



READING RESEARCHING AND WRITING ACROSS
THE CURRICULUM

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What is research? L.O1

- Research is a process of systematic inquiry of information that entails the collection of data, the documenting of the most pertinent information, and the analysis of the information.
- Research is also a process that is used to increase or revise current knowledge by discovering new facts.
- A basic Research is done to increase ones own knowledge base or to improve your scientific knowledge of a subject area.
- Research is also used as a means of developing new hypotheses or to solve an issue.

The Research cycle L.O1



How to conduct a research L.O1

- Explore your research idea
- If you are looking at a broad subject area try to find ways of making your research area more specific.
- Broad topics
- Examples: The impact of crime in Jamaica
- Changes in the global business environment

Making your research have a focus L.O1

- When we are conducting a research we look at the broader picture however the aim of conducting a research is to divulge and dissect a particular subject matter to look at the variables that are related to the subject matter.
- Cause - effect relationships etc.

Research with a focus

- Broad topics
- Examples: The impact of airline regulations
- Changes in the global business environment

Activity- 10 Minutes

How could you change these topics to have a more focused research?



Find background information

- The first step in conducting a research is to ascertain background information on the topic that is being researched.
- What research has already been done in the area?
- What do general encyclopaedias have on the research being conducted.
- What books are written that can help me delve into the subject matter.

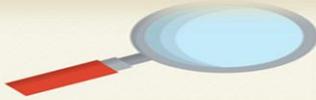
Gather more information that you think you may need L.O1

- After getting the basic information or just skimming the facts you will have to go much deeper!
- In delving deeper into the subject area you will have to look at differing perspectives on the matter
- You may explore
 - Encyclopaedias
 - Books
 - Academic Journals
 - Electronic databases
 - Periodicals
 - Internet –(with caution)

Look at credible sources of information

- What is a credible source?
- Is the person I am choosing the information from a credible writer?
- (Can the view points be trusted).

Evaluating your sources LO 1

EVALUATE YOUR SOURCES
THE CRAAP TEST 

C	CURRENCY When was source published or updated? Is information recent enough for your topic? For your specific research question?
R	RELEVANCY Does the source directly address your topic? Does it answer one or more of your research questions? Is it information you already have?
A	AUTHORITY What are author's qualifications? Do they have advanced degrees? Professional experience? What kind? How much? Who is the publisher?
A	ACCURACY Is the information supported by evidence? Is this evidence cited? Can it be verified? Has the source been reviewed? By whom?
P	POINT OF VIEW Is the information objective? Is the author trying to convince you of something? Do they have an agenda? How can you tell?

<http://www.mjc.edu/instruction/library>

<https://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/evaluating/craap>. 2018. Evaluating Resources: CRAAP Test. [ONLINE] Available at:
<https://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/evaluating/craap>. [Accessed 10 September 2018].

Evaluating your sources cont'd

- <https://youtu.be/bZ122WakNDY>
- PLEASE WATCH THIS VIDEO

Evaluating sources of information

- Authorship
- Be aware of the authority with which the author speaks. If the author is one in your own field of study, is he/she a well-known and well-regarded name you recognize?
- You will look at - the author, such as institutional affiliation, credentials, and contact information?
- A link to a personal website or an "About" page?

Authorship

- If the author is not known to you look at the strength of the information being presented to you.
- Can you relate the information to something that is current or something which may have occurred in the past.
- Does the author have multiple books or material on the subject matter (Roy Narinesingh, Lunett Fearon).
- Can you relate the information to what other subject matter experts have written on the subject.

Look at the publisher

- A scholarly article is published in a journal with an academic affiliation. This generally means that the author's article has undergone a peer review process in order to verify that it meets the publisher's standards. Thus, an article appearing in a scholarly publication may be trusted. For books, also make note of the publisher. Does it come from an academic press?
- For documents found on the web this question becomes more difficult as there is no publisher in the traditional sense. Ask the following questions to assess websites:

Look at the publisher

- Is the name of any organization given on the document you are reading? Is there contact information?
- Does this document reside on the Web server of an organization that has a clear stake in the issue at hand? Look at the URL.

Credibility of Sources cont'd

- Does this web document reside on an individual's personal webpage? This type of information resource should be approached with the greatest caution.
- Has the page been recently updated? Is the text error free? Is the site well-designed?
- Does the document have a bibliography.
- Does the author make any allusions or connections to previous research .
- Does the author rely of sources of information that is presented in the bibliography

The currency of the information being researched

- This refers to the timeliness of the information being presented.
- Does it include the date that the information was gathered.
- Does it have a publication date on the article or source being used.

