

# (3 Marks) Questions

## 1. Three continua to classifying research design

Three continua to classifying research designs

- i. Basic - Applied
- ii. Qualitative – quantitative
- iii. Exploratory – confirmatory

## 2. Data collection procedure based on instrumentation.

- + Many possibilities
- + Questionnaires
- + Closed - form
- + Open - form
- + Tests
- + Discrete items
- + Constructed response

## 3. Three functions of research.

Research is the name of seeking new knowledge for continuous improvement.

- + Through research refinement and extension of knowledge happens, it provides baseline data or simply a picture of how things are.
- + Research makes decision-making easier, concerning the acquisition of knowledge in a specific field
- + It improves learning and teaching processes
- + It improves various aspects of human life

## 4. Population definition

Population - the entire mass of observation (the universe). All the members of the group /objects are generalized as population. It is impossible to access all the population.

## 5. Enlist three types of hypothesis?

- + Directional
- + Null (ND)
- + With different names (simple/complex/alternative/statistical/logical)
- + Declarative
- + Question

## 6. Position papers define?

A position paper is a written report outlining someone's attitude or intentions regarding a particular matter. It is similar to literature review. Writers argue their positions on various issues.

Position papers cannot be a substitute to you for literature review, it contains:

- Witnessing of your own eyes
- Focused summaries

## 7. Outside types of observational data collection?

Outside observers -others are observing

- ✚ Full participants
- ✚ Partial participants
- ✚ Non-participants
- ✚ Ethnographic studies – conversational analysis

## 8. characteristics of exploratory continuum?

- ✚ Exploring a phenomenon
- ✚ Prior to developing a Ho
- ✚ Doesn't test a hypothesis
- ✚ What is happening?

## 9. Characteristics of research?

The characteristics of research are:

- ✚ The nature of research is systematic-logical- empirical-reductive-replicable.
- ✚ It gathers new knowledge or data from primary or first-hand sources.
- ✚ Emphasis upon the discovery of general principles
- ✚ Exact systematic and accurate investigation involved
- ✚ Uses certain valid data gathering devices

## 10. Define hypothesis and characteristic of hypothesis?

A hypothesis is a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables. It is a specific, testable prediction about what you expect to happen in a study.

Characteristics of Hypothesis

- ✚ Differs from both assumption and postulates
- ✚ Presumptive statement of a proposition
- ✚ Suggested solution
- ✚ Subject to verification
- ✚ Basis for research study to be proved or otherwise
- ✚ Hypothesis testing -as an activity

### **11.Types of research on Data collection based**

Types of research on the basis of Data collection procedures

- ✚ Qualitative
- ✚ Quantitative

### **12.three Sources for ELT articles**

- i. Having an experience
- ii. Use of secondary sources (Textbooks/theoretical papers)
- iii. Reading discussion sections of related researches

### **13.Three Characteristics of Qualitative Research Design**

- i. Anthropological – Sociological research
- ii. Verbal description
- iii. Uncover information-rich
- iv. Natural setting
- v. Concentrated contact
- vi. Patterns-comparisons-contrast

### **14.Enlist 3 attributes of quantitative research design? 3**

Characteristics:

- i. Psychology
- ii. Statistics (generalize)
- iii. To larger populations
- iv. Large scale researches

### **15.Enlist 3 limitations that occur during the sampling? 3**

Limitations of

- i. time,
- ii. energy,
- iii. money

are considered

### **16.Enlist 3 characteristics of research given by Francis Cornell? 3**

According to Francis G. Cornell, it is a

- i. reliable
- ii. verifiable and
- iii. exhaustive process.

### **18.Attributies of population**

Goal of sampling is to generalize the findings. Access to whole population is impossible. For example “EFL learners of English as students of English medium universities” In the above given case, it is impossible to take the whole population to study larger populations however, the more sample size– the better it would be (the rule of game). It should highlight the important features. The attributes of the population must be found in the selected samples.

### **19.pygmalion and hawthorne effects**

#### **Pygmalion effect**

- ✚ Researcher’s effect – perception of participant’s behavior

#### **Hawthorne effect**

- ✚ Participants behave differently
- ✚ Being aware of their participation

### **20.control group**

Control group in studies

- ✚ Experimental group is treated differently
- ✚ Control group may influence the results because the treatment
- ✚ Control group may influence in four directions

(5 Marks) Questions

#### **1) Enlist 5 characteristics of good sampling technique? 5**

- Free from bias
- Objective
- Maintains accuracy
- Comprehensive in nature
- Economical

#### **2) Enlist 5 sources that can be used to make research questions? 5**

To create research questions and answers we need to find research studies and then provide potential answers to research questions. For this purpose, a researcher can look for published primary research. There are different sources to find primary research such as;

- i. Educational index
- ii. MLA/APA
- iii. ERIC
- iv. Educational Index
- v. MLA/APA

### **3) applied linguistics**

Many research journals are available to consult for ELT research such as:

- i. TESOL
- ii. AAAL
- iii. IATEFL
- iv. AERA
- v. ESP journal

### **4) Five Characteristics of reflective thinking?**

Reflective thinking involves:

- i. Occurrence of a problem
- ii. Definition
- iii. Explanation
- iv. Elaboration
- v. Collection
- vi. Conclusion

### **5) sampling paradigm**

Basically, there are two sampling paradigms, depending upon the nature and purpose of the study.

1. Information rich paradigm
2. Representative sampling paradigm

#### **Information rich paradigm**

- ✚ Uncover the information
- ✚ It requires in-depth analysis
- ✚ Mainly in qualitative research
- ✚ Views – feelings – holistic small sample size
- ✚ Less generalizable

#### **Representative sampling paradigm**

- ✚ Replica of a larger group
- ✚ Generalizable
- ✚ Large samples (Questionnaire etc.)

### 6) Five components of research planning?

Following are the components and steps involved in research planning:

- + Devise research objectives and sampling
- + Research strategy + tools and techniques
- + Analyzing data
- + Reporting the results
- + Selecting qualitative & quantitative procedures
- + A valid and reliable research design must be selected

### 7) Five Instruments of Data Gathering...

- i. Questionnaires
- ii. Closed - form
- iii. Open - form
- iv. Discrete items
- v. Constructed response

### 8) Enlist five types of variables?

- i. Independent Variable**
  - Provides a stimulus or gives an input o Measured/manipulated/selected
  - The cause of change
  - Always interested in affecting others
- ii. Dependent Variable**
  - Responsible for the response/output o Observed to effect
- iii. Moderator**
  - Special type of independent variable
  - Secondary independent variable
  - Modifying the relation
- iv. Control Variable**
  - A control variable in scientific experimentation is an experimental element which is constant and unchanged throughout the course of the investigation.
  - Neutralized o Factors controlled
- v. Intervening Variable**
  - An intervening variable is a hypothetical variable used to explain causal links between other variables. Intervening variables cannot be observed in an experiment (that's why they are hypothetical).
  - All Vs can't be seen/measured/manipulated