Question Bank

DSE-1 (Psychological Research and Measurement)

Unit-I

Long Questions (500 words):

1. What is a science? Describe the basic assumptions of science.

2. What do you mean by scientific research? With reference to psychology, describe the core values of science.

3. Describe different types of research methods based upon nature of data used in psychological research.

4. Describe the strengths and weaknesses of quantitative and qualitative research methods used in psychological research.

5. Describe the steps followed in psychological research.

6. What is meant by Ethics? What is the necessity of following ethical guidelines in psychological research? State the ethical guidelines proposed for research conducted on human beings.

7. Examine the importance of Review of literature in Psychological research.

8. What do you mean by sampling? State the necessity of sampling in psychological research.

9. What do you mean by sampling frame? Point out the difference between sample and sampling frame with examples.

10. Define sampling. State the characteristics of a good sample.

11. What is probability sampling? State the general merits and demerits of probability sampling.

12. Briefly discuss various methods of Random sampling.

13. Discuss the situations under which non-probability sampling should be used.

14. Explain stratified random sampling. Under what situation you would prefer to use this method.

15. Explain snowball sampling? Discuss any two situations where this method can be used.

16. What do you mean by correlation method? Discuss with examples. Give an account of the procedures of correlational method and steps / format of correlational research report. What are the different steps of experimental method? Discuss about the advantages and limitations of experimental method.

Short Notes (75 words)

1. Cluster sampling

2. Simple random sampling

3. Quota sampling

4. Convenience sampling

5. Snowball sampling

6. Sampling frame

7. Sample size

8. Sampling distribution

9. Standard error of mean

10. Difference between sample and population

11. Assumptions of science

12. Characteristics of scientific method

13. Quantitative research methods

14. Qualitative research methods

15. Research design

16. Hypothesis

17. Characteristics of good psychological research

18. Ethics in psychological research

19. Correlational research

20. Probability sampling

21. Nonprobability sampling

22. Sampling error

23. Placebo effect

24. Positive correlation

25. Negative correlation

Short answer type (within one or two sentences)

1. What do you mean by a hypothesis?

2. Write any two characteristics of scientific method.

3. What is correlational research design?

4. What is standard error of measurement?

5. What is sampling frame?

6. Is random sampling a real random sampling?

7. What do you mean by review of literature?

8. What is an action research?

9. Method of chance selection.

10. What is mixed method sampling?

Objective Type:

1. _____ sampling method is a probabilistic method. (simple random sampling)

2. Sample is regarded as a subset of _____.

3. The difference between the statistics and the parameter is called _____.

4. Simple random sampling is based on _____ probability.

5. _____ sampling is a probabilistic sampling technique where the researcher divides the population into multiple groups for research.

6. _____ sampling is a type of sampling method in which the total population is divided into smaller group to complete the sampling process.

7. Network or chain referral sampling is otherwise known as _____ sampling.

8. When the sample is selected from a location that is convenient and easily accessible to the researcher and guided by some visible characteristics like gender or race, is known as _____ sampling.

9. A list of units of a population is known as _____.

10. The discrepancy between the estimate and the population parameter is known as _____.

11. If sample size increases, then sampling error will _____.

12. A population is divided into clusters and it has been found that all the units within a cluster are the same. In this situation _____ sampling will be adopted.

13. Another name of population is known as _____.

14. The research method focuses on establishing causal relationship with controls among variables is known as _____.

15. In experimental research, _____ variable is manipulated to observe and measure its effect.

16. Validity of an experimental design refers to maximize treatment variance and minimize _____.

17. When a value of one variable increases, the value of other variable also increase. This is known as _____ correlation.

18. When r = 1, there is _____ correlation.

Unit-II

Long Questions (500 words):

1. What is a psychological test? Describe the principles of test construction and the procedure of standardization.

2. What do you understand by Item Analysis? Describe different methods of conducting Item Analysis.

3. What is Reliability? Discuss different types of reliability.

4. What is Validity? Discuss different types of Validity.

5. What is a psychological test? Critically discuss how norms are important in the development of test construction.

6. What do you mean by norms? Describe and illustrate different types of norms.

7. What you mean by standard error of measurement? Describe how the test constructor will be careful in reducing the errors while constructing a test.

