

ANNAI VAILANKANNI ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, THANJAVUR
PG AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
II MA ENGLISH-QUESTION BANK
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit I Definition of Research – Types of Research – Literary and Scientific Research – Philosophy of Research, Preliminary Study, Choosing a Viable Topic, Primary and Secondary Sources

Unit II The Modern Academic Library, Research Sources: Printed and Electronic Including Web Sources, Digital Library Sources, Identifying the Right Sources, Compiling Working Bibliography. Evaluating the Sources

Unit III Taking Notes and Collecting Materials Thesis Statement, Working Outline, Preparing Samples, Writing Drafts – Revising the Outline and Drafts the Introduction and the Conclusion – the Main Chapters: Clarity, Unity, Coherence, Emphasis, Interest, Point of view

Unit IV The Format of the Thesis, Preparing the Final Outline and Final Draft– Organizing Principles and Methods of Development, Plagiarism, Converting the Working Bibliography to List of Works-Cited, Abbreviations, Proof Reading

Unit V Language and Style of Thesis Writing: General principles – Kinds and Suitability of Style, Style Sheet Conventions, Documentation: Parenthetical Documentation, Foot Notes, End Notes the Mechanics of Writing: Spelling, Punctuation, Quotations, etc.

I TWO MARK QUESTIONS

UNIT I

1. What is research in simple words?

Research is the process of solving problems and finding facts in an organised way.

2. What are the purposes of research?

Research is a tool by which they can test their own, and each others' theories, by using this antagonism to find an answer and advance knowledge. The purpose of research is really an ongoing process of correcting and refining hypotheses, which should lead to the acceptance of certain scientific truths.

3. What is the importance of research?

The purpose of research is to inform action. Thus, your study should seek to contextualize its findings within the larger body of research. Research must always be of high quality in order to produce knowledge that is applicable outside of the research setting.

4. What are the two major types of research?

The two basic research approaches are quantitative and qualitative research. Both types have different purposes. Quantitative research is statistics-based.

5. What is a primary literature source?

Primary sources. Primary sources are original materials on which other research is based.

6. What are the types of research philosophy?

Within the scope of business studies in particular there are four main research philosophies: Pragmatism. Positivism. Realism.

7. What is pragmatism research philosophy?

According to pragmatism research philosophy, research question is the most important determinant of the research philosophy. Pragmatics can combine both, positivist and interpretive positions within the scope of a single research according to the nature of the research question.

8. What is a secondary research method?

Secondary research involves the summary, collation and/or synthesis of existing research. Secondary research is contrasted with primary research in that primary research involves the generation of data, whereas secondary research uses primary research sources as a source of data for analysis.

9. What is primary and secondary research?

Primary research (field research) involves gathering new data that has not been collected before. For example, surveys using questionnaires or interviews with groups of people in a focus group. Secondary research (desk research) involves gathering existing data that has already been produced.

10. What is the difference between primary and secondary data collection?

The difference between primary and second research collection is that primary research data collection involves conducting research oneself, or using the data for the purpose it was intended for. Secondary research data, on the other hand, was collected by a third party or for some other purpose.

UNIT II

1. What is academic library?

An academic library is a library that is attached to a higher education institution and serves two complementary purposes: to support the curriculum, and to support the research of the university faculty and students. ... Modern academic libraries generally also provide access to electronic resources

2. What identifies a book in an academic library?

It is a 10- or 13-digit number that uniquely identifies books and book-like products published internationally. The Library of Congress does not assign ISBNs to books.

3. What are the services rendered by academic library?

Library Services

- Public Services.
- Circulation / Borrowing.
- Course Reserves.
- Library Instruction / Information Literacy.
- Information Commons.
- Reference.

4. What do you mean by bibliography?

bibliography. A list of the written sources of information on a subject. Bibliographies generally appear as a list at the end of a book or article. They may show what works the author used in writing the article or book, or they may list works that a reader might find useful.

5. What are types of bibliography?

Three types of analytical bibliographies include descriptive, historical, and textual. A descriptive bibliography closely examines the physical nature of the book. A historical bibliography discusses the context in which the book was produced.

6. What is the criteria for evaluating sources?

There are six (6) criteria that should be applied when evaluating any Web site: authority, accuracy, objectivity, currency, coverage, and appearance.

7. How to critically evaluate the quality of a research article?

1. Research question. The research must be clear in informing the reader of its aims. ...
2. Sample. To provide trustworthy conclusions, a sample needs to be representative and adequate.
3. Control of confounding variables.
4. Research designs.
5. Criteria and criteria measures.
6. Data analysis.
7. Discussion and conclusions.
8. Ethics.

