



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY (2026-27)
CLASS – XI

METHODS OF ENQUIRY IN PSYCHOLOGY

WORKSHEET

Fill in the Blanks

1. The goal of psychological inquiry includes _____, prediction, explanation, application and control of behaviour.
2. Description in psychology helps in distinguishing a behaviour from other behaviours by providing _____.
3. Prediction becomes more accurate with an increase in the _____ of persons observed.
4. The third goal of psychological inquiry is to understand the _____ factors of behaviour.
5. Control in psychology refers to making a behaviour happen, reducing it, or _____ it.
6. The final goal of scientific inquiry in psychology is to bring about _____ changes in people's lives.
7. In scientific research, the process begins when a researcher selects a theme or topic ____.
8. The second step in scientific research is to develop a research design for _____ data.
9. The scientific method attempts to study a particular event or phenomena in an _____, _____ and testable manner.
10. Analysing data collected through statistical procedures helps verify a _____ and draw conclusions.
11. State True or False: When a researcher's conclusions do not support their original hypothesis, they may state an alternative hypothesis.
12. Once the problem is identified, the researcher proceeds by developing a tentative answer to the problem, and it is called as _____.

Assertion and Reason-Based

1. 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.

2. Assertion: Control in psychological inquiry refers to making a particular behaviour 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.

3. 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 behaviour 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.

4. 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.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Explain the goal of description in psychological inquiry.
2. How does prediction relate to understanding behaviour in psychology?
3. What is the third goal of psychological inquiry, and why is it important?
4. Define the term "control" in psychological research.
5. What is the final goal of scientific inquiry in psychology?
6. Describe the first step in conducting scientific research.
7. What is the purpose of data analysis in scientific research?
8. Define "Hypothesis"
9. How does a researcher revise research conclusions if they do not support the original hypothesis?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Explain the concept of scientific objectivity in psychological research.
2. Describe the steps involved in conducting scientific research in psychology.
3. How does a researcher develop a hypothesis in scientific research?
4. Explain the method "interpretive"

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the four goals of psychological inquiry in detail, providing examples for each.
2. Explain the nature of psychological data and the factors that can influence data collection in psychological research.

