

Large

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uses large sample size to

Quantitative Research

Focuses on the relationship between variables

Analysis are based on statistical summary of data

Importance of Qualitative Research

ABM	determine proper time to open a branch, can help businesses strategize
HUMSS	provide solutions to social problems,deal with societal behaviours and issues
Engineers, Architects and Other builders	helps providing designs, create new materials and better procedures

Characteristics of Quantitative Research

Objective	seeks accurate measurement and analysis, not based on intuition and guesses, data are gathered before proposing conclusion
Clearly Defined Research Questions	know in advance what are the questions needed, well defined and carefully designed
Structured Research Instru- ments	questionairres to collect measurable data
Numerical Data	uses table, charts, graphs and figures.

Characteristics of Quantitative Research (cont)

Sample	avoid bias in the results
Size	
Replic-	can be repeated for verification
ation	and confirmation
Future	if then scenarios can be made
Outcomes	to predict future results

Strengths and Weaknesses of Quanti

Objective	Requires a large number of respondents
Easily Understan- dable Data	Costly
Numerical Data can be Analyzed	Information factors for interpreting results are usually ignored
Replicable	Sensitive Information are hard to gather
	Data from surveys might be inaccurate or incomplete

Kinds of Quantitative Research

Descri-	describes characteristics of
ptive	target population
Correl-	measures two variables and
ational	understand the statistical relati-
Research	onship of it.

Kinds of Quantitative Research (cont)

Quasi-	involves manipulation of variables
exp-	but no random assignments of
eri-	participants to certain conditions
mental	
True	adheres to scientific design, has
True Experi	adheres to scientific design, has hypothesis, has variables that can
	9 ,

Non-experimental

Descriptive

Correlational

Experimental

Quasi-experimental

True experimental

Types of Variables

Indepe- ndent	cause variable, changes on it affect dependent variable
Dependent	outcome variable, changes on indepent variable affects DV.
Continous	can be an infinite number on its value has two types.
Discrete	has limited number of distinct values and cannot be divided into fractions

Variable- a characteristic that is subject to change and can have more than one value. Ex age, intellegence, motivation etc.

Types of Discrete Variable

Nominal	no quantitative value, can be
Variable	group or categorized
Ordinal	has categories that can be
Variable	ranked.

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Types of Continous Variable

Interval no clear definitions of zero, values

have meaning

Ratio clear definitions of zero, values

have meaning

Example

Interval - temperature, IQ scores, Time

Ratio - length, height, width

Research for Daily Life(Research Ventures)

Type of Data Analytical Method

What is my What statistical method will I use(mean,median,mode etc.))

What kind of What research tools will I use?

I use?

What hypothesis will my research have?

Things to consider when starting a research

Properly defining a research problem

Source of a problem(pressing issues and current events)

Wide reading and Film Criticism

Social Networking

Previous Research Findings

Designing A research topic

Choose a interesting, significant and broad relevant to your field topic Do read journals, articles, past researches etc. preliminary research Define list questions that you want to the research, problem Refine narrow down your question by limiting the population, place,the

Research Title

contains the fewest possible words and enough to describe the whole paper without misleading the readers.

Guide for writing research title

Determine what is needed to be accomplish in the study

One to two sentences that states the objectives

Include important keywords and variables

Shorten into a simpler phrase or a single word

Main thought of the study retained.

Coorect grammar and punctuation errors.

Observe proper formatting

Background of the study

is the part of your paper where you inform the reader of the context of the study.

Research Gap

-missing information, can be other variables, conditions, populations etc.

Background of the study guides

studioes must not be discussed in full details

the length and depth background information depends on the amount of how much the reader should know

defining the topic and audience

Cites sources and put quotation marks in verbatim quotes

Keep your bg focused and balanced should critical, consistent and logically structured.

Difference of Research bg and introduction

Research Background	Introduction
In depth discussion on the topic	Preliminary data about your topic
No such mandatory format	End with your research questions, aims and objectives
Introductory part of paper with the purpose of relaying the importance of the research paper	More compre- hensive and thoroughly discuss the studies mentioned in the bg of research

Research Questions

General	derived from the research
Research	problem
Specific	anchored on the general
Research	research problem

Types of research questions

Qualitative	Quantitative Research
Research	
how and why	"what" and exact quanti-
of things	fiable answer.

Importance of Research Questions

key to the research study

research discussion begins and end in research questions

if research question is wrong, the study is also wrong

Research Questions - help to clarify and specify the research problem.



question

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period etc.

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Characteristics of Good research Question

Feasible	can be done and possible
Clear	understandable and specific
Signif-	contributes to an issue or to
ICant	society
Ethical	consider welfare of people, animals and whoever involved in
	the study

Scope and Delimitations

Scope	What to include, the coverage of
	the study
Delimi	What to exclude, the factors not
tations	included and not will be dealt in
	the study.

Components of Scope and Delimitation

Topic of the study

Objectives or problems to be addressed

Time frame

Locale of the study

Characteristics of the study

Methods and Research Instruments

Differences of Delimitation and Limitation

Delimitations	Limitation
limitations that	variables included
arose during the	before the conduct of
study	the study

Statement of the problem

- -Gives the reader and user of the research important information
- -Provides focus in the research
- -shows the value of the statement.

Guides in statement of the problem

Should be	should not contain insuffient	
resear-	detail and information	
chable		
Be important	not to general nor too specific	
Indicate the type of research		

include terms that are easily understan-

Definition of terms

- -section where how the terms or words are used in study.
- -must be alphabetical

3 ways of Writing Definition of terms

Conceptual	meaning attributed to the	
	word and understood by	
	many people	
Operat-	meaning of the concept/terms	
ional	and how it is used in the	
	study	
Functions	rules and procedure the	
	investigators will use	

Two types of research framework

Conceptual	actual ideas, beliefs and	
Framework	theories that supports the	
	study	
Theoretical	anchored on time-tested	
Framework	theories that relate to the	
	findings of the investigation	

Research Framework

-structure or blueprint of the research plan -Has two types

Difference between	research frameworks
Theoretical Framework	Conceptual Framework
broader, can be used in different studies	narrowed, directly related to a specific study
theory used already in the field	related concepts for specific study
presents one theory	synthesize two or more theories
already existing before conduct of the study	developed while planning and writing a specific research

Review of Related Literature

- -to find what is already known in the topic -to give readers a critical overview of what you found out
- -to find the gaps or missing info

Steps in writing RRL

Search for relevant literature	
Evaluate and Select sources	
Identify themes, debates and gaps	
Outline your literature review's structure	
Write it	

In text Citation and referencing Styles

American Psychological Association(APA)	education, psychology and sciences
Chicago Manual of Style(CMS))	business, history and the fine arts
Vancouver Style of Reference	Health sciences
Modern Language Association	Humanities

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In-text Citation style	
Chicago Style	usage of footnotes
Vancouver	number tracking, number refers to unique sources
APA	clear and consistent presen- tation, has certain guidelines that should be observed
MLA	brief parenthetical citation

APA formatting	
Author	Full Surname, Initials of first and middle
Title	Italicized the title
Copyright date	after author's name
Publishing date	usually after author's name too
More than one author	list them all down in the order they appear
More than three authors	use et al. after the first author
Anonymous	use the first name found
thesis, disser- tations and other unpublished works	name of references written
Online materials	retrieved from is no longer necessary, only link is needed.



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