8. How do you evaluate a thesis statement?

Read the thesis statement thoroughly and ask whether it answers the question presented as the topic. A good thesis will always answer the question. Look for an argument against your thesis. A thesis statement must always have a potential argument or different point of view.

9. What are the 4 types of evaluation?

The main types of evaluation are process, impact, outcome and summative evaluation.

10. What are the 5 criteria for evaluating websites?

PURPOSE.

COVERAGE.

CURRENCY

OBJECTIVITY.

ACCURACY

UNIT III

1. What is the difference between coherence and clarity?

As nouns the difference between coherence and clarity is that coherence is coherence, consistence, consistency while clarity is the state, or measure of being clear, either in appearance, thought or style; lucidity.

2. What are qualities of a good paragraph?

Qualities of a good paragraph. A good paragraph is like a miniature essay. It has a clear beginning, middle, and ending. Strong paragraphs combine focus and attention to detail to develop a single idea thoroughly, and they help the reader transition from one idea to the next.

3. What is the purpose of coherence?

Researchers seem to have two main ways to understand what meaning in life means: coherence and purpose, with a third way, significance, gaining increasing attention. Coherence means a sense of comprehensibility and one's life making sense. Purpose means a sense of core goals, aims, and direction in life.

4. What are the 4 types of point of view?

The 4 Types of Point of View

First person point of view. First person is when “I” am telling the story. ...

Second person point of view. The story is told to “you.” ...

Third person point of view, limited. The story is about “he” or “she.” ...

Third person point of view, omniscient.

5. What are the steps to be followed for effective note making?

5 Steps to Effective Note Taking & Acing Your Next Exam

Be Prepared. The most important part of note taking happens outside the classroom, before you ever put pen to paper. ...

Pay Attention and Listen Well. You will take the best notes when you are wide awake and eager to learn.

Outline and abbreviate.

Stick to the Essentials.

Review Your Notes.

6. How do you take notes in your own words?

1. Write notes in your own words instead of copying down information from the book.
2. Avoid over-highlighting. ...
3. Wait until the end of a page to take notes so that you can better focus on what you are reading and so that you can try to summarize in your own words rather than copy.

7. What is the difference between note taking and note making?

We distinguish between note-taking and note-making. Note-taking is a passive process which is done at lectures whereas note-making is more active and focused activity where you assimilate all information and make sense of it for yourself.

8. What are the principles of note making?

Making note-making more effective. The two key principles are [1] to be meticulous and accurate, and [2] to be active rather than passive.

9. What are the basic parts of a research?

The six components of a research report are as follows: An abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and references

10. What are the major components of good research study?

When preparing a research study for publication, there are several standard sections that should be included. An empirical study article should include an abstract, an introduction, a discussion of the methodology employed, a statement of the results, a conclusion, and a list of references.

11 What are the elements of a research?

Set the stage; state the problem (introduction) Topic: ...

Review the Literature. What research is relevant? ...

Develop your Hypotheses. Your hypothesis is your proposed explanation that you will test to determine whether it is true or false. ...

Methods. ...

Findings. ...

Discussion. ...

Conclusion. ...

References.

UNIT IV

1. How do you write a MLA format paper?

The Modern Language Association (MLA) specifies a standard format for essays and research papers written in an academic setting:

1. One-inch page margins.
2. Double-spaced paragraphs.
3. A header with author's last name and page number one-half inch from the top of each page.

2. How do you cite a source in a research paper MLA?

MLA format follows the author-page method of in-text citation. This means that the author's last name and the page number(s) from which the quotation or paraphrase is taken must appear in the text, and a complete reference should appear on your Works Cited page.

3. What is MLA format in Word?

MLA Format Microsoft Word 2019

1. All text is font "Times New Roman" & Size 12.
2. One-inch page margin for all sides (top, bottom, right and left).
3. A header with your last name and page number 1/2 inch from the top-right of each page.
4. The entire research paper is double-spaced.

4. How do you set up MLA format?

1. Use white 8 ½ x 11" paper.
2. Make 1-inch margins on the top, bottom, and sides.
3. The first word in every paragraph should be indented one half inch.
4. Indent set-off quotations one inch from the left margin.
5. Use any type of font that is easy to read, such as Times New Roman. ...
6. Use 12-point size.

5. What is meant by plagiarism in research studies?

Plagiarism. Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own, with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement.

6. The Common Types of Plagiarism

Direct Plagiarism.

Self Plagiarism. ...

Mosaic Plagiarism. ...

Accidental Plagiarism.

