

## CHAPTER-2 | Methods of Enquiry in Psychology

QUIZ  
PART-02

1. Which method is best suited to test cause–effect relationships between variables?

- A. Observational method
- B. Experimental method
- C. Correlation method
- D. Case study

(B)

**Explanation :** It involves manipulating the independent variable and measuring the dependent variable, typically with control and experimental groups.

2. Which correlation is illustrated by the example “height and weight”?

- A. Positive correlation
- B. Negative correlation
- C. Zero correlation
- D. No consistent relationship

(A)

**Explanation :** Both variables tend to increase (or decrease) together, reflecting a positive relationship.

3. What is the key limitation of the correlation method?

- A. It cannot handle large datasets
- B. It only works in laboratory settings
- C. It cannot establish cause and effect
- D. It requires manipulating the IV

(C)

**Explanation :** Correlation shows association between variables but does not demonstrate causal direction.

4. In an experiment, which variable is measured for its outcome?

- A. Independent variable
- B. Dependent variable
- C. Extraneous variable
- D. Confounding variable

(B)

**Explanation :** The dependent variable reflects the effect of the manipulated independent variable.

5. Which technique is specifically used to control extraneous variables?

- A. Holding constant
- B. Snowball sampling
- C. Triangulation
- D. Factor analysis

(A)

**Explanation :** Control techniques listed include holding constant, matching, counterbalancing, and random assignment.

6. Observation of behavior in real-life settings is called:

- A. Participant observation
- B. Controlled observation
- C. Naturalistic observation
- D. Structured observation

(C)

**Explanation :** Naturalistic observation records behavior in natural settings without experimental control.

7. Which is a major advantage of the questionnaire/survey method?

- A. High experimental control
- B. Ability to reach many people easily
- C. In-depth analysis of a single case
- D. Direct manipulation of variables

(B)

**Explanation :** Surveys use forms (closed- or open-ended) to collect large-scale information efficiently.

8. Which statement correctly pairs a correlation type with its coefficient?

- A. Positive correlation  $\rightarrow -1$
- B. Negative correlation  $\rightarrow +1$
- C. Zero correlation  $\rightarrow 0$
- D. Positive correlation  $\rightarrow 0$

(C)

**Explanation :** Zero correlation is represented by a coefficient of 0; perfect positive and negative are +1 and -1 respectively.

9. In psychological testing, what does “reliability” refer to?

- A. Accuracy of measurement
- B. Consistency of test scores across occasions
- C. Freedom from bias in scoring
- D. Representativeness of group averages

(B)

**Explanation :** Reliability is defined as the consistency or stability of scores; related forms include test–retest and split-half.

10. What is a primary limitation of the case study method?

- A. It cannot provide detailed insights
- B. Findings cannot be generalized
- C. Findings cannot be generalized
- D. It only collects numerical data

(C)

**Explanation :** Case studies yield rich, in-depth information about an individual or group, but the results are not easily generalizable.