8. What do you understand by 'Operationalisation of concept'? Critically explain with a suitable example.

9. What is Item writing? Discuss different formats of items is been used in test constructions.

10. Critically explain the Item Response Theory.

11. In the process of construction of test, explain the importance of development of norms and interpretation of test scores.

Short Notes (75 words)

1. Types of norms

2. Item difficulty index

3. Item characteristics curve

4. Item discrimination Index

5. Standardization of test

6. Split-half method of reliability

7. Kuder-Richardson method

8. Internal consistency

9. Relationship between Reliability and Validity

10. Content validity

11. Construct validity

12. Operationalisation of concepts

13. Random error

14. Systematic Error

15. Item Response Theory

16. Relationship between measurement error and reliability

17. How to reduce the measurement error?

18. Dichotomous format Vs Polytomous format

Short answer type (within one or two sentences)

1. What do you mean by reliability?

2. What do you mean by validity?

3. What are the sources of random error?

4. Why systematic error is called a 'bias' in measurement?

5. What is split half reliability?

6. What do you mean by face validity?

7. What is an item difficulty index?

8. What is distractibility in item analysis?

9. What is a fuzzy concept?

10. What is a dichotomous format in item writing?

11. What is ICC in item analysis?

12. Why both reliability and validity is important in test construction?

Objective Type:

1. The process which a researcher defines how a concept is measured, observed or manipulated within a particular study is known as _____.

2. Vague ideas, concept that lacks clarity or are only partially true is known as _____ concept.

3. _____ is defined as "the assignment of numbers to objects or event according to some rules.

4. Error in measurement represents, discrepancies between obtained score or measurement of ability and corresponding _____ sore.

5. If 'e' is positive, the obtained score 'X' will be _____ than the true score 'T'.

6. If 'e' is negative, the obtained score will be _____ than the true score.

7. Mean error of measurement is equal to _____.

8. _____ error in measurement is called as 'noise'.

9. _____ error in measurement is called as 'bias'.

10. _____ error arises when it is unknown to the test developer, and consistently measure something other than the trait for which it was intended.

11. There is an _____ relationship between the measurement error and reliability.

12. The lesser the error of measurement, the _____ will be the reliability of a test.

13. _____ is the degree to which a measurement instrument gives the same results each time that it used, assuming that the underlying thing being measured doe not change.

14. _____ validity is the extent to which a test is subjectively viewed as covering the concept it purports to measure.

15. _____ validity ask the question "does the test measure the concept that it's intended to measure"?

16. _____ validity ask the question "is the test fully representative of what it aims to measure"?

17. _____ validity ask the question "do the results accurately measure the concrete outcome they are designed to measure"?

Unit-III

Long Questions (500 words):

1. What do you mean by research design? Elaborate on experimental research design.
2. Describe the pre test-post test equivalent groups design.
3. What do you mean by Randomized group design?
4. Describe randomized block design.
5. Differentiate between randomized block design and randomized group design.
6. What do you mean by research design? Describe the factorial design.
7. Explain different scales of measurement used in psychological studies with examples.
8. Explain the procedure of developing a Thurstone scale of measurement.
9. Explain Likert scale of measurement with an example.
10. Compare and contrast different methods of psychological scaling.
11. Explain Guttman scale of measurement as used in psychological research. Point out its advantages.

Short Notes (75 words)

1. Within group design
2. Between group design
3. Randomized block design
4. Factorial design
5. Pre-test post-test design
6. Within subjects design

7. Time series design

8. Nominal scale

9. Ordinal scale

10. Interval scale

11. Ratio scale

12. Thurstone Scale

13. Method of Equal-Appearing intervals

14. Method of absolute scaling

15. Likert Scales or summative scale

16. Likert Vs Thurstone scale

17. Guttman scales

18. Scalogram Analysis

Short answer type (within one or two sentences)

1. What do you mean by a Ratio scale?

2. What is a nominal scale?

3. What is an Ordinal scale?

4. What is an Interval scale?

5. Write the scales in terms of its' hierarchy.

6. Why Likert scale is known as summative scale?

7. What do you understand by the process of blocking in randomized block design?

8. What is within group design?

9. What is between group design?

10. Explain the Likert scale.

11. Explain the Thurstone scale

12. What is Guttman's scale?

13. Write the key difference between Likert scale and Thurstone scale.

Objective Type:

1. The Likert scaling is otherwise known as 'Cumulative Scaling' or _____

2. _____scale is the simplest form of measurement.

