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Founder, MISSION GYAN**Chapter-2 | Methods of Enquiry in Psychology****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **A tentative statement of the relationship between variables as an answer to a research question is known as:**
(a) Hypothesis (b) Research
(c) Theology (d) Theory
2. **Which type of data includes information like economy, housing conditions, and school facilities?**
(a) Physiological data (b) Demographic information
(c) Physical information (d) Psychological information
3. **What kind of behaviour does not focus on personal feelings and experiences?**
(a) Overt behaviour (b) Covert behaviour
(c) Irrational behaviour (d) Rational behaviour
4. **What is the final and most important goal of psychological enquiry?**
(a) Explanation (b) Description
(c) Application (d) Control of behaviour
5. **Which method was used to study the impact of the Gujarat earthquake on people's lives?**
(a) Survey (b) Observation
(c) Case study (d) Psychological test
6. **In psychological enquiry, which method involves watching and recording participants' behavior for analysis?**
(a) Experimental (b) Correlational
(c) Observation (d) Survey
7. **In which type of psychological testing are questions arranged in increasing order of difficulty?**
(a) Speed test (b) Individual test
(c) Aptitude test (d) Power test
8. **Which research method is used to find the relationship between two variables?**
(a) Survey (b) Correlational
(c) Case study (d) Observation
9. **In scientific research, selecting participants is part of:**
(a) Collection of data (b) Conceptualising a problem

- (c) Drawing conclusions (d) Sampling
10. **What type of experiments involve selection but not manipulation of variables?**
- (a) Field experiments (b) Laboratory experiments
- (c) Quasi experiments (d) None of the above

Fill in the blanks :

11. _____ are conducted to establish cause-effect relationships in a controlled setting.
12. The variable that is manipulated by the researcher is called the _____ variable.

True / False

13. In psychological research, observation is a passive technique.
14. Standardised tests must be both reliable and valid.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What is reliability?
16. Define psychological test.

Short Type Questions

17. Differentiate between a questionnaire and an interview.
18. Explain what is meant by 'hypothesis' in psychological enquiry.

Essay Type Questions

19. What are quasi-experiments? Discuss how they differ from laboratory experiments with examples.
20. What are the ethical guidelines that psychologists must follow while conducting research?

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** The test user should not rely on a single test.
Reason (R): Tests must be selected and used with great care.
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

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Chapter-2 | Methods of Enquiry in Psychology

Worksheet-1 Answer & Solution

1. (a) A hypothesis is a tentative and testable statement predicting the relationship between two or more variables.
2. (b) Demographic data includes details like housing, economic conditions, and access to facilities.
3. (d) Rational behaviour is based on logic and objectivity, not on personal emotions or experiences.
4. (d) The ultimate goal in psychological enquiry is to control behaviour by modifying antecedent conditions.
5. (c) A case study was used post earthquake to gather in-depth insight into people's lives.
6. (c) Observation involves watching participants and recording behaviors without interference.
7. (d) In power tests, questions are arranged from easy to difficult to assess maximum performance.
8. (b) Correlational research identifies the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables.
9. (d) Sampling is the process where the researcher selects participants for the study.
10. (c) In quasi-experiments, the independent variable is not manipulated but selected based on existing differences.

11. Experiments

Experiments allow researchers to determine cause-effect relationships in a controlled setting.

12. Independent

The independent variable is the one that the researcher changes or manipulates to observe its effect.

13. False

Observation is an active process requiring attention, planning, and objective data collection.

14. True

For a test to be standardised, it must be both valid (measures what it claims) and reliable (consistent over time).

15. Reliability refers to the consistency of a measurement. A test is reliable if it gives similar results under consistent conditions over time.

16. A psychological test is a standardised tool used to assess individual differences in abilities, intelligence, personality, or other psychological traits.

17. A questionnaire consists of a set of written questions where participants provide answers independently. An interview involves a face-to-face or telephonic conversation where the researcher asks questions and records verbal responses.

Key difference: Questionnaire is self-administered, interviews are researcher-administered.

18. A hypothesis is a specific, testable prediction about the relationship between variables in a study. It guides the research process and helps the psychologist focus the investigation.
19. Quasi-experiments are research designs where the researcher does not manipulate the independent variable but selects groups based on pre-existing conditions. For example, studying the effect of natural disasters on mental health (e.g., earthquake survivors vs. non-survivors).
- **Difference:** In laboratory experiments, variables are manipulated in a controlled setting, while in quasi-experiments, natural differences are observed.
 - **Limitation:** Quasi-experiments lack full control, so establishing cause-effect is harder.
 - **Strength:** Useful in real-world contexts where manipulation isn't ethical or possible.

20. Ethical guidelines ensure the dignity, rights, and well-being of participants.

Major ethical principles include:

Informed Consent: Participants must be fully informed about the research and voluntarily agree to participate.

Confidentiality: Personal data must be protected and not disclosed without consent.

Debriefing: Participants should be informed about the study's purpose after participation.

Right to Withdraw: Participants can leave the study at any time without any penalty.

Protection from Harm: Participants should not face any physical or psychological harm.

Deception: Only allowed when necessary, and participants must be debriefed later.

Competence: The researcher must be professionally competent and trained. These ensure that psychology maintains high moral and scientific standards.

21. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation

R supports A because using a single test may not provide an accurate assessment. Multiple tests and careful selection ensure valid interpretation.