

CHAPTER-2 | Methods of Enquiry in Psychology

QUIZ-01

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

- A. Description B. Prediction
C. Transformation D. Control (C)

Explanation: Goals of psychological enquiry include description, prediction, explanation, control, and application, not transformation.

2. The first step in scientific research is :

- A. Drawing conclusions B. Collecting data
C. Conceptualising a problem
D. Revising research conclusions (C)

Explanation: Scientific research begins with conceptualising a problem by selecting a topic and defining research questions.

3. In an experiment, the variable that is manipulated is called :

- A. Dependent variable B. Controlled variable
C. Independent variable
D. Extraneous variable (C)

Explanation: Independent variable is manipulated to observe its effect on the dependent variable.

4. Which method studies cause-effect relationships between variables?

- A. Observation
B. Experimental method
C. Survey method D. Case study (B)

Explanation: The experimental method establishes cause-effect relationships in controlled conditions.

5. In correlational research, a negative correlation indicates that :

- A. Both variables increase
B. One increases, other decreases
C. Both decrease
D. No relationship exists (B)

Explanation: In negative correlation, as one variable increases, the other decreases.

6. Which type of observation involves the observer becoming part of the group being observed?

- A. Non-participant observation
B. Naturalistic observation
C. Controlled observation
D. Participant observation (D)

Explanation: In participant observation, the observer joins the group to observe from within.

7. Psychological tests must be both:

- A. Reliable and subjective
B. Valid and standardised
C. Subjective and standardised
D. Objective and unreliable (B)

Explanation: Psychological tests should be valid (measure what intended) and standardised (uniform procedure and norms).

8. Which method provides in-depth information about an individual or group?

- A. Survey B. Case study
C. Experimental method
D. Correlational research (B)

Explanation: Case study involves detailed study of an individual, group, or event.

9. What is the meaning of 'informed consent' in research ethics?

- A. Participants must be paid
B. Participants are forced to participate
C. Participants know the nature of study before participating
D. Participants can leave without informing (C)

Explanation: Informed consent means participants understand the study details before participation.

10. Which of these is NOT a limitation of psychological enquiry?

- A. Lack of true zero point
B. Relative nature of tools
C. Objective data interpretation
D. Subjective interpretation of qualitative data (C)

Explanation: Objective data interpretation is not a limitation; subjective interpretation is.