



ENG518

Solved Mid-Term_Spring2026

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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Solved Mid-Term

Short Questions [3 Marks]

1. Define sampling.

Sampling is the process of selecting a portion of a population to represent the whole population in research.

2. State three characteristics of basic research.

- Theoretical
- Contributes to subject knowledge
- No immediate practical value

3. Write full forms:

- a. TESOL – Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages
- b. AAAL – American Association for Applied Linguistics
- c. AERA – American Educational Research Association

4. List three characteristics of 'why' questions.

- Show causation
- Explain why variables influence others
- Used in causal and experimental studies

5. List three essential components of research.

- Asking a question
- Finding the answer through investigation
- Communicating the acquired knowledge

6. Name three types of outside observers.

- Full participants
- Partial participants
- Non-participants

7. List three types of observers in the outside observation procedure.

- Full participant observer
- Partial participant observer
- Non-participant observer

8. Enlist the types that make a research question.

- What questions
- Why questions

9. List three consistencies/types of research.

- Basic–Applied
- Qualitative–Quantitative
- Exploratory–Confirmatory

10. State three points on the nature of research.

- Systematic
- Logical
- Empirical

11. List 3–4 points on human attributes in population research.

- Age
- Intelligence
- Sex/Gender
- Learning ability

12. State three characteristics of good research.

- Systematic process
- Problem-solving
- Data-based conclusions

13. Name the teachers' world association for foreign language.

IATEFL (International Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language).

14. Define the term 'population'.

Population is the entire mass of observations or all members of a group under study.

15. What is the main goal of research?

To discover new knowledge and solve problems through systematic inquiry.

16. Define internal validity.

Internal validity refers to how well a study establishes that changes in the dependent variable are caused only by the independent variable.

17. Define interlibrary loans.

Interlibrary loans are services through which libraries borrow materials from other libraries for researchers.

18. List three myths of research.

- Research is only article searching and paper writing.
- Research is only done in laboratories.

- Research can only be conducted by experts.

Long Questions [5 Marks]

1. List five characteristics of the Information-Rich Paradigm.

- Maximizes information
- Small sample size
- In-depth analysis
- Focus on quality of information
- Not intended for generalization

2. Name five journals in ELT research.

- TESOL
- AAAL
- IATEFL
- AERA
- ESP Journal

3. List five characteristics of the observational data collection procedure.

- Based on observation
- Uses human observers
- Participant observation
- Non-participant observation
- Interviewers/judges/raters may collect data

4. Explain the benefits of the internet for conducting research.

- Quick access to databases
- Easy searching through keywords
- Access to journals and articles
- Saves time and effort
- Enables advanced searches through resources like ERIC, JSTOR, and Google Scholar.

5. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative research design (five points).

Qualitative Research

Focuses on meanings and experiences

Small samples

Natural settings

Quantitative Research

Focuses on numerical data

Large samples

Structured settings

Qualitative Research

Descriptive data

Explores information-rich cases

Quantitative Research

Statistical data

Generalizes findings to populations

6. Explain the types of variables.

- **Independent Variable:** Causes change.
- **Dependent Variable:** Receives the effect.
- **Moderator Variable:** Modifies the relationship.
- **Control Variable:** Kept constant.
- **Intervening Variable:** Explains relationships between variables.

7. Discuss the significance of sampling.

- Makes research economical.
- Saves time and resources.
- Makes large populations manageable.
- Provides data for hypothesis testing.
- Allows generalization of findings.

8. Explain position paper.

A position paper is a written report presenting a person's viewpoint on a specific issue. It is similar to a literature review, helps generate hypotheses, and discusses concepts without presenting primary research.

9. Define reliability.

Reliability is the consistency of data results. A reliable instrument or observer produces similar results under similar conditions over time.

10. State characteristics of a hypothesis.

- Presumptive statement
- Suggested solution
- Subject to verification
- Basis of research study
- Testable proposition

11. List five characteristics of a population.

- Entire group under study
- Contains all members of interest
- Source of samples
- Possesses common attributes

- Basis for generalization

12. State three secondary sources.

- Literature reviews
- Position papers
- Books

13. List three constituents of research.

- Asking a research question
- Finding the answer
- Communicating findings

14. Explain systematic inquiry and its components.

Systematic inquiry is a structured process of research used to discover knowledge. Its components include:

- Identifying a problem
- Formulating a hypothesis
- Collecting data
- Analyzing data
- Drawing conclusions

15. Describe three ethics in human participation.

- Informed consent
- Voluntary participation
- Protection of privacy and rights

16. Explain the organization of research design.

Research design is the blueprint of a study. It organizes:

- Research problem
- Research questions
- Population and sample
- Data collection procedures
- Analysis and reporting of results

17. Explain validity/reliability of data gathering.

Reliability means consistency of results.

Validity means the accuracy and appropriateness of data collection procedures in measuring

what they are intended to measure. Reliable and valid instruments increase confidence in research findings.

18. List five types of research.

- Basic Research
- Applied Research
- Qualitative Research
- Quantitative Research
- Exploratory Research

19. List five characteristics of a good sampling technique.

- Free from bias
- Objective
- Accurate
- Economical
- Representative of the population

20. Explain the three components of quantitative research.

The three major components of quantitative research are:

1. **Variables** (independent and dependent variables)
2. **Measurement through numerical data**
3. **Statistical analysis and generalization of findings to larger populations**

BS English

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Compilation