



Försättsblad Prov Original

Kurskod	Provkod	Tentamensdatum
P S 0 3 9 G	3 0 0 1	2 0 1 8 - 0 8 - 2 3
Kursnamn	Psykologi GR (B), Miljöpsykologi för Psykologprogrammet	
Provnamn	Tentamen	
Ort	Östersund	
Termin	H18	
Ämne	Psykologi	



Mittuniversitetet

MID SWEDEN UNIVERSITY

Avdelningen för psykologi

Campus Östersund

Psykologprogrammet

UPPSAMLINGSTENTAMEN: Miljöpsykologi, PS039G, ht-2017

Välkommen till detta tredje tentamenstillfälle!

Datum: torsdagen den 23 augusti 2018

Hjälpmedel: inga

Maxpoäng: 92 poäng

Examinatorer: Richard Ahlström, Terry Hartig, & Kerstin Weimer

Terrys frågor besvaras du genom att fylla i tentamensdokumentet medan Richards och Kerstins frågor besvaras på separata papper. Tänk på att skriva din kod på varje nytt blad.

Glöm inte att lämna in **både** tentamensdokumentet med svaren på Terrys frågor och de pappersblad där du besvarat övriga frågor på.

Skriv tydligt och läsligt!

Lycka till!

Richard, Terry & Kerstin

Terrys questions:

1. What do the following data discussed in the lecture on city and countryside tell us about civility (courteous behavior) and the behavioral modelling of civility in settings common in cities? In addition to the size of the city's population, density here is considered in an immediate sense; it refers to whether the observations of people holding the door open for someone else (or not) at the entrance of a large department store were made during a weekday morning (relatively few people, low density) or on a weekend (many people, high density). (Circle the letter for each true statement, draw an "X" over the letter for each false statement. 1 point for each correct choice, 5 possible choices.)

	Participants who hold the door open (%)					
	Paris			Nantes		
	Low density	High density	Difference	Low density	High density	Difference
Door held open for participant	69	51	18	72	53	19
Door was closed	56	34	22	67	47	20
Difference	13	17		5	6	

(From Moser & Corroyer, 2001, in Environment & Behavior.)

- The density has a much greater effect in Nantes than in Paris.
- The people observed in both Paris, a large city, and Nantes, a much smaller city, tended to be less courteous (i.e., they hold the door open for the person coming behind them) under high density conditions (i.e., relatively few people around) than under low density conditions.
- The importance of having someone model courteous behavior appears to depend on the size of the city.
- The people observed in both Paris and Nantes tended to be more courteous when the person in front of them held the door open for them, compared to those people who had to open the door for themselves.

e. In general, the data tell us that we must be careful about seeing civility as something that is determined by the size of the city alone; it will also depend on specific aspects of the immediate situation.

2. Which of the following is true with regard to the meta-analysis by Peen et al. (2010) on urban-rural differences in psychiatric disorders (discussed in the lecture on city and countryside and in the reading by Hartig and Kahn, 2016)? (Circle the letter for each true statement, draw an "X" over the letter for each false statement. 1 point for each correct choice, 5 possible choices.)

- a. Looking at studies of mood disorders, they saw that all of the available studies found a very large difference between the rural and urban areas under consideration.
- b. The studies included in their meta-analysis showed an impressive degree of uniformity across places and times in diagnoses and measures of psychological disorders.
- c. Interpretation of their meta-analysis of associations between urbanization and psychopathology is made more difficult by the high degree of heterogeneity across the included studies in the definitions of "urban" and "rural."
- d. The overall result of the meta-analysis showed that people living in rural areas had a much higher likelihood of suffering from a mood disorder.
- e. None of the above is true.

3. Which of the following is true with regard to E.O. Wilson's biophilia hypothesis, as discussed in the reading on "Health benefits of nature experience"? (Circle the letter for each true statement, draw an "X" over the letter for each false statement. 1 point for each correct choice, 8 possible choices.)

- a. It proposes that all people have some innate drive to affiliate with other forms of life.
- b. It assumes that humans have through evolution acquired patterns of response to the environment, including both approach to environmental circumstances that support survival and avoidance of environmental circumstances that threaten survival.
- c. It assumes that humans evolved in natural environments, and humans still show in different ways that they remain biologically adapted to those environments.
- d. It expresses concern that humans will soon adapt biologically to life in urban areas, and that this will undermine their ability to appreciate and protect natural environments.
- e. It proposes that the response tendencies characterized as "biophilia" can be observed in all societies.
- f. It has inspired an environmental design strategy, biophilic design, which brings different elements of nature into the built environment.

d. Occupants in open-plan offices may be rather satisfied with the ease of interaction with others, but this does not compensate for the negative impacts of the open-plan layout on impaired privacy and noise.

