



ENG518

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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Short Questions

1. What is Literature Review?

A literature review is a critical review and summary of previous studies related to a research topic. It identifies research gaps and provides a foundation for the current study.

2. What is Historical Research?

Historical research is the systematic study of past events, documents, and records to understand and interpret history.

3. Action Research – Define.

Action research is a practical research method conducted to solve an immediate problem and improve practices in a specific setting.

4. What is Qualitative Data Analysis?

Qualitative data analysis is the process of organizing, coding, interpreting, and identifying patterns in non-numerical data such as interviews, observations, and documents.

5. Plagiarism – Academic Offences.

Plagiarism is presenting another person's words or ideas as your own without proper acknowledgment. It is considered a serious academic offence.

6. Characteristics of Case Study.

- In-depth investigation
- Focuses on a single case or small group
- Uses multiple sources of evidence

7. Theory and Coding.

- **Theory:** A set of concepts explaining a phenomenon.
- **Coding:** The process of labeling and organizing qualitative data into categories.

8. How can a reader check if reading is a sign of bias?

- Check the author's evidence.
- Compare with other reliable sources.
- Identify one-sided or emotional language.

9. What is Case Study?

A case study is an intensive investigation of a person, group, organization, or event in its real-life context.

10. Name two sub-categories of Inferential Statistics.

- Parametric statistics

- Non-parametric statistics

11. How can a researcher avoid unintentional plagiarism? (3 points)

- Cite all sources properly.
- Use quotation marks for direct quotations.
- Paraphrase in your own words and provide references.

12. Define Framework Analysis (3–4 lines).

Framework analysis is a qualitative data analysis method that organizes data into themes using a systematic framework. It involves familiarization, coding, indexing, charting, and interpretation.

13. Name of sampling used in Qualitative Research.

Purposive Sampling.

14. Essential steps while conducting a Case Study.

- Select the case.
- Collect data.
- Analyze data.
- Interpret findings.
- Report results.

15. Conclusion conveys the larger significance of your study.

The conclusion summarizes findings and explains their importance, implications, and recommendations for future research.

16. Name any three types of Case Study.

- Intrinsic
- Instrumental
- Collective

17. Three types of Plagiarism.

- Direct plagiarism
- Self-plagiarism
- Mosaic (Patchwork) plagiarism

18. What is the purpose of reading? (Any three)

- Gain knowledge
- Develop critical thinking
- Review existing literature

Compilation

19. What is "Second Order Analysis"?

Second-order analysis means interpreting and analyzing already coded or categorized qualitative data to identify broader themes and meanings.

20. Components of Literary Work.

- Theme
- Plot
- Character
- Setting
- Style

21. Three advantages of Computer Software.

- Fast data analysis
- Accurate data management
- Easy storage and retrieval

22. Two ways of making the Discussion section effective.

- Compare findings with previous studies.
- Explain the significance of results.

23. Use of asterisk with example.

An asterisk (*) is used for footnotes or significance levels.

Example:

p < 0.05 indicates statistically significant results.

24. Define MLA and CMS.

- **MLA:** Modern Language Association referencing style.
- **CMS:** Chicago Manual of Style referencing system.

25. Three characteristics of Survey Method.

- Collects data from many respondents.
- Uses questionnaires/interviews.
- Produces generalizable results.

26. Three types of Case Study.

- Intrinsic
- Instrumental
- Collective

Compilation

27. How would you use an asterisk in research work? Explain with example.

An asterisk is used to indicate statistical significance or provide footnotes.

Example:

*The difference was significant ($p < 0.05$).

28. What do you know about formulation of hypothesis while doing Action Research?

A hypothesis in action research is a tentative solution to a practical problem. It should be clear, testable, and based on the identified issue.

29. Textual analysis of literary work – three fundamental questions (write any two).

- What is the central theme?
- How does language create meaning?

30. Discussion section effective tips (write any two).

- Interpret findings logically.
- Relate findings to previous research.

Long Questions

1. Arrange in correct order of a Research Report.

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Results
4. Discussion and Conclusion
5. References

2. Explain the terms "Theme" and "Coding".

Theme:

A theme is the central idea or message running throughout a literary work or research findings. It represents recurring patterns and meanings.

Coding:

Coding is the process of assigning labels to qualitative data so that similar ideas can be grouped into categories and themes for analysis.

3. Five points for the Outline of a Research Project.

1. Introduction
2. Literature Review
3. Research Methodology
4. Results and Discussion

5. Conclusion and References

4. Five points when using Computer Software for Research Study.

1. Organize research data.
2. Store large amounts of information.
3. Analyze qualitative and quantitative data.
4. Produce graphs and tables.
5. Improve accuracy and save time.

5. Five major designs in Experimental Research.

1. Pre-experimental Design
2. True Experimental Design
3. Quasi-Experimental Design
4. Factorial Design
5. Randomized Control Design

6. Write briefly on Moral Philosophy.

Moral philosophy (ethics) studies principles of right and wrong behavior. In research, it emphasizes honesty, integrity, respect for participants, informed consent, confidentiality, and avoidance of plagiarism or data fabrication.

7. What is Qualitative Data? (5–6 lines)

Qualitative data consists of non-numerical information such as words, opinions, experiences, observations, interviews, and documents. It aims to understand people's thoughts, behaviors, and social experiences. It provides rich, detailed descriptions rather than statistics and is commonly analyzed through coding and thematic analysis.

8. Five types of Qualitative Data Analysis.

1. Thematic Analysis
2. Content Analysis
3. Grounded Theory Analysis
4. Narrative Analysis
5. Framework Analysis

9. Why is foregrounding the writer's voice important in a Literature Review?

- Shows critical thinking.
- Demonstrates analysis instead of simple summary.
- Identifies research gaps.
- Compares different studies.
- Establishes the researcher's own argument.

10. Five suggestions for conducting a true Action Research Project.

1. Identify a real classroom problem.
2. Formulate clear objectives or hypothesis.
3. Collect relevant data.
4. Implement and evaluate an action plan.
5. Reflect on findings for improvement.

11. Main aspects of Historical Biography Approach.

- Study of an individual's life.
- Collection of historical documents.
- Analysis of social and historical context.
- Interpretation of achievements and events.
- Verification of evidence.

12. Difference between Qualitative and Quantitative Research (Any five).

Qualitative	Quantitative
Non-numerical data	Numerical data
Small sample	Large sample
Exploratory	Confirmatory
Interviews and observations	Surveys and experiments
Thematic analysis	Statistical analysis

13. How can we comment on Theme while exploring a piece of literature?

A researcher should identify the central message, examine how characters, symbols, setting, and plot develop the theme, support interpretation with textual evidence, compare themes across texts, and explain the author's purpose and relevance to readers.

14. Five steps involved in using Computer Software for Research Study.

1. Enter data.
2. Organize and code data.
3. Analyze data.
4. Generate tables, graphs, and reports.
5. Interpret and save findings.

15. Define: Direct Quotation and Paraphrasing.

Direct Quotation:

Using the exact words of an author within quotation marks with proper citation.

Paraphrasing:

Restating another author's ideas in your own words while giving proper credit through citation.

16. Evaluating Explanations and Conclusions – Three features.

1. Conclusions should be supported by evidence.
2. Interpretations should be logical and unbiased.
3. Findings should answer the research questions and acknowledge limitations.

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Compilation