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(FYUGP)

(3rd Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

(Minor)

Paper Code : M–PSY–03

(Psychological Research)

Full Marks : 75   *Pass Marks : 40%*

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks :* 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1.   *(a)*   What is the importance of research in psychology?   10

Or

(b)   Discuss the general ethics involved in the research process.

(*Turn Over*)

2. (a) Explain the types of non-probability sampling techniques. What are the benefits of using this method? 8+2=10

Or

(b) What do you understand by sampling? Mention the advantages and disadvantages of simple random sampling. Write a note on stratified sampling and its application. 2+5+3=10

3. (a) Describe the survey method of data collection. Mention any two methods of survey data collection. 6+4=10

Or

(b) What are the merits and demerits of observational method? Write a note on structured interviews and its advantages. 6+4=10

4. (a) What do you mean by quasi-experimental methods? Describe experimental pre-test and post-test methods. 3+7=10

Or

(b) What is correlation? Mention its types. Explain the case study method of research. 5+5=10

(Continued)

5. *(a)* What are the various types of tests used in psychological testing?   10

Or

(b) Write in detail the basis of characterization of a good test with reference to validity, reliability and norms.

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PSYCHOLOGY

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks : 25*)

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SECTION—I

(*Marks : 15*)

A. Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the brackets provided :   1×10=10

1. A representation of the population under study is called

    (a) statistic   (   )

    (b) hypothesis   (   )

    (c) test   (   )

    (d) sample   (   )

2. Which of the following is the source of secondary data?

   (a) Census report ( )

   (b) Observation ( )

   (c) Interview ( )

   (d) None of the above ( )

3. Which ethical principle in psychological research emphasizes the importance of ensuring participants' well-being and safety?

   (a) Confidentiality ( )

   (b) Beneficence ( )

   (c) Justice ( )

   (d) Anonymity ( )

4. Which of the following is a method of non-probability sampling?

   (a) Snowball sampling ( )

   (b) Cluster sampling ( )

   (c) Random sampling ( )

   (d) Systematic sampling ( )

5. As a characteristic of a good test, the test that measures what it has been designed to measure is known as

    (a) norms   (   )

    (b) reliability   (   )

    (c) validity   (   )

    (d) objectivity   (   )

6. In a pretest-posttest design

    (a) the dependent variable is measured once before and after the treatment   (   )

    (b) the independent variable is measured once before and after the treatment   (   )

    (c) the dependent variable is measured only after the treatment   (   )

    (d) the independent variable is measured only after the treatment   (   )

7. In correlation research, an increase in one variable that leads to a rise in the other variable is called

    (a) no correlation   (   )

    (b) negative correlation   (   )

    (c) multiple correlation   (   )

    (d) positive correlation   (   )

8. For purposes of data collection, which is the most suitable method to use when the informant is unable or reluctant to provide adequate information?

   (a) Interview method

   (b) Observation method

   (c) Case study method

   (d) Questionnaire

9. Which of the following is not a step in the general process of research according to the scientific method?

   (a) Developing hypothesis

   (b) Collecting empirical data

   (c) Confidentiality

   (d) Communicating results

10. The sampling technique in which every nth member in the sampling frame is selected after a random start is

   (a) systematic sampling

   (b) Snowball sampling

   (c) stratified sampling

   (d) simple random sampling

B. Match the following :   1×5=5

List—I   *List—II*

1. Unpublished sources   (a) Non-probability sampling

2. Purposely misleading partici-   (b) Past records
   pants

3. Quota sampling   (c) Secondary data

4. Archival research   (d) Deception

5. Qualitative data   (e) Descriptions

(6)

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

C. Write short notes on any *five* of the following :   2×5=10

1. Null hypothesis

2. Purposely misleading participants

3. Quota sampling

4. Archival research

5. Qualitative data

2. Focus groups

3. Cluster sampling

4. Time series

5. Characteristics of a test

6. Primary and secondary data

7. Use of diary as a source of research data

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