



EDU705

Mid-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

Writing for Research

EDU705_Writing for Research Mid-Term (Solved)

Q. Research niche cap

Establish a Niche:

- ✚ Indicate gaps in previous research
- ✚ Raise a question about previous research
- ✚ Identify problem or need
- ✚ Extend previous knowledge

Q. Methodology explain

The methodology of a research study outlines the procedures and techniques used to collect, analyze, and interpret data. It typically includes the research design (qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods), sampling methods (random, stratified, convenience), data collection tools (surveys, interviews, experiments), and data analysis techniques (statistical analysis, thematic analysis, content analysis). The methodology ensures the research is systematic, valid, and reliable, providing a clear framework for replicating the study and verifying results. It also addresses ethical considerations, limitations, and the rationale behind the chosen methods, aligning them with the research objectives and questions.

Q. Describe the Purpose of thesis

To enable students to develop:

1. deeper knowledge
2. understanding
3. capabilities

Q. Endnotes and footnotes

- ✚ Endnotes appear at the end of each chapter or at the end of a thesis
- ✚ Choice depends on the discipline
- ✚ Footnotes should be used sparingly (economically, carefully, in moderation)

Q. What is hedge in reporting results?

To withhold your full commitment to a statement: i.e. may; might; possibly; likely; seemed to; appeared to

Q. Feature of abstract

A key feature of an abstract is its conciseness, offering a succinct summary of the main points of a larger work such as a research paper, thesis, or report. It typically includes the purpose of the study, the research methods employed, the main results or findings, and the conclusions drawn. The abstract allows readers to quickly ascertain the paper's relevance and significance, providing a snapshot that helps them decide whether to read the full document. It should be clear, precise, and free of unnecessary details, ensuring that even those unfamiliar with the full text can understand the essence of the work.

EDU705_Writing for Research
Mid-Term (Solved)

Q. Explain the ethical concerns of researchers in the literature review

- ✚ Privacy and confidentiality must be respected through research process specially like name
- ✚ Aims of research and nature of study should be explained clearly to the participants
- ✚ Participants' right to withdraw from study anytime should be respected
- ✚ Written consent (Appendix)
- ✚ Details of ethical issues and how they were dealt with

Q. What is the choice of tense in the citing statement?

The choice of tense in citing statements depends on the context of the reference. Present tense is used when discussing the current relevance or established facts from a study, such as "Smith (2020) argues that social media influences consumer behavior." Past tense is appropriate for referring to specific experiments or studies conducted in the past, for example, "Johnson (2018) found that increased exercise improves mental health." Present perfect tense is used to discuss past research with ongoing relevance, like "Researchers have shown that climate change affects biodiversity (Green et al., 2015)." Selecting the appropriate tense helps clarify the relationship between past research and its current implications.

Q. Describe the title page of the thesis.

Title should SUMMARIZE the main idea:

- ✚ be concise
- ✚ highlight key variables
- ✚ full explanatory

Title should not have abbreviations.

Function:

- ✚ inform
- ✚ statement of content (data based)

Q. Where is 'Hedging' used in the reporting results? Explain.

Hedging is used in reporting results, particularly in academic and scientific contexts, to convey uncertainty, caution, and modesty about findings. It allows authors to acknowledge limitations, avoid overstatements, and respect the scientific process by using language that softens or qualifies statements. Phrases like "may," "might," "could," "suggests," and "is likely to" help present findings accurately, indicating that results are not absolute or universally applicable. For example, "The results suggest a potential link between diet and heart health" is more accurate than making a definitive claim. Hedging ensures claims are appropriately cautious, inviting critical discussion and further inquiry.

Q. How should a literature review be organized.

- ✚ Discuss from General to Specific
- ✚ Discuss key themes

EDU705_Writing for Research Mid-Term (Solved)

- ✚ Then synthesize (blend, combine, join)
- ✚ Research-gap
- ✚ Conceptual map of your study
- ✚ Develop and outline
- ✚ Different sections
- ✚ Decide the best way to persuade the reader to agree

Writing Style and Audience

Audience and Purpose

- ✚ Context of writing
- ✚ Range of audience
- ✚ Authority readers or 'critics'

Q. Order and Component of Thesis

1. Title page
2. Statement of originality/ copyright page
3. a) Dedication
b) Acknowledgements
4. Abstract
5. Table of Contents
6. List of :
 - Tables
 - Figures/ illustrations
7. List of Abbreviations
8. Chapters
 - Introduction
 - Literature Review
 - Methodology
 - Results
 - Discussion
 - Conclusion
9. References
10. Appendices

Q. Statement of Originality

- appears after the title page
- may differ in form
- declares that the work is your own

