic.
  - cotton and rayon.
  - flax and mohair.
  - nylon, polyester and silk.
21. Fabric grain is
- parallel to the filling yarns.
  - the twist of the yarn.
  - parallel to the warp yarns.
  - the dip in the center of the fabric.
22. Matelassé is a fabric construction with
- a three-dimensional structure made by weaving an extra set of warp or filling yarns into the ground yarns to make loops or cut ends on the surface.
  - three or four sets of yarns on a jacquard loom to create patterns with a puckered appearance.
  - float yarns across the back and pattern on the front face.
  - a balanced ratio of warp yarns to filling yarns.
23. A luster finish on a fabric is created by
- the fabric being embossed between rollers.
  - padding being added to the back of the fabric.
  - the fabric that is saturated with starch or wax being passed between smooth metal rollers.
  - shearing the surface of the fabric.

24. In drafting dashed lines represent
- building elements on the roof.
  - building elements above or below the cutting plane.
  - building elements approved on the plan.
  - visible building elements.
25. Walls in presentation drawing should be
- crosshatched.
  - clear with no contrast.
  - toned black.
  - lightly shaded.
26. Visualization is
- seeing loose objects.
  - seeing the relationship between 2-D surfaces, such as floor plans and elevations.
  - seeing the top of an object.
  - seeing space within an object.
27. Conceptual design diagrams are
- alternative ideas or schemes for each design problem.
  - well planned scaled drawings.
  - three-dimensional realistic views of a space.
  - none of the above describe conceptual diagrams.
28. Sizes of bubbles in a bubble diagram should
- not allow the bubbles to touch other bubbles.
  - allow writing within the bubbles.
  - represent the size of the space in proportions to other bubbled spaces.
  - be any size the designer wants them to be.
29. As a designer conducts business it is appropriate
- for the designer to discuss the client's job with another designer if that designer suspects the client of using one designer against another to get a better price on the job.
  - to inform the client of the designer cost and discounts when charging the client a fee.
  - to talk a client into giving them the job when the client has signed an agreement with another designer.
  - spend the client's deposit on the designer's personal expenses.
30. The major reason most small businesses fail within the first five years is
- there is not enough work hours.
  - lack of funds to cover expenses.
  - poor time management.
  - inadequate numbers of vendors.
31. Legal liability for work performed by a design company belongs to
- the contractor who does the building.
  - the client who hires the designer.
  - the designer as owner of the company.
  - the draftsman as the employee of the designer who did the drawings.

32. If a designer orders a custom cabinet for a client to fit a specific location in the client' home and then the client changes their mind and does not want the cabinet once it arrive the designer should
- return the client's deposit, keep the cabinet and try to sell it to another client.
  - send it back to the manufacturer.
  - make the client accept the cabinet and pay for it.
  - keep the client's deposit and keep the cabinet if the client does not want it.
33. Design of a good public space within the home should include
- direct access to bedrooms and bathroom.
  - visual privacy from other spaces.
  - strong lighting in the design.
  - comfortable furnishings that can be arranged in a versatile manner.
34. A floor plan with a room arrangement consisting of bedrooms on two levels would most likely be appropriate for
- a young couple with a small child.
  - a widow.
  - an older couple with teenagers.
  - an older couple living alone.
35. The selection of materials that is most suitable for use in a bathroom would consist of
- carpet flooring, wallpaper, and sheer curtains.
  - vinyl flooring with wool area rugs, paint and damask draperies.
  - tile flooring, vinyl wallpaper, and mini-blinds.
  - wood flooring, tile walls, and duet shades.
36. An example of a complementary color scheme includes
- yellow, orange and rust.
  - orange, blue, and peach.
  - yellow, red and blue.
  - green, blue and teal.
37. The occupancy load is the maximum number of people allowed to occupy a space
- at any one time during the time the business is open to the public.
  - during peak business times in the evening.
  - from 8 o'clock to 5 o'clock during the day.
  - and be able to exit the space within one minute.
38. The quantity of water closets in a building is dependent on
- the square footage of the building.
  - the size of the rest rooms.
  - the number of people expected to use the building.
  - the location of the restroom in the building.

