



*R. Sambal*

# Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD (now MoE)

Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

## Continuous Internal Assessment Test I – February 2026 IV Semester

Class : II UG

Major : Psychology

Time: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 60

### 23BPSC08 – INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGICAL INQUIRY - II

#### Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students will:

1. Developing an understanding of the Nature of qualitative and quantitative inquiry
2. Understanding the various research paradigms such as Positivist, Interpretivist/Constructivist, Critical and Feminist
3. Knowing how to carry out Qualitative Research including Data collection, Qualitative Data Analysis, and a basic knowledge of the Various approaches to Qualitative Inquiry.
4. Developing a basic knowledge of how to carry out quantitative research with an emphasis on Survey Research, Correlational and Experimental.
5. Awareness of the basic features of various types of research undertaken with human beings and understanding of the use of basic terminology used in human research.

#### Part- A

6x1=6

#### Choose the Correct Answer

1. The philosophical assumption that reality is objective and measurable is central to:  
a. Interpretivism      b. Feminism      c. Positivism      d. Constructivism      CO2K2
2. An undergraduate researcher wants rich, detailed data but has a small sample. Which limitation must they primarily accept?  
a. Limited generalizability      b. Reduced depth      c. Ethical concern      d. Periodicity bias      CO1K3
3. Stratified sampling is especially useful when the population is:  
a. Small      b. Heterogeneous      c. Homogeneous      d. Grouped      CO5K2
4. Which research approach values context and depth over generalization?  
a. Experimental      b. Correlational      c. Quantitative      d. Qualitative      CO1K2
5. If a researcher's goal is theory generation rather than theory testing, which research approach should be chosen?  
a. Experimental research      b. Grounded theory      c. Theoretical sampling      d. Laboratory research      CO3K4
6. A psychologist interviews survivors of natural disasters to understand their lived emotional experiences. Which qualitative approach is being used?  
a. Phenomenology      b. Ethnographic Narrative Inquiry      d. Grounded theory      CO3K3

#### Part- B

3x6=18

#### Answer ALL Questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

7. a. List out the purpose of psychological research.      CO1K2  
(or)
7. b. Explicate on probability sampling methods.      CO5K3
8. a. Describe the phases of Qualitative Inquiry.      CO1K3  
(or)
8. b. A psychology student collects data for her research from her own classmates as it is easily accessible. Identify the sampling technique used here and explain it with its strengths and limitations.      CO5K4
9. a. Explain the concept of self-reflexivity in qualitative research.      CO3K3  
(or)
9. b. Compare and contrast phenomenology and narrative inquiry.      CO3K3

#### Part-C

3x12=36

#### Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

10. a. Examine the different types of researches with appropriate examples.      CO1K4  
(or)
10. b. Critically analyze the various sampling methods in psychological research      CO5K4
11. a. Compare differing views of research paradigm in psychology.      CO2K3  
(or)
11. b. Illustrate the process of qualitative data analysis.      CO3K3
12. a. Break down the major approaches to qualitative inquiry.      CO1K4  
(or)
12. b. 'There is growing interest in understanding how people narrate their experiences of mental health recovery.' Formulate a qualitative study to examine this issue, describing how data would be collected and analyzed.