3. Sex, nationality, occupation, religion, marital status are examples of: ----------- variables.

4. The Scale, where absolute zero point is known, is popularly known as_____ scale.

5. The scales where the absolute zero point is unknown are termed as_____.

6. Weight, length, time and speed are some variables which can be measured on_____ scale.

7. Centigrade thermometers and scores on intelligence test come under____ scale.

8. In the _____ scale, numbering or classification is always made according to similarities or difference observed with respect to some characteristic or property.

9. When observation/scores are arranged in ranks, generally they are in _____ scale.

10. In _____ scale, equal differences between numbers reflect equal differences in the property measured.

11. In _____ scale, the measures are expressed in equal units.

12. _____ scale, has absolute zero and all arithmetic operations are possible including multiplication and division.

13. The method of equal appearing interval is developed by _____.

14. The procedure of Thurstone scales is also known as the method of _____.

15. Likert scale is otherwise known as _____ scale.

16. Guttman scale is otherwise known as _____ scale.

17. Randomized block design is an improvement over the _____ design.

18. Randomized block design controls the errors by a process is called _____.

Unit-IV

Long Questions (500 words):

1. Define personality. Critically explain the techniques to assess the personality.

2. Define personality. Discuss different objective methods of assessing personality;

3. What do you understand by projective method? Discuss the different projective tests used to measure the personality of a person.

4. What is self-report inventory? Discuss different inventories used to measure the personality.

5. Discuss the Rorschach Ink blot test and elaborate how it is being used to assess the personality of a person.

6. What is Word Association Test? Explain how WAT is being used to assess the personality.

7. Describe TAT as a method of projective test to measure the personality.

8. What is interviewing in personality? Discuss the principles and procedures of interviewing.

9. What is interviewing? Discuss different ethical issues in interviewing.

10. In the personality interviewing, how one can gain cooperation of the client.

11. What is interviewing? Explain how one can motivate the respondent so that proper assessment can be done.

Short Notes (75 words)

1. Location
2. Determinants
3. Content in Rorschach Ink blot test
4. Popularity
5. MMPI-RF
6. MMPI-A
7. 16PF
8. MBTI
9. Form Analysis
10. Content Analysis
11. Situational test
12. Observation as a method of assessing personality
13. Autobiography
14. STAI
15. Self-report inventories
16. Projective tests
17. Objective tests of personality

Short answer type (within one or two sentences)

1. What do you mean by popular response in Rorschach Ink blot test?
2. What is location in Rorschach Ink blot test?
3. What is a sentence completion test?
4. What is aim of projective test of personality?
5. What is a self-inventory?
6. Write two ethical issues of interviewing.
7. Which manual is used for interpreting the Rorschach Ink blot test?
8. Which manual is used for interpretation of TAT in India?
9. Describe the chromatic and achromatic cards of Rorschach Ink blot test.

10. Why blank card is used in Thematic Apperception Test?

11. How many cards are used in Thematic Apperception Test? Describe the specific and common cards.

12. What is Bell's Adjustment Inventory?

13. What is MMPI-A?

14. Write two advantages of projective tests.

15. What are the limitations of projective tests?

Objective Type:

1. _____ developed Ink blot test.

2. _____ developed Thematic Apperception Test.

3. The Indian version of TAT is developed by _____.

4. _____ number of cards are used in Rorschach Ink blot test.

5. _____ number of cards are used in TAT.

6. There are _____ number of achromatic cards in Rorschach Ink blot test.

7. There are _____ bicoloured cards in Rorschach Ink blot test.

8. There are _____ multicoloured cards in Rorschach Ink blot test.

9. The method of Word Association is first clinically applied by _____.

10. _____ coined the term projective techniques.

11. The _____ technique enables subjects to project their internal feelings, attitudes, needs values or wishes to an external object.

12. According to Frank, projective techniques can be classified into five categories; Constitutive, Constructive, Interpretative, Refractive and _____.

13. In children's apperception Test, _____ figures are used in the pictures.

14. A personal and comprehensive document of an individual which can prove very useful in obtaining knowledge about his/her personality is known as _____.

15. MMPI is developed by _____ (Hathway and MCkinely)

16. A version of MMPI designed for adolescents is known as _____.

17. _____ developed 16PF.

18. In _____ interview method, questions and responses categories are determined in advance; responses are fixed, respondent chooses from among these fixed responses.