

CLASS – 11

PSYCHOLOGY

Chapter – 2

Methods of Enquiry in Psychology

Part – 5

Extra Question

Sonal Koul



EXTRA QUESTION

1

Which of the following is NOT a goal of psychological enquiry?

- ☐ A Description
- ☐ B Prediction
- ☐ C Motivation
- ☐ D Control

EXTRA QUESTION

2

In which step of scientific research does the researcher develop a tentative answer to the problem?

- ☐ A Drawing conclusions
- ☐ B Collecting data
- ☐ C Conceptualising a problem
- ☐ D Revising conclusions

EXTRA QUESTION

3

Which of the following is a type of psychological data?

- ☐ A Algebraic information
- ☐ B Political ideology
- ☐ C Physiological data
- ☐ D Economic forecast

EXTRA QUESTION

4

The variable which is manipulated in an experiment is called the:

- ☐ A Dependent variable
- ☐ B Constant variable
- ☐ C Controlled variable
- ☐ D Independent variable

D)

EXTRA QUESTION

5

In Latane and Darley's experiment, what was the dependent variable?

- ☐ A Presence of confederates
- ☐ B Smoke in the room
- ☐ C Reporting of smoke
- ☐ D Number of questionnaires filled

EXTRA QUESTION

6

What does a correlation coefficient of $+0.85$ indicate?

- ☐ A A weak positive relationship
- ☐ B A strong positive relationship
- ☐ C A strong negative relationship
- ☐ D No relationship



EXTRA QUESTION

7

Which of the following is a limitation of psychological enquiry?

- ☐ A High cost
- ☐ B Relative nature of tools
- ☐ C Time bound results
- ☐ D Fixed zero point

B

EXTRA QUESTION

8

What does the technique of counter-balancing control in experiments?

- ☐ A Environmental variables
- ☐ B Sequence effects
- ☐ C Personality traits
- ☐ D Random assignment

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EXTRA QUESTION

9 Which research method uses techniques like personal interviews and questionnaires?

- ☐ A Case study
- ☐ B Survey
- ☐ C Experimental
- ☐ D Observation

EXTRA QUESTION

10

Which of the following best defines a standardised psychological test?

- ☐ A A test designed by any teacher
- ☐ B A test conducted without instructions
- ☒ C A test with objective scoring and norms
- ☐ D A test that includes subjective questions

11

What is the method of analysing verbal,
descriptive data in qualitative research
called?

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11

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Answer : Content Analysis



EXTRA QUESTION

12

Which type of interview allows the interviewer flexibility in wording and sequence of questions?

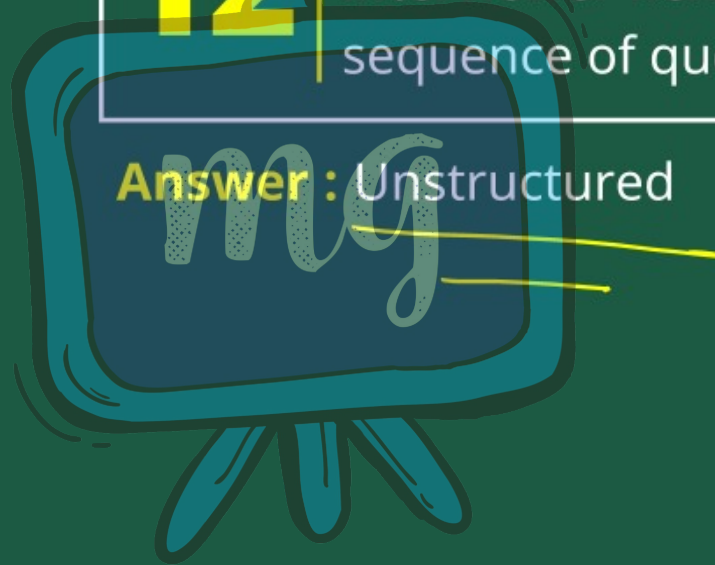
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EXTRA QUESTION

12

Which type of interview allows the interviewer flexibility in wording and sequence of questions?

Answer : Unstructured



EXTRA QUESTION

13

What is the term for average performance
used for comparing individual test scores?



EXTRA QUESTION

13

What is the term for average performance used for comparing individual test scores?

Answer : Norms

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EXTRA QUESTION

14

Which method is most suitable for studying rare psychological disorders or unique individual behaviour?

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EXTRA QUESTION

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Which method is most suitable for studying rare psychological disorders or unique individual behaviour?

Answer : Case Study

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EXTRA QUESTION

15

Which ethical principle ensures that participants are informed about the nature of the study before participation?

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EXTRA QUESTION

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Answer : Informed Consent

16

What is the difference between naturalistic and controlled observation?



16

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Answer :

- Naturalistic Observation is conducted in real-life settings where the observer does not interfere with the situation (e.g., home, school, hospital).
- Controlled Observation is conducted in a controlled environment like a laboratory where certain variables can be manipulated.

EXTRA QUESTION

17

What are speed tests and power tests in psychological assessment?



17

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Answer :

- ▮ Speed Test : All items are of similar difficulty and must be completed within a time limit.
- ▮ Power Test : Items are arranged in increasing difficulty and there is no time limit, focusing on the individual's capacity.

18

What are the main sources of psychological data in qualitative methods?



18

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Answer :

Sources include verbal responses, field notes, interview transcripts, diaries, photographs, and video recordings, especially collected during unstructured interviews or participant observation.

EXTRA QUESTION

19

What is the role of content analysis in qualitative research?



19

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Answer :

Content analysis involves identifying thematic categories from descriptive data and building interpretations by referring to actual examples from the dataset, such as narratives or observation records.

EXTRA QUESTION

20

How does the case study method
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understanding?