Research to Write



Steps in the Writing

STAGE	DEFINITION	TIPS FOR THE WRITER
Prewriting	Brainstorm ideas and organize your topic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Think about what you want to say.★ Talk about your ideas with a friend to find a main idea.★ Use a list or web to organize your ideas.
Drafting	Create a rough copy of your writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Write your ideas in order.★ Read your work out loud and note places where you stumble.★ Ask a friend for his or her feedback.
Revising	Improve your writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Try out different beginnings and endings.★ Use quotes or add dialogue.★ Include descriptive words.★ Add detail to develop important parts.
Editing	Proofread your work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Make sure you have complete sentences, correct spelling, and necessary capitalization and punctuation.★ Reread to see if each sentence makes sense.★ Ask a friend to proofread your work.
Publishing	Create a clean final copy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Type your writing or copy it neatly onto new paper.★ Think of an interesting title.★ Share your writing.

Section 1 of your paper

- **The Introduction**

Introducing your topic LO 1

- This should be placed at the beginning of your essay and to create a focus for the reader and helps the reader to understand what your essay will cover.
- The essay topic does not happen in isolation but must be placed in a particular context.
- This establishes a framework for what is written in the essay.

Introducing your topic

- More than just introducing the essay your readers must know what the central issue of focus is for the essay.
- You will need to orient readers about your topic. In doing so you may take the who when, where how and why approach or you may provide a general overview of the subject matter.

Take into account the length and order

- Look at the word limit that you are given and from there you will know what percentage of your essay you will use for your introduction versus the body and the conclusion.
- `<blockquote>http://colbournecollege.weebly.com/term-paper-structure.html. 2018. TERM PAPER ORGANISATION AND SUBMISSION. [ONLINE] Available at: <u>http://colbournecollege.weebly.com/term-paper-structure.html</u>. [Accessed 9 September 2018].</blockquote>`

Opening strategies

- How will you start your introduction?
- Will you start with a quote, an analogy a fact.
- Be prepared to make your introduction clear sharp and engaging to the reader.

The Thesis Statement LO 1

- This is usually the last sentence that is written in the introductory paragraph and it basically will tell you how to interpret the question being asked in the research paper. It is usually a road map that will tell the reader what you will cover in the remainder of the paper.
- It should tell the reader what you plan to discuss and how the subject matter will be addressed in the body of the paper.

Section 2 LO1

- When carrying out the research, the information that you gather from the various sources and included in your essay/report are the Research findings. In this section:
 - 1) cite only the relevant part of the information that directly answers your research question/issue.
 - 2) summarize and paraphrase the findings.
 - 3) correctly reference the sources for all findings included. Use Harvard Referencing Style.

Section 2 of your paper LO1

- When you add the findings in this section, just include the answer to the question/task - be brief. **DO NOT DISCUSS IN THIS SECTION.** You will discuss the findings when you get to paragraph 3.
- 5) number list the findings.
- 6) Review the instructions in the assignment for minimum number of references that you are to include.. The minimum number of sources to be cited in section two: research findings is stated in your assignment instructions - be sure to meet that requirement.

Section 3 of your paper LO1

- Section Three | Discussion Of The Research Findings
- This is the most substantial part of the paper where you are expected to fully carry out all requirements of the topic/task and bring the findings together in a logical and practical way.
- 1) You will carry out the discussion of the findings that you gathered in section two.
- 2) You should focus not only on the findings but all the issues that you were instructed to in the topic/task e.g. apply the findings in the context of a role or case study that you are given.

Section 3 of your paper LO1

-) Corroborate all the different perspectives/findings that you included. See the command verb in the topic to determine whether to explain the findings, assess, analyse, evaluate, or compare them etc.
- Ensure you know what the command verb prompts you to do before you begin writing up the discussion. (To be discussed in the next class).

Section 4 of your paper – Conclusion LO1

- 1) a restatement of the topic, thesis and aim of the paper
- 2) a very brief summary of the key points in your assignment that directly answers the research topic/task
- 3) a blanket statement that proposes the results/outcomes of the research as the facts that emerged from them.
- Do not include new information in the conclusion

Section 5 of your paper LO1

- **Section Five | Recommendation**

Recommendation section should only be included if you are directed to make recommendations. The facts that emerged from the research will enable you to make suggestions and appropriate decisions for future actions. Recommendations should be relevant, actionable, timely, and specific.

Referencing

- Please visit <http://colbournecollege.weebly.com/term-paper-structure.html> to get guidance on your term paper. The information from this website was used to develop the content for the sections of your term paper.