



ENG518

Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Research Methodology

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1. The main benefit of doing a _____ is to provide the consumer with a mosaic of what is happening concerning a given topic **(Literature review)**
2. While constructing a literature review, you might realize that the differences in the samples used in the studies produced the differing results. **(true)**
3. If you do not find that the same results are replicated over a variety of studies, you can have more confidence that you are on the right track. **(False)**
4. Doing a _____ is important if you plan to do a study yourself. **(Research review)**
5. The first place to begin is searching for studies using _____ sources. **(Preliminary)**
6. In preparation for constructing your review of the research literature, you need to formulate a _____ procedure for cataloging and storing your information for each study. **(Systematic)**
7. When you set up your database of studies for your review, enter the following use. First, record very accurately the last names and all initials for every author of each study. **(true)**
8. If you have read a published literature review, you will have noticed that the author basically looks for eight things when summarizing the _____ of the study. **(Main body)**
9. The variables in the study can be of _____ types. **(Four)**
10. The focus of the study means that the area or the issue must be ignored. **(False)**
11. The headings that are used in reporting most primary research studies including Introduction, _____, Results and Discussion. **(Method)**
12. _____ section of literature review gives the details regarding the makeup of the review. **(Method)**
13. Description and _____ are in fact criteria for deciding which studies to review. **(Rationale)**
14. _____ section of literature review is an overview of what studies will be discussed and their relation to one another and the review as a whole. **(Result)**
15. _____ section of literature review compares and contrast the results between studies. **(Discussion)**
16. The Qualitative–Quantitative continuum has received a lot of attention over the past _____ years, usually accompanied with much controversy. **(20)**
17. Larsen-Freeman and Long (1991), who described the two terms, quantitative and qualitative as two ends of a _____. **(Continuum)**
18. Quantitative research has come mainly from the field of _____. **(Psychology)**
19. _____ research frequently uses sample strategies for generalizing findings to larger populations. **(Quantitative)**
20. _____ research works to uncover information from information – rich samples. **(Qualitative)**

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21. _____ Data Analysis (QDA) is the range of processes and procedures whereby we move from the qualitative data that have been collected into some form of explanation, understanding or interpretation of the people and situations we are investigating. **(Qualitative)**
22. A set of interrelated concepts, definitions and propositions that presents a systematic view of events or situations by specifying relations among variables is called _____. **(Theory)**
23. _____ is the process of attaching labels to lines of text so that the researcher can group and compare similar or related pieces of information. **(Coding)**
24. There are _____ steps of Qualitative Data Analysis. **(Five)**
25. Narratives are transcribed _____. **(Experiences)**
26. The traditional qualitative data analysis is a _____ - intensive process. **(Labor)**
27. After the arrival of computer software, the work flow became easy, researchers got capability for _____. **(Data storage)**
28. Time to learn vs time to analyze must be kept in mind while using the _____ for your study. **(Computer Software)**
29. QSR NVivo is one of the common software for _____. **(Qualitative Data Analysis)**
30. Selection of the _____ of the text is one of the basic steps involved in using software for data analysis. **(segment)**
31. Action Research is a process in which _____ examine their own educational practice systematically and carefully, using the techniques of research. **(Participants)**
32. The process by which practitioners attempt to study their problems is: **(Action Research)**
33. Action research improve and _____ the current practices. **(Modify)**
34. There are _____ steps involved in action research. **(six)**
35. The _____ of Action Research project should be economical from money, time and energy. **(Design)**
36. _____ method gathers data by asking questions. **(Survey)**
37. Cross-sectional means that researchers record _____ about their subjects without manipulating the study environment. **(Information)**
38. Researchers conduct several observations of the same subjects over a period of time, sometimes lasting many years in _____ research. **(Longitudinal)**
39. Survey method is also used for _____ control activities. **(Researcher's)**
40. Survey research must be directly associated with the _____ opinion. **(Monitoring)**
41. The _____ is a systematic and scientific approach to research in which the researcher manipulates one or more variables, and controls and measures any change in other variables **(Experimental method)**
42. Experimental research derives verified _____ relationships among phenomena. **(Functional)**