39. The restroom fixture that does not have to be changed to be accessible is
- a. the toilet
  - b. the sink
  - c. the drinking fountain
  - d. all fixtures are changed to be accessible.
40. When designing a public space that is code compliant all exits and path of travel should
- a. have clearances of no more than 36 inches.
  - b. have any decorations the designer selects.
  - c. have clearly marked exit signage.
  - d. have most any furniture arrangement as long as it is well lit with good lighting.
41. The purpose of general lighting is to
- a. provide lighting for art objects.
  - b. enhance interesting moods within the space.
  - c. light interior spaces for safe passage.
  - d. light texture on a wall surface.
42. A lamp with a high color rendering temperature is
- a. an incandescent A-shape lamp.
  - b. a flame-shape incandescent lamp.
  - c. a halogen lamp.
  - d. a cool white fluorescent.
43. The measure of light given off from a lamp
- a. lumen
  - b. color rendering index
  - c. voltage
  - d. wattage
44. To control the flow of electricity through a fluorescent lamp \_\_\_\_\_ is needed.
- a. a dimmer
  - b. a ballast
  - c. a preheat circuit
  - d. a filament
45. Task lighting is most appropriate for
- a. lighting an art object.
  - b. dining room lighting.
  - c. lighting a bathroom.
  - d. both b and c use task lighting.
46. The purpose of compiling specifications is
- a. to provide background information for products purchased.
  - b. to give the client information for them to maintain the purchased design items.
  - c. to organize order information on products that need to be purchased.
  - d. to prioritize the purchased products.
47. Design of open office systems requires the designer to
- a. become an expert in the system installation.
  - b. become familiar with systems components.
  - c. lay out the general office walls and let a CAD operator layout the workstations.
  - d. visit the manufacturing site to understand the design of the components.

48. A formal design presentation differs from an informal one by
- using samples and pictures attached on a background to show the a single selection for each design element.
  - using quick sketch drawing tacked to the wall.
  - showing samples in a fabric book marked by paper clips.
  - showing several furniture layouts for a single space.
49. The use of a questionnaire with the client is best done
- after the schematic phase of design.
  - after the initial contact with the client.
  - just before the presentation of the project.
  - at the post-occupancy phase of the project.
50. The schematic phase of design includes
- installation of products.
  - meeting with other technical experts on the project.
  - gathering resources to develop the project.
  - creating several design options for each design element in the project.

### **Case Study**

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have recently retired and are planning to build their dream home. They have come to you as a designer for recommendation. They realize that the plan they have is a bit out dated but really love some of the features, as well as the arrangement of the spaces. They have two grown children who visit and most of their entertaining is either family or small groups of friends.

Mrs. Davis loves the curved bar and kitchen, but has no idea how to start decorating the curved wall. After a recent trip to England, she is interested in English style interiors and furniture pieces. She has a collection of Staffordshire dishes and pottery, which incorporates red, blue and brown transfer images. She uses these in her entertaining of family and friends. She prefers rich colors and cherry wood.

Mr. Davis, who thinks about house maintenance a lot, is very concerned about the skylights that might leak, as well as be one of the dated features. He is also interested in if the sunken living room is a good feature to keep. He has a vast of antique books, but on the other end of the spectrum he is computer savvy, as well as a yachtsman.

As a couple they feel their interest and collections are complemented by an English style of decoration, but also wish for the design to be low maintenance.

The Davis' are interested in your recommendations for the following: Justify your responses.

