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| Mohamed KHEIDER University of Biskra Academic Year: 2016/2017 |
| Faculty of Letters and Languages Due time: 1 h & 30 mn |
| Department of Foreign Languages Group number: ……**/**…… |
| Section of English Full name: ………**/**.….…….. |
| Level: Third Year (**All groups)** ……**/**………..….. |

### The First Term Exam in Research Methodology

### (Answers)

**Activity One:** Write short notes on the following statements.  **(05 pts)**

1. Research is sometimes considered to be a movement from the known to the unknown.

**Research is actually a voyage of discovery. We all possess the vital instinct of inquisitiveness when the unknown confronts us, and our inquisitiveness makes us probe and attain full understanding of the unknown.**

2. The major purpose of Descriptive Research is description of the state of affairs as it exists.

**The main characteristic of this type of research is that the researcher has no control over the variables; he can only report what has happened or what is happening.**

3. Qualitative Approach to research is a function of the researcher's insights and impressions.

**Qualitative approachto research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behaviour. This approach to research generally generates results which are not subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis.**

4. Doubt leads to inquiry, and inquiry leads to invention.

**Research inculcates scientific and inductive thinking and it promotes the development of logical habits of thinking and organization.** **Increased amounts of research make progress possible.**

5. Research methods are those methods used for conduction of research.

**Research methods (or techniques) refer to the methods which are used by the researcher during the course of studying his research problem.**

**Activity Two:** Put true **(T)** or false **(F)** in the blank specified. **(05 pts)**

1. The main objective of any research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered. …………**T**………

2. Research methods and research design are two different concepts; each concept has to do with a specific concern. …………**F**…………

3. In the research process, there is no definite order of steps. …………**T**…………

4. In conducting exploratory studies, we need to formulate several hypotheses. …………**F**………

5. If the population is not a homogeneous group, then stratified sampling is applied. ………**T**……

**1/2**

**Activity Three:** Briefly, describe each step in the following research process. **(06 pts)**

1. Defining the research problem.

**At the very outset the researcher must single out the problem he wants to study, i.e., he must decide the**

**general area of interest or aspect of a subject-matter that he would like to inquire into.**

2. Reviewing the literature.

**Once the problem has been formulated, the researcher must examine all available literature to get himself acquainted with the selected problem. He may review the conceptual literature (concepts and theories), and the empirical literature (previous studies).**

3. Formulating hypotheses.

**After extensive literature survey, the researcher should state in clear terms the hypotheses (expected answers/solutions). The hypotheses are tentative assumptions made in order to draw out and test their logical or empirical consequences.**

4. Preparing the research design.

**In this step, the researcher will be required to state the conceptual structure (specific methodology) within which research would be conducted. The preparation of such a structure or design facilitates research to be as efficient as possible yielding maximal information.**

5. Collecting and analyzing data.

**Because it is often found that data at hand are inadequate, it becomes necessary to collect data that are appropriate. Data are collected in ways that differ from one study to another and from one context to another. After the data have been collected, the researcher turns to the task of analyzing them, which requires a number of closely related operations.**

6. Testing hypotheses, Interpreting and reporting.

**Now, the researcher is in a position to test the hypotheses. Do the facts support the hypotheses or they happen to be contrary? This is the usual question which should be answered while testing hypotheses.**

**As a matter of fact, the real value of research lies in its ability to reach generalizations. If the researcher had no hypothesis to start with, he might seek to explain his findings on the basis of some theory. It is known as interpretation.**

**Finally, the researcher has to prepare the report of what has been done. Writing of the report must be done with great care keeping in view the layout, concision and objectivity of style, etc.**

**Activity Four:** Write a paragraph of no more than ten (10) lines on the following topic. **(04 pts)**

***“A research scholar has to work as a judge and derive the truth out of reliable and adequate evidence.”*** Discuss the statement pointing out the features of good research.

**NB:** Below are the major points to be covered in the paragraph

**a. The purpose of the research should be clearly defined**

**b. The procedural design of the research should be carefully planned**

**c. The researcher should report with complete frankness**

**d. The analysis of data should be sufficiently adequate**

**e. Conclusions should be confined to those justified by the data of the research**

**Good Luck,**

**2/2 Your Teacher:** Dr. R. MEHIRI