

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)
MSC DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2023
(First Semester)
Branch - APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY
ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions
ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Name the theory of environmental psychology that assumes that individuals make reasoned choices, and that behavior results from the intention to engage in a specific behavior. A) Environmental Cognitive Theory B) Theory of Rational Environmental Decision Making C) Theory of Planned Behavior D) Environmental Deterministic Theory	K1	CO1
	2	What term signifies responsible resource management considering environmental, social, and economic aspects for present and future needs? A) Conservation B) Sustainability C) Exploitation D) Greenwashing	K2	CO4
2	3	What do people often use to make subjective risk judgments? A) Empirical evidence B) Personal biases C) Heuristics D) Expert consultations	K1	CO2
	4	What approach of studying risk perception aims at identifying the psychological dimensions underlying risk judgments? A) Behavioral Analysis B) Risk Assessment C) Psychometric Paradigm D) Cognitive Evaluation	K2	CO1
3	5	What system is best known for mediating the body's 'fight or flight' response to stress? A) Parasympathetic nervous system B) Adrenal gland system C) Sympathetic-adrenal medullary system D) Endocrine response system	K1	CO3
	6	In the schematic representation depicting the intricate relationships among nature, health, and underlying mechanisms, which among the following represents a strong relationship with nature? A) Stress reduction B) Physical Activities C) Air quality D) Social cohesion	K2	CO3
4	7	Assertion (A): In the biophilic approach to building design, user interviews about specific building attributes are infrequent. Reason (R): The biophilic elements are good for workers' mental health but less beneficial for their productivity. Choose one correct option below: A) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of the (A). B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of the (A). C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect. D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.	K1	CO2

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4	8	Which of the following is not a goal of a social designer in the design process? A) Congruence B) Enhance personal control of the designer C) Employ imageability D) Goodness of fit. is this a better one	K2	CO5
5	9	Which among the following is not a key feature of habitual behaviour? A) Frequency B) Stability C) Automaticity D) Controllability	K1	CO5
	10	Mental representation of a stereotypical sequence of acts associated with a goal that is based on previous experience is termed as _____ A) Memory B) Scripts C) Goal D) Decision	K2	CO5

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Provide a comprehensive explanation by putting into practice the four fundamental aspects of environmental psychology.	K3	CO1 CO2
	(OR)			
	11.b.	How can the principles of the Value-Belief-Norm (VBN) Theory be applied to promote pro-environmental behavior in a specific community or context?		
2	12.a.	How does the psychometric paradigm explore the dimensions commonly associated with perceived risk assessment?	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Analyze cognitive heuristics that people employ to formulate risk judgements with examples for each heuristic.		
3	13.a.	Determine the link between the effects of nature and an individual's overall health.	K4	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Examine how natural environments influence people's emotions and explore the significance and implications of these emotional responses?		
4	14.a.	Apply the features and conditions of urban environments that can enhance individual well-being, and identify the associated psychological processes involved.	K3	CO5
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Describe the distinctions between architects and laypersons in their assessment of built environments.		
5	15.a.	Evaluate the implications of different types of place attachment on the emotional and behavioral connections people develop with their surroundings.	K5	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Evaluate the fundamental components that constitute place attachment and their impact on individuals and communities.		

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SECTION -C (30 Marks)Answer **ANY THREE** questions**ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Assess the impact of green psychology principles on pro-environmental behaviors and attitudes, while considering challenges, ethics, and potential enhancements.	K5	CO5
2	17	Classify the link between the environment and human well-being, and how does it impact our daily lives?	K4	CO4
3	18	Provide an explanation of the different theories in restorative environments research and critically emphasize what sets each theory apart?	K4	CO1
4	19	Evaluate how the concepts incorporated in Poortinga and others' multidimensional instrument for quality of life (QoL) assessment contribute to the assessment of an individual's quality of life?	K5	CO4
5	20	Evaluate the theoretical foundations of the five informational strategies and their impact on behavior change interventions.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END