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43. The law which states that if two situations are equal in all respects except for an independent variable, any change between two situations can be attributed to the independent variable is called law of _____. **(Single)**
44. There are _____ types of experimental designs. **(Two)**
45. In a _____ experiment, the control and treatment groups differ not only in terms of the experimental treatment they receive, but also in other, often unknown or unknowable, ways. **(Quasi)**
46. _____ depicts relationship between persons, events, times and places, studying the undergoing change and transformation. **(Historical Research)**
47. Historical research improves practices and _____. **(Policies)**
48. There are _____ sources of historical data or evidences. **(Two)**
49. To evaluate relevant sources in historical research, we must know that how the source is neutral. **(true)**
50. Historical research does not apply lessons from the past to current problems. **(False)**
51. Historical research improves practices and _____. **(true)**
52. There are _____ sources of historical data or evidences. **(two)**
53. Historical research does not apply lessons from the past to current problems. **(False)**
54. Case study is an _____ study of phenomenon. **(Intensive)**
55. There are _____ types of case studies. **(Four)**
56. To evaluate relevant sources in historical research, we must know that how the source is neutral. **(True)**
57. Case study involves the identification of basic initial data therefore, it is _____. **(Exploratory)**
58. Case studies are based on an in-depth _____ of a single individual, group or event to explore the causes of underlying principles. **(Investigation)**
59. There are five steps required to be taken to conduct a case study. **(true)**
60. _____ depicts relationship between persons, events, times and places, studying the undergoing change and transformation. **(Historical Research)**
61. There are _____ essential components (format) of a paper. **(Nine)**
62. There are five essential things in an abstract. **(true)**
63. _____ is considered to be the brain of the study / research. **(Introduction)**
64. Hypothesis is the predictions a researcher has which needs further experimentation to formulate a theory. **(true)**
65. Research design is not a part of 'methodology' section. **(False)**
66. A well – prepared and well – designed proposal has problem and _____. **(Statement of the problem)**
67. Which of the following is not the part of a well- defined and well-designed proposal? **(Appendixes)**

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68. The _____ suggests a specific answer or conclusion to the issue of your study. **(Statement of the problem)**
69. _____ is concluded mainly by the 'gap' and comment on area of agreement and disagreement in findings. **(Literature review)**
70. Contextual, _____ and national level is one of the criteria for evaluating proposal or synopsis. **(Political)**
71. One should pose questions on the internet that are _____. **(Worth exploring)**
72. _____ marks can be used while searching the keywords and gathering data from online sources. **(Quotation)**
73. To determine that how sources support our purpose of research, we must compare _____ vs popular sources. **(Scholarly)**
74. A scholarly work will have a / an _____ presentation including abstract and research methods. **(Formal)**
75. A scholar must read the sources by examining its assumptions, assessing its _____ and weighing its _____. **(Evidence, conclusion)**
76. APA stands for _____. **(American Psychological Associations)**
77. There are _____ acts which are considered as plagiarism while citing the source. **(Three)**
78. _____ software can also be used for citations which is already built in Microsoft Word. **(EndNote)**
79. Failing to enclose borrowed language in quotation marks is one of the act of _____. **(Plagiarism)**
80. When the words of an authority lend weight to an argument then there must be a use of quotation marks in intext citation. **(True)**
81. There are _____ major components of a literary work. **(Nine)**
82. Atmosphere is the mood or feeling conveyed by the _____ choice of language. **(Author's)**
83. A plot builds through complication, climax and _____. **(Resolution)**
84. A character in a story can be _____ or static. **(Static)**
85. The often rich and varied underlying idea of the action is the _____. **(Theme)**
86. The primary goal of the discipline of textual scholarship (or textual criticism) is the _____ of texts. **(Investigation)**
87. There are _____ fundamental questions which we have for evaluating of the texts. **(Three)**
88. To check the authenticity of the text. One has to go through very _____ and proofreading of the text. **(Close reading)**
89. _____ means a type of art, literature, or music characterized by a specific form, content, and style. **(genre)**
90. Anatomy of Criticism is authored by _____. **(Northrop Frye)**

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91. Biographical criticism is a form of literary criticism which analyzes a writer's biography to show the relationship between the author's life and their _____. (**works of literature**)
92. The historical perspective gives us the understanding of the human condition and social _____ which helps to understand the literary work. (**Pressures**)
93. One of the goals of _____ criticism is to examine how the author's own experiences may be reflected in the text. (**Historical**)
94. _____ historicism demonstrates how a literary work reflects ideas and attitudes of the time in which it was written. (**New**)
95. Greatest writers have considered themselves teachers as well as _____. (**Artists**)
96. The _____ provides a method for source documentation that is used in most humanity courses. (**Modern Language Association (MLA)**)
97. The source in MLA is introduced by a _____ phrase that names its author. (**Single**)
98. MLA formatting has font size _____ as standard. (**12**)
99. _____ has been required by many history and humanities instructors. (**Chicago Manual of Style**)
100. _____ Given either at the foot of the page (footnotes) or at the end of the paper (endnotes) as per _____. (**Chicago Manual of Style**).

BS English

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