7. What do you mean by proof reading?

Careful reading (and rereading) of a (yet to be finally-printed) document, to detect any errors in spelling, punctuation, or grammar

8. What's a final draft?

A final draft is a piece of writing that will be handed in as your best work. Students should treat crafting a final draft as a task of increased importance, because it is their last chance to enhance their paper and correct any flaws

9. What makes a good thesis?

A thesis statement focuses your ideas into one or two sentences. It should present the topic of your paper and also make a comment about your position in relation to the topic. Your thesis statement should tell your reader what the paper is about and also help guide your writing and keep your argument focused.

10. What is the formula for a thesis?

This statement is for a description essay about how to write an academic paper: ... This thesis might be represented by the following formula: P (an academic paper) = R (research), S (subject), E (expression), and U (understanding). P = R, S, E and U.

UNIT V

1. Which is the proper MLA documentation?

MLA In-text Citations. Generally, a parenthetical citation includes: the author's last name, and. the page number(s) of the information used

2. What does MLA documentation mean?

MLA style is the style recommended by the Modern Language Association for preparing scholarly manuscripts and student research papers. It concerns itself with the mechanics of writing, such as punctuation, quotation, and documentation of sources.

3. How do you use a colon?

Colons and semicolons should never be used interchangeably. Rule 1a. Use a colon to introduce an item or a series of items. Do not capitalize the first item after the colon

4. What is an example of a colon?

The colon (:) is a mark of punctuation used after a statement (such as an independent clause) or that introduces a quotation, an explanation, an example, or a series

5. Why colon is used in a sentence?

Colons (:) are used in sentences to show that something is following, like a quotation, example, or list. Semicolons (;) are used to join two independent clauses, or two complete thoughts that could stand alone as complete sentences.

6. what is the difference between colon and semi colon?

Semicolons separate things. ... For example, you can use either a semicolon or a colon to join two main clauses, but you can only use a colon to join a main clause with a noun. Here's an example: "Squiggly missed only one friend: Aardvark." You couldn't use a semicolon in that sentence because the two parts are unequal.

7. What is the difference between a colon and a comma?

Using Commas, Semicolons, and Colons within Sentences. ... Rule: Use a comma between two long independent clauses when conjunctions such as and, or, but, for, nor connect them. Example: I have painted the entire house, but she is still working on sanding the floors.

8. What Is the Difference between a Semicolon and a Colon? ... The two clauses are usually of equal importance or emphasis, with the semicolon implying a closer relationship between the clauses than a full stop would between two sentences.

9. What is an example of a direct quotation?

A direct quotation is a report of the exact words of an author or speaker and is placed inside quotation marks in a written work. For example, Dr. King said, "I have a dream."

10. What is a brief quotation?

A quotation is an exact reproduction of another speaker's or writer's words. ...Quotation and paraphrase, along with summary

II FIVE MARK QUESTIONS

1. What is the main purpose of research?
2. What are the steps involved in the research?
3. What are the different types of Primary research?
4. What are the types of Quantitative research?
5. What is data collection?
6. How do you format your research?
7. Why is the review of literature for research very important?
8. What is data collection?
9. What do you mean by documentation?
10. What is a thesis statement?

III TEN MARK QUESTIONS

1. Explain in detail the format of writing thesis

Margins

Text Formatting

Heading and Title

Running Head with Page Numbers

Placement of the List of Works Cited

Tables and Illustrations

Paper and Printing

Corrections and Insertions on Printouts

Binding a Printed Paper

Electronic Submission

2. What is the style of writing the thesis?

Document Settings. (1 inch margins; double spaced; 12-point)

Page Header. (name and page number, upper right of every page)

Title Block. (assignment info and an informative title)

Citations. (no comma between the author and page number; commas and periods go outside of inline quotes)

Works Cited List.

3. What are the general principles of writing the thesis?

Citation of Resources

Do Your Homework for Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Resources

Keep the Tone Neutral Yet Assertive

Essential Parts of a Thesis

Grammar and Vocabulary

4. What are the six basic rules to be followed in punctuation?

Punctuation Must be Parallel

An Em Dash is a Strong Comma

A Colon Appears at the End of a Main Clause

A Semicolon is Used for Equal Emphasis

Parentheses Show Related, Nonessential Elements

Apostrophes Show Possession or Indicate an Omission

5. What are the rules to be followed in the usage of Colon?

Use a colon to introduce an item or list

Use colons between two sentences

Use a colon to introduce a bulleted or numbered list.

For example:

Question Marks

Exclamation Points

Commas

Semicolons

Colons

Dashes

Hyphens

Brackets

Braces

Parentheses

Apostrophes

Quotation Marks

Ellipses

Use a colon to introduce extended quotations.