



ENG518

Final-Term (Solved)

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.

Maha Malik
Spring2025

Literature Review

- **Significance** – Shows the importance of your research, gives background, and identifies gaps in existing studies. It situates your study in the scholarly conversation.
 - **Three Components** – *Introduction, Body, Conclusion.*
 - **Foregrounding of Writer's Voice** – Your interpretation and perspective should stand out over citations; avoid overloading with quotes.
 - **Things Authors Consider** – Purpose, scope, audience, currency of literature, critical analysis, and proper synthesis.
 - **Purpose of Conclusion** – Summarize key points, highlight gaps, and justify the need for your research.
 - **Three Tools** – Bibliographic databases (e.g., JSTOR, Google Scholar), reference managers (e.g., EndNote, Zotero), thematic coding software (e.g., NVivo).
 - **Tool/Source** – Databases, academic journals, books, conference proceedings.
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Experimental Research

- **Method** – Involves manipulation of variables, control groups, and randomization to determine cause-effect relationships.
 - **Five Designs** – *Pre-experimental, True experimental, Quasi-experimental, Factorial, Field experiments.*
 - **Variables** – *Independent, Dependent, Controlled* (sometimes extraneous/confounding).
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Action Research

- **Characteristics** – Practical, problem-focused, collaborative, cyclical process, directly linked to professional practice.
 - **Components** – Identifying problem, planning action, implementing action, observing, reflecting.
 - **3 Purposes** – Improve practice, solve problems, develop professional understanding.
 - **5 Suggestions** – Define a clear focus, collaborate, collect reliable data, act on evidence, reflect for improvement.
 - **Practitioner Research** – Research conducted by practitioners (teachers, doctors, etc.) in their professional context to improve practice.
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Survey Method

- **First 5 Steps** – Identify objectives, design the survey, choose sample, develop questionnaire, pilot test.

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- **Purpose** – Collect quantitative/qualitative data on attitudes, opinions, or behaviors.
 - **Steps** – Define problem, select sample, design instrument, collect data, analyze data, interpret results, report.
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Sampling

- **Qualitative Sampling Methods** – *Purposive, Snowball, Convenience.*
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Synopsis

- Brief summary of the research problem, objectives, methodology, and significance.
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Case Study

- **Definition** – In-depth investigation of a single case (individual, group, institution).
 - **Types** – *Intrinsic, Instrumental, Collective.*
 - **Five Characteristics** – Context-specific, multiple data sources, detailed description, holistic, exploratory/explanatory.
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Historical-Biographical

- **Approach** – Uses historical facts and life histories to understand events and individuals.
 - **Source** – Primary sources (letters, archives, interviews), secondary sources (books, articles).
 - **Old Historians** – Early writers who recorded historical events without modern critical methods.
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Qualitative Research

- **Types** – Ethnography, Phenomenology, Case study, Grounded theory, Narrative research.
- **Five Designs** – Same as above.
- **Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA)** – Process of coding, categorizing, and interpreting data.
- **Terms Used** – Coding, theme, category, triangulation, saturation.
- **First Two Steps** – Reading and familiarizing with data; generating initial codes.

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- **Theory and Coding** – Coding identifies themes; theory explains patterns.
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Reading & Note-taking

- **Purpose of Reading** – Gain understanding, identify gaps, support arguments.
 - **Three Note-taking Strategies** – Summarizing, paraphrasing, annotating.
 - **Adding Your Own Comment** – Use brackets or a separate section to record personal insights.
 - **Identifying Bias** – Look for loaded language, lack of evidence, selective presentation of facts.
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Quotations

- **Use Appropriately** – Quote only when wording is important; integrate smoothly; cite correctly.
 - **Three Uses of Quotation Marks** – Direct quotes, highlighting terms, indicating titles of short works.
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Documentation

- **Strategies for Choosing Style** – Field requirements, audience, publication guidelines.
 - **MLA Format** – Author-page in-text citation, Works Cited page.
 - **Good Citation** – Complete, consistent, accurate, with correct formatting.
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Conclusion & Discussion

- **Compelling Conclusion** – Restates findings, emphasizes significance, suggests implications.
 - **Summarizing Conclusions** – Be concise, link to objectives, indicate contributions.
 - **Components of Discussion** – Interpretation of results, comparison with literature, implications, limitations, recommendations.
 - **Importance** – Shows meaning of findings and how they fit in existing knowledge.
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Literary Terms

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- **Fiction** – Imaginative narrative, invented events.
 - **Plot** – Sequence of events.
 - **Setting** – Time and place of the story.
 - **Use of Literary Work** – Entertainment, education, cultural preservation.
 - **Genre Criticism** – Analysis based on literary categories.
 - **Text Analysis** – Consider audience and context.
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Research Structure

- **Components of a Research Article** – Abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, results, discussion, conclusion, references.
- **Components of Research Proposal** – Title, introduction, literature review, methodology, timeline, budget, references.
- **Five Characteristics of Research** – Systematic, objective, empirical, replicable, logical.
- **Three Types of Variables** – Independent, dependent, controlled.
- **Asterisk in Research Article** – Indicates footnotes, special conditions, or corresponding author.

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Compilation