1. The vela of Renzo Piano’s addition to the High Museum in Atlanta are a great example of Guzowski’s plea to
   A. Do More with Less
   B. Design for Evolution, Flexibility, and Adaptability
   C. Shape Form to Guide Flow
   D. all of the above

2. The 19th century designer of the Gare d’Orsay in Paris probably didn’t intend the building to
   A. be well daylighted
   B. become a world-class art museum
   C. consist of a variety of daylighting experiences
   D. all of the above

3. Helmut Jahn’s United Airlines Terminal at Chicago O’Hare uses fritted glass to
   A. provide diffuse daylighting from curtain walls
   B. minimize solar gain through east- or west-facing glazing
   C. provide effective indirect electric lighting at night
   D. all of the above

4. In order to achieve a high IRC in a room, you could use surfaces that are
   A. specularly reflective, yet dark, like polished black marble
   B. white and diffusely reflective
   C. clear and specularly transmissive
   D. all of the above
5. According to Weber’s Law, in a room that is twice as well illuminated as the base case, in order for occupants to sense an increase in illumination you’d have to add
   A. about 2 FC more than in the base case
   B. about twice as much illumination as you would to the base case
   C. about twenty times as much illumination as you would to the base case
   D. Weber’s Law doesn’t apply to this situation

6. The paradox of color temperature is that sources appearing to have a warm color
   A. have a relatively high color temperature
   B. have a color temperature near 0º K
   C. have a relatively low color temperature
   D. have no consistency in their color temperature assignment

7. When observed from 10 feet away a 100 candlepower source would have a luminous intensity of
   A. 1 candela
   B. 10 candelas
   C. 100 candelas
   D. 1 foot candle

8. The surface brightness of a flat black wall with 100 foot candles of incident illumination would be about
   A. 4 foot lamberts
   B. 20 foot lamberts
   C. 40 foot lamberts
   D. 100 foot lamberts

9. Which indoor space most closely represents a perfectly cloudy sky condition
   A. an all-glass pavilion—walls and roof
   B. a dome with an oculus
   C. a barrel vault with a gable skylight on an east-west axis
   D. both A and C
10. The most effective daylighting design for a window wall would be
   A. all translucent glazing
   B. translucent glazing below clear glazing
   C. translucent glazing above clear glazing
   D. all transparent glazing

11. Alder and Sullivan’s Wainwright Building in St. Louis is adequately daylighted because
   A. it has a lightwell
   B. all offices have windows
   C. it has lightshelves
   D. all of the above

12. Contrast usually becomes disability glare when the dark to bright ratio of adjacent surfaces
    exceeds
   A. 1:3
   B. 1:10
   C. 1:100
   D. none of the above

13. To provide adequate ambient light from toplighting apertures, the glazing area should be no more
    than
   A. 3/4 of the floor area
   B. 1/2 of the floor area
   C. 1/4 of the floor area
   D. 1/10 of the floor area

14. The hand calculation method that gives the most compelling vision of daylight distribution in
    space is
   A. LOF’s lumen method
   B. the Graphic Daylight Design Method
   C. the BRS daylight protractors
   D. Lumen Micro

15. For a rectilinear room, the best (easiest and quickest) computer model for parametric testing of
    different aperture configurations for different seasons and sky configurations is
   A. Lumen Micro
   B. Lumen Designer
   C. 3-D Studio Max with radiosity applied
   D. Ecotect

16. The best daylight prediction method for all circumstances is
   A. a Lumen-Designer model
   B. a 3-D Studio Max model with radiosity applied
   C. a Desktop Radiance model
   D. none of the above
17. Physical daylighting models are helpful in the design process because
   A. you can photograph the space under varied sky conditions
   B. you can test a variety of aperture configurations before building the real building
   C. you can measure and calculate the daylight factors
   D. all of the above

18. The artificial sky capable of simulating multiple sky conditions is
   A. a mirror box like the one at IDL Boise
   B. a reflective hemispherical sky like the one at UC Berkeley
   C. a hemispherical sky with distributed discrete light sources like the one at UCardiff
   D. none of the above

19. Basically the more efficient an electric lamp is the
   A. longer its rated life
   B. better its color rendering
   C. worse its efficacy
   D. all of the above

20. The color rendering problem common to HID lamps is speculatively
   A. uneven distribution characterized by spikes at signature wavelengths
   B. even distribution at all wavelengths with some color spikes
   C. smooth distribution across all wavelengths
   D. none of the above

21. Because the initial cost of a 100-watt incandescent lamp is very low,
   A. it represents the best value in lighting
   B. it is deceptively expensive to operate
   C. both of the above
   D. none of the above
22. If a CFL is heavier than an incandescent lamp, it
   A. is probably of higher wattage
   B. has an electronic ballast
   C. will cause a visible flicker, especially as it ages
   D. all of the above

23. Research has found low light levels effective in inducing
   A. rational, analytic thought
   B. creative, subjective imagination
   C. sleep
   D. none of the above

24. Full spectrum light therapy can help mitigate the effects of
   A. seasonal affect disorder (SAD)
   B. Alzheimer’s disease
   C. jet lag
   D. all of the above

25. If you are designing a lighting scheme that requires energy efficiency and varied light colors, the
    perfect lamp is
   A. incandescents on dimmers
   B. light emitting diodes
   C. neon
   D. all of the above

26. The photometric curve depends on
   A. only the lamp
   B. only the fixture
   C. both lamp and fixture
   D. lamp, fixture, and room configuration

27. A general diffuse light fixture would have the least potential for glare in
   A. daylighted space
   B. a space with dark walls
   C. a space with many fixtures
   D. a space with a high IRC

28. Today’s recommendations for illumination in an office call for 30-70 foot candles, which is
   A. barely adequate for reading
   B. about twice as much illumination as considered adequate in 1936
   C. absurdly over-designed because of manufacturers’ influence
   D. just right
29. The point source method can be used to accurately predict
   A. illumination from only one electric fixture in a room
   B. illumination from a finite number of electric fixtures in a room by simply adding the contribution of each fixture
   C. illumination from a luminous ceiling
   D. illumination from 3 strips of 24-foot long fluorescent fixtures in a room with an 8-foot ceiling height

30. The Zonal Cavity method assumes
   A. even distribution of light in space
   B. there is little relationship between distance from the source and illumination delivered
   C. a luminous ceiling
   D. all of the above