1. Description of updating changes to bring the plan into a current style.

2. Description of /and location:

a. floor and wall materials,

b. design for the fireplace,

c. kitchen cabinetry

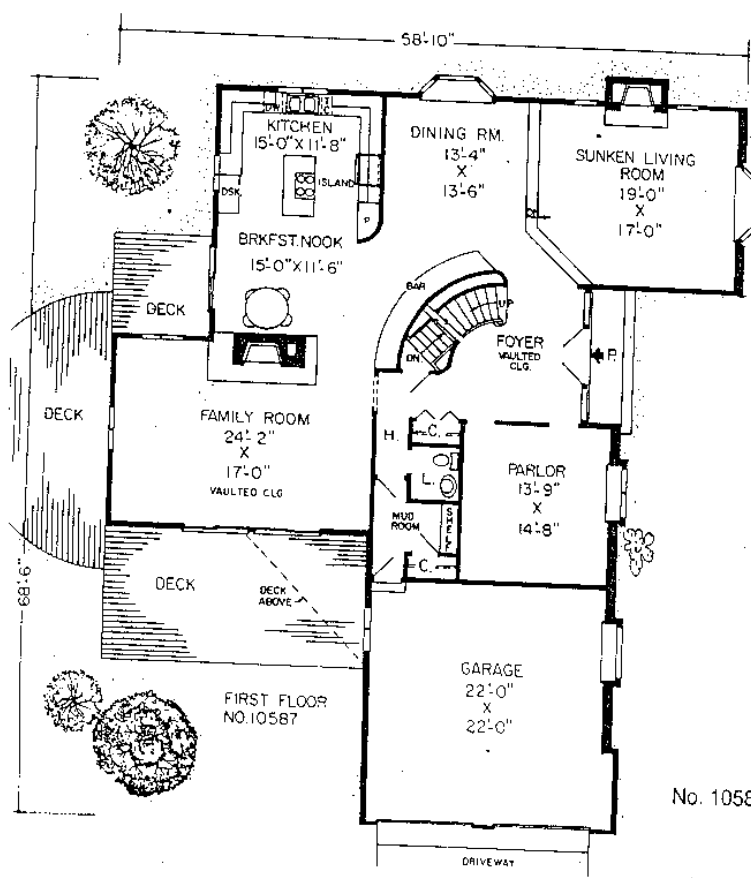
d. window treatment

3. Description of furniture arrangement for the computer/antique book space, living room, family room and master bed room. This may be supplemented with drawing on the plan.

4. Placement of lighting in the kitchen, dining and the living room. Show switch locations and describe the fixture type. This may be supplemented with drawing on the plan.



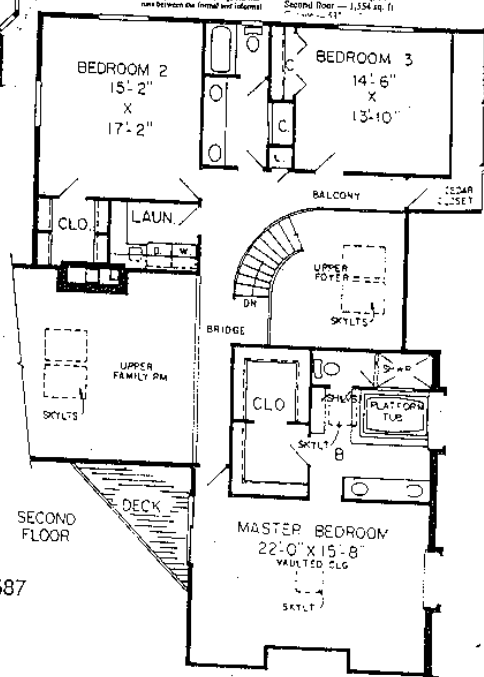
NOTE : Plan not to scale



**Designed for Entertaining**

No. 10587  
 The main plan of the vaulted ceiling is just a hint of the general features in the main living area. Check with the owner's sketch and the high bay that runs between the formal and informal living areas.

Living room, 19'-0" x 17'-0", and dining room, 13'-4" x 13'-6", are light and airy. The sun goes down into the living room, and the dining room is a bright and sunny room. For the main living area.  
 First floor — 2,036 sq. ft.  
 Second floor — 1,554 sq. ft.  
 Total — 3,590 sq. ft.



No. 10587