**EDU705_Writing for Research
Mid-Term (Solved)**

Q. Dedications/Acknowledgement

- ✚ Dedications: a short statement of tribute
- ✚ Acknowledgements: statement of gratitude and recognition

Q. What to include in table of contents and appendices?

- ✚ Important supplemental material
- ✚ Some interview transcripts
- ✚ Pictures
- ✚ Consent forms
- ✚ Ethical clearances

Q. What is the Purpose of Table of Contents and appendices

- ✚ Validate the research process
- ✚ Provide important information that cannot be included
- ✚ Overcome the limitations of word restriction

Q. Purpose of the Footnotes

- ✚ Additional information
- ✚ Comment
- ✚ Source
- ✚ Adapted of ideas

Q. Difference between Endnote and Footnote:

- ✚ Endnotes appear at the end of each chapter or at the end of a thesis
- ✚ Choice depends on the discipline
- ✚ Footnotes should be used sparingly (*economically, carefully, in moderation*)

Q. Abstract should be concise:

- ✚ Brief – word limit
- ✚ Each sentence important
- ✚ Specific words
- ✚ Avoid lengthy explanations

Q. Functions of the Introduction Chapter

1. The problem and its significance
2. Brief overview of what is known from literature
3. Gap in the body of knowledge
4. Explanation of how you want to address this gap – aims
5. Outline of your plan of investigation

**EDU705_Writing for Research
Mid-Term (Solved)**

Q. The purpose of a problem statement

- ✚ Introduce the reader to the importance of the topic being studied. The reader is oriented to the significance of the study and the research questions or hypotheses to follow.
- ✚ Place the problem into a particular context that defines the parameters of what is to be investigated.
- ✚ Provide the framework for reporting the results and indicates what is probably necessary to conduct the study and explain how the findings will present this information.

Q. How long should the introduction be?

- ✚ If written as a separate chapter, it may take 5-10 pages
- ✚ Must not be too long

Q. Should introduction include references?

- ✚ Extensive referencing is not a norm

Q. Should it be written before other chapters?

- ✚ A draft may be written at the beginning
- ✚ Will be drafted many times and finalized in the end.

Q. To what extent should terms and constructs be defined in Introduction?

Helpful to present key constructs to allow the examiner to understand the frame of reference

Would the research question come in the Introduction?

- ✚ Background/ Context
- ✚ Statement of the problem
- ✚ Aims and objectives
- ✚ Research questions
- ✚ Key constructs
- ✚ Thesis structure

Q. Functions OF Literature Review

- ✚ To provide in-depth account of background literature
- ✚ Review of theoretical perspectives
- ✚ Review of relevant research literature
- ✚ A critique
- ✚ Gap identification in this knowledge and research

Q. Organization Options

EDU705_Writing for Research Mid-Term (Solved)

1. The themes and topics of the review
2. The research questions being addressed
3. The variables
4. Chronological presentation of literature
5. A combination of these options

Q. Organizing a Literature Review

- ✚ Discuss from **General to Specific**
- ✚ Discuss key themes
- ✚ Then synthesize (*blend, combine, join*)
- ✚ Research-gap
- ✚ Conceptual map of your study

Q. Role and Purpose of Citations

- ✚ To acknowledge intellectual property rights of authors
- ✚ To show respect to previous scholars
- ✚ To give a statement greater authority
- ✚ To “pay” respect
- ✚ To demonstrate familiarity
- ✚ A defense against plagiarism
- ✚ To create a research space for the citing author

Q. Methodology of a Thesis: Functions

Description and justification:

- ✚ Suitability of methodical approach to the research
- ✚ Choice of research design
- ✚ Specific methods of data collection
- ✚ Ways in which issues of validity and reliability were dealt
- ✚ Data collection procedures
- ✚ Data analysis procedures
- ✚ Ethical concerns
- ✚ Delimitation

Q. Triangulation can be

1. Methodological
2. Research triangulation
3. Theoretical triangulation

Q. Key Structural Points in Methodology Chapter

**EDU705_Writing for Research
Mid-Term (Solved)**

- + Approach
- + Basis of determining methodological approach
- + Justification and procedure
- + Qualitative and quantitative – methods
- + Triangulation
- + Integrated approach
- + Procedures
- + Sampling
- + Piloting
- + Validity and reliability

Q. Data collection instruments include:

- + Observations
- + Questionnaires
- + Interviews
- + Documentary/ video analysis

Q. Ethical Concerns

- + Privacy and confidentiality must be respected through research process specially like name
- + Aims of research and nature of study should be explained clearly to the participants
- + Participants' right to withdraw from study anytime should be respected
- + Written consent (Appendix)
- + Details of ethical issues and how they were dealt with

[B.Ed. \(1.5 Years\)](#)

[BS English](#)

[Files](#)