

Indian School Wadi Kabir

2024-25



Worksheet: Chp 2- Methods of Enquiry in Psychology

Fill in the Blanks

Q1: The goal of psychological inquiry includes _____, prediction, explanation, and control of behavior.

Q2: Description in psychology helps in distinguishing a behavior from other behaviors by providing _____.

Q3: Prediction becomes more accurate with an increase in the _____ of persons observed.

Q4: The third goal of psychological inquiry is to understand the _____ factors of behavior.

Q5: Control in psychology refers to making a behavior happen, reducing it, or _____ it.

Q6: The final goal of scientific inquiry in psychology is to bring about _____ changes in people's lives.

Q7: In scientific research, the process begins when a researcher selects a theme or topic for _____.

Q8: The second step in scientific research is to develop a research design for _____ data.

Q9: Analyzing data collected through statistical procedures helps verify a _____ and draw conclusions.

Q10: When a researcher's conclusions do not support their original hypothesis, they may

_____ or state an alternative hypothesis.

Assertion and Reason Based

Q1: Assertion: Prediction in psychological inquiry becomes more accurate with an increase in the number of persons observed.

Reason: This is because larger samples lead to more reliable conclusions.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q2: Assertion: Control in psychological inquiry refers to making a particular behavior happen, reducing it, or enhancing it.

Reason: Control is the only goal of psychological research.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q3: Assertion: The goal of scientific research in psychology is to explore the different aspects of

human experiences without attempting to disturb their natural flow.

Reason: Both scientific and interpretive traditions in psychology aim to study behavior and experiences.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q4: Assertion: Data in psychology are independent of the physical or social context.

Reason: Inferences can be made directly from raw data.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q5: Assertion: Participant observation in psychology involves the observer becoming a part of the group being observed.

Reason: This method is less time-consuming than non-participant observation.

(a) Both assertion and reason are true, and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q1: Explain the goal of description in psychological inquiry.

Q2: How does prediction relate to understanding behavior in psychology?

Q3: What is the third goal of psychological inquiry, and why is it important?

Q4: Define the term "control" in psychological research.

Q5: What is the final goal of scientific inquiry in psychology?

Q6: Describe the first step in conducting scientific research.

Q7: What is the purpose of data analysis in scientific research?

Q8: How does a researcher revise research conclusions in case they do not support the original

hypothesis?

Q9: What is the difference between naturalistic and controlled observation methods?

Q10: In participant observation, what does the observer do to establish rapport with the group being observed?

Short Answer Type Questions

Q1: Explain the concept of scientific objectivity in psychological research.

Q2: Describe the steps involved in conducting scientific research in psychology.

Q3: How does a researcher develop a hypothesis in scientific research?

Q4: Discuss the importance of selecting the right participants and data collection methods in

scientific research.

Q5: What are the advantages of the observation method in psychology, and what are its

limitations?

Q6: Differentiate between naturalistic and controlled observation methods with examples.

Q7: Explain the differences between non-participant and participant observation in psychology.

Q8: How can a researcher minimize observer bias in the observation method?

Long Answer Type Questions

Q1: Discuss the four goals of psychological inquiry in detail, providing examples for each.

Q2: Explain the nature of psychological data and the factors that can influence data collection in psychological research.

Q3: Compare and contrast the observational method and the experimental method in

psychology. Provide examples of situations where each method is most appropriate.

Q4: Explore the ethical issues that can arise in psychological research and how researchers can

address them. Include examples to illustrate ethical dilemmas