

BA PSYCHOLOGY
Third Semester
ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY
(BPY - 13)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any *five* of the following questions:

1. Define environmental psychology. Discuss salient features of environmental psychology. (3+7=10)
2. Discuss behavioural constraint model of environmental behavior relationship. (10)
3. What is environmental perception? Explain the characteristics of environmental perception. (3+7= 10)
4. What are cognitive maps? Describe functions and properties of cognitive maps. (4+6=10)
5. What is environmental attitude? Discuss the assessment processes of environment. (2+8=10)
6. What is noise pollution? Suggest how to reduce noise pollution. (5+5=10)
7. What are natural hazards? Explain psychological effects of natural hazards and disasters. (3+7=10)

PTO

8. What do mean by personal space? Distinguish between personal and territorial behaviour. Summarize the function of personal space.

(2+3+5=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A- Objective Type)

I. Fill in the blanks:

1×10=10

1. Gifford defines environmental psychology in terms of the transactions betweenand their physical setting.
2. The behavioral constraint theory is derived from Brehm’s theory of..... reactance.
3. The environmental perception deals with..... through which individuals organize their real world stimulation and picture.
4. A cognitive map is a representative of environment.
5. Greene explained..... broad approaches for assessing the scenic quality.
6. Physical perceptual approach focuses on quantifying physical properties of the object in a..... and uses mathematical models.
7. Perception of hazard is..... immediately during and following its occurrence.
8. When disasters are..... people get used to their effect and live amidst disaste.
9. Hall defined personal space as a small..... sphere or bubble that an organism maintains between itself and others.
10. Three categories of evils in crowding are physical, and interpersonal and psychological effects.

II. Choose the correct answer:

1×10=10

1. An ingenious paper entitled ‘Psychology ecology’ was published by

A. B. F. skinner	B. Kurt Lewin
C. Sigmund Freud	D. Carl Jung
2. The concept of life space was given by

A. Roger Barker	B. Carl Jung
C. B.F Skinner	D. Kurt Lewin

3. Adaptation is easy when stimulus is
 - A. Unpredictable
 - B. In consistent
 - C. Predictable and constant
 - D. Only predictable

4. When the perception of hazard is greatest immediately during and following its occurrence its effect is known as
 - A. Levee effect
 - B. Adaptation effect
 - C. Crisis effect
 - D. Stress effect

5. One important factor influencing cognitive map is
 - A. Familiarity
 - B. Uniformity
 - C. Dissimilarity
 - D. Space relation

6. Who used the term 'personal space' first time?
 - A. Hall
 - B. Katz
 - C. Sommer
 - D. Rivlin

7. Intimate distance zone ranges from
 - A. 4 to 12 feet
 - B. 1.5 to 4 feet
 - C. beyond 12 feet
 - D. 0 to 18 inches

8. Who developed the Intimacy equilibrium model of personal space?
 - A. Patterson
 - B. Argyle & Cook
 - C. Kaplan
 - D. Cupella & Greene

9. 'Chipko Andolan' was related to
 - A. Water pollution
 - B. Noise pollution
 - C. Protect trees
 - D. Air pollution

10. Which model of crowding explains factors responsible for crowding lies within dynamics of social interaction?
 - A. Behavioral constraint theory
 - B. Ecological orientation model
 - C. Overload theory
 - D. Social interaction demand model