6. Building on the lecture on institutional environments, discuss (1) privacy and personal territory and (2) choice and control as two sets of general environmental concerns that must be addressed in the design of health care environments. In discussing these different concerns, take care to clarify their relevance for each of three groups: the people receiving health care, the people providing health care, and visitors. (6 points)

7. Consider the following figure. Indicate whether it shows an example of moderation (i.e., the effect of one variable on another is different for levels of a third variable) or of mediation (i.e., the effect of one variable on another is indirect; its effect is passed along by an intermediate variable). Identify the different types of variable(s). (1 point for each correct answer, 4 answers in total.)

EEG: alpha (relative units)

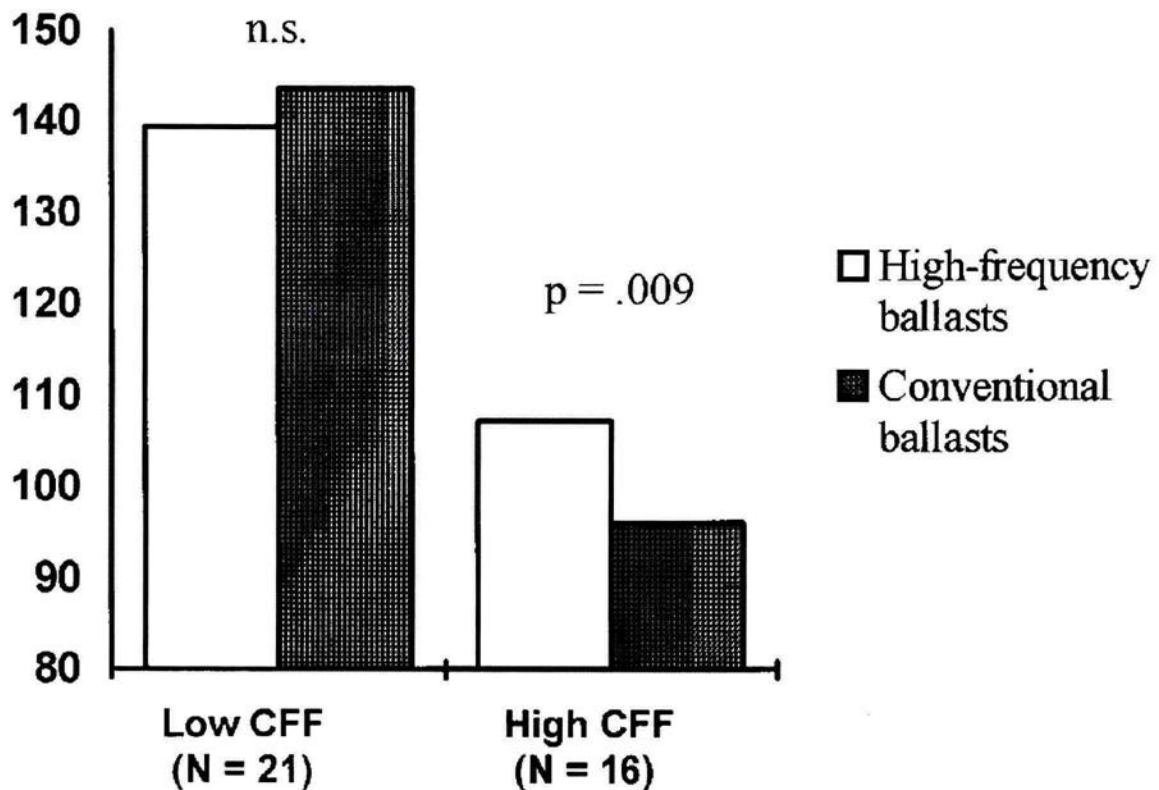


Figure 5. Differences in EEG between subjects with low and high flicker fusion frequency (CFF) in fluorescent light powered by either conventional or high-frequency ballasts.

- Moderation or mediation? _____
- The effect of which variable is moderated/mediated (i.e., what is the environmental independent variable)? _____
- What is the dependent variable? _____
- Which variable is the moderator/mediator? _____

Kerstins frågor:

8. I Bell, Greene, Fisher & Baum, 2001, kapitel 4, (kompendium) beskrivs flera teoretiska perspektiv för människans interaktion med den fysiska miljön. Tre av dessa är: (1) The environmental load perspective, (2) The adaptation level theory, (3) The behavior constraint perspective. Beskriv kortfattat och valfritt två av dessa perspektiv. (Varje svar ger max 5 poäng, totalt 10 poäng).

