

**QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11**

# Methods of Enquiry in Psychology

Psychology · Chapter 2 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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**OBJECTIVES**

Reinforce the four core topics of Methods of Enquiry in Psychology via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

**SECTION · QUICK DRILL**

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

**Q1.** Which of the following is NOT a goal of psychological enquiry?

- (A) Description (B) Prediction  
(C) Exaggeration (D) Control

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q2.** In an experiment, the variable that the researcher manipulates is called the:

- (A) Dependent variable (B) Extraneous variable  
(C) Independent variable (D) Control variable

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 20s

**Q3.** The variable that is measured for change in an experiment is the:

- (A) Independent variable (B) Dependent variable  
(C) Confounding variable (D) Random variable

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

**Q4.** A positive correlation between two variables means that:

- (A) As one increases, the other decreases (B) As one increases, the other also increases  
(C) There is no relationship between them (D) One variable causes the other

PYQ 2021 · Pre-Board · 1m · 30s

**Q5.** Ice-cream sales and drowning deaths both rise in summer. This best illustrates that:

- (A) Ice-cream causes drowning (B) Correlation proves causation  
(C) Correlation does not imply causation (D) There is a negative correlation

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s

**Q6.** The group in an experiment that does NOT receive the treatment is the:

- (A) Experimental group (B) Control group  
(C) Sample group (D) Random group

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q7.** Observing children's behaviour in a real playground without interfering is an example of:

- (A) Controlled observation (B) Naturalistic observation  
(C) Participant observation (D) Experimental observation

PYQ 2022 · Pre-Board · 1m · 30s

**Q8.** Which method gathers a small amount of information from a large number of people?

- (A) Case study (B) Experiment  
(C) Survey (D) Participant observation

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

**Q9.** An in-depth study of a single individual over time, using many sources, is a:

- (A) Survey (B) Case study  
(C) Correlational study (D) Field experiment

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

**Q10.** A memory-test score of 17 out of 20 is an example of:

- (A) Qualitative data (B) Quantitative data  
(C) Demographic data (D) Physiological data

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

- Q11.** Telling participants the true nature and purpose of a study AFTER it is over is called:  
**(A)** Informed consent **(B)** Debriefing  
**(C)** Confidentiality **(D)** Sampling  
 PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s
- Q12.** Keeping a participant's responses private and not disclosing their identity is the ethical principle of:  
**(A)** Debriefing **(B)** Confidentiality  
**(C)** Standardisation **(D)** Replication  
 PYQ 2021 · Pre-Board · 1m · 30s
- Q13.** Which method is the ONLY one that can establish a cause-and-effect relationship?  
**(A)** Survey **(B)** Correlational research  
**(C)** Experimental method **(D)** Naturalistic observation  
 PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s
- Q14.** Variables (other than the IV) that could affect the dependent variable and must be controlled are called:  
**(A)** Dependent variables **(B)** Extraneous (relevant) variables  
**(C)** Independent variables **(D)** Demographic variables  
 PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 45s
- Q15.** The correct order of the steps in the scientific method is:  
**(A)** Conclusion -> hypothesis -> problem -> data **(B)** Problem -> hypothesis -> data collection -> analysis -> conclusion  
**(C)** Hypothesis -> conclusion -> problem -> analysis **(D)** Data collection -> problem -> conclusion -> hypothesis  
 PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 45s

## ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

### Q1. Answer: C

The goals are description, prediction, explanation, control and application. 'Exaggeration' is not a goal.

### Q2. Answer: C

The independent variable (IV) is the one the experimenter manipulates — the assumed cause.

### Q3. Answer: B

The dependent variable (DV) is measured and is expected to change as a result of the IV.

### Q4. Answer: B

In a positive correlation both variables move in the same direction; it does not prove causation.

### Q5. Answer: C

A third variable (hot weather) raises both, showing correlation does not imply causation.

### Q6. Answer: B

The control group is treated identically except it does not receive the IV; it is the baseline for comparison.

### Q7. Answer: B

Naturalistic observation records behaviour in its real-life setting without interference.

### Q8. Answer: C

A survey is wide but shallow — limited information from many people; a case study is the opposite.

### Q9. Answer: B

A case study is a narrow but deep study of one individual, group or event.

### Q10. Answer: B

Numerical, measurable information is quantitative data; descriptive word-based information is qualitative.

### Q11. Answer: B

Debriefing is the post-study explanation, especially important when information was withheld during the study.

### Q12. Answer: B

Confidentiality means protecting participants' personal information and individual responses.

### Q13. Answer: C

Only the experiment manipulates the IV while controlling others, so it can prove causation.

### Q14. Answer: B

Extraneous/relevant variables must be held constant; otherwise they confound the result.

**Q15. Answer: B**

Research moves from identifying the problem and framing a hypothesis to collecting data, analysing it and concluding.