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EXTRA QUESTION

20

How does the case study method contribute to psychological understanding?

Answer :

The case study method offers in-depth information about a single individual, group, or event using multiple techniques like interviews, observations, and tests. It helps understand unique phenomena, personal history, or psychological conditions in detail.

21

Explain the observational method of enquiry in psychology. Describe its types, strengths, and limitations.



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Answer :

Observational Method :

- ▮ Involves careful, systematic observation of behaviour.
- ▮ Includes selection, recording, and analysis of specific behaviour.

Types of Observation :

1. Naturalistic Observation : Conducted in real-life settings; no interference by observer.
2. Controlled Observation : Conducted in laboratory settings where variables can be manipulated.
3. Non-Participant Observation : Observer remains detached from the group.
4. Participant Observation : Observer becomes part of the group being studied.

Strengths :

- ▮ Provides real-time data in natural context.
- ▮ Useful for studying behaviour as it occurs.

Limitations :

- ▮ Time-consuming and labour-intensive.
- ▮ Observer bias may affect data.
- ▮ Presence of observer can alter behaviour.

22

Describe the various types of psychological tests and how they are classified.



22

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Answer :

Types of Tests by Language :

1. Verbal Tests : Require language ability.
2. Non-Verbal Tests : Use symbols/pictures, no language needed.
3. Performance Tests : Require physical manipulation of objects.

Based on Mode of Administration :

1. Individual Tests : Given one-on-one, often face-to-face.
2. Group Tests : Administered to many at once with written instructions.

Based on Time Factor :

1. Speed Tests : All items are easy; time-limited.
2. Power Tests : Increasing difficulty; no time limit.

23

What are the major ethical principles a psychologist should follow while conducting a psychological enquiry?

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23

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Answer :

These are the ethics-

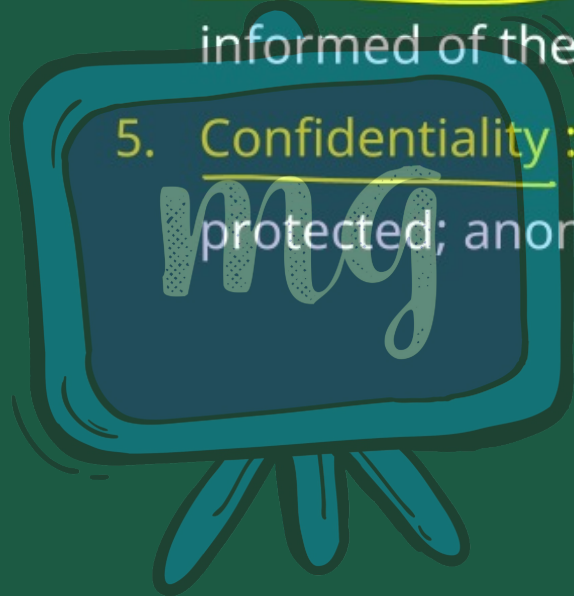
1. Voluntary Participation : Participation must be free of coercion.
2. Informed Consent : Participants must understand the study's nature beforehand.
3. Debriefing : Clarification and reassurance after the study, especially if deception is used.

EXTRA QUESTION



4. Sharing Results : Participants should be informed of the study's outcomes.

5. Confidentiality : Personal data should be protected; anonymity must be maintained.



EXTRA QUESTION

24

Discuss the steps involved in conducting scientific psychological research. Explain each with examples.



24

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Answer :

1. Conceptualising a Problem :

- ✦ Select a theme and formulate a hypothesis.

Example : Hypothesising that TV violence increases aggression.

2. Collecting Data :

- ✦ Decide participants, methods, tools, and procedure.

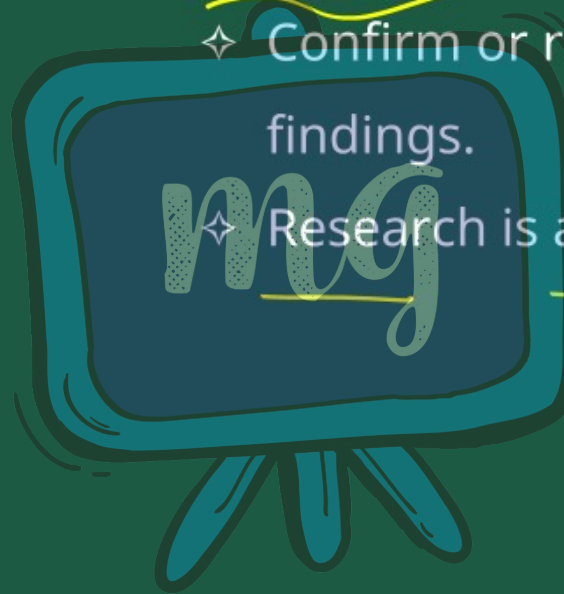
Example : Use observation or questionnaires.

3. Drawing Conclusions :

- ✦ Use statistical tools (e.g. mean, correlation) to interpret data.

4. Revising Research Conclusions :

- ✦ Confirm or revise the hypothesis based on findings.
- ✦ Research is an ongoing process.



EXTRA QUESTION

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Explain the case study method. What are its key features and how is it useful in psychological research?



25

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Answer :

Definition :

☛ In-depth study of a single individual, group, institution, or event.

Key Features :

1. Focus on uniqueness and richness of data.



2. Multiple sources used : interviews, tests, observation.

3. Narrative form: detailed life stories or patterns.

4. Used in clinical psychology and developmental research.

Examples :

- Freud's psychoanalytic theory based on individual case studies.
- Piaget's theory developed by observing his own children.

Usefulness :

- ▮ Helps in understanding complex behaviours.
- ▮ Offers deep insight into lesser-understood phenomena.

