

Prep Task #11

... a start to your Methods section and a (hopefully) final revision of your Proposal...

DIRECTIONS

Two assignments this week...
 • "PREP #11"
 • "Final IRB/IPF/Cover Letter"
 Each must be submitted separately to Turnitin

For "PREP #11" - using your textbook as a reference - submit a response that addresses ALL of the starred questions/prompts relevant to your research method (below). Make it at least 500 words; include the most current version of your research question/problem/goal.
 Revise your IPF, IRB, and cover letter to include language from this PREP task; resubmit them again as a single document to Turnitin under "Final IRB/IPF/Cover Letter".

RESEARCH METHODS → RELEVANT TEXTBOOK CHAPTER → GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS & PURPOSES OF EACH METHOD

① Action research	-	A type of applied research that focuses on finding a solution to a local problem in a local setting. For example, a teacher might investigate whether a new spelling program she has adopted leads to improvement in her students' achievement scores. ★ What is the specific local problem? ★ What is the precise location? ★ What is a potential solution? ★ How will you gather data to determine the solution's effectiveness?
② Case study	Ch. 9	A type of qualitative research in which in-depth data are gathered relative to a single individual, program, or event for the purpose of learning more about an unknown or poorly understood situation. ★ Who or what specifically will be the focus of your research? ★ What types of data - specifically - will you be gathering? ★ Why will learning more about this person or thing be helpful?
③ Content analysis	Ch. 9	A detailed and systematic examination of the contents of a particular body of material (e.g., television shows, magazine advertisements, Internet websites, works of art) for the purpose of identifying patterns, themes, or biases within that material. ★ What body of material will you be examining? ★ What sort of patterns, themes, and/or biases do you intend to identify? ★ Provide some details on how you'll be conducting your analysis.
④ Correlational research	-	A statistical investigation of the relationship between two or more variables. Correlational research looks at surface relationships but does not necessarily probe for causal reasons underlying them. For example, a researcher might investigate the relationships among high school seniors' achievement test scores and their grade point averages a year later when they are first-year college students. ★ Explain the math. ★ Describe both variables in detail. ★ How do you intend to determine whether or not a correlation exists?
⑤ Design-based research	-	A multistep, iterative study in which certain instructional strategies or technologies are implemented, evaluated, and modified to determine possible factors influencing learning or performance. ★ Explain what effect (e.g. learning, performance, growth) you hope to achieve. ★ What strategies do you intend to implement? ★ How will you evaluate and modify your approach throughout the study? ★ What data will you be gathering and reacting to?
⑥ Developmental research	Ch. 6	An observational-descriptive type of research that compares people in different age groups (a cross-sectional study) in order to look for developmental trends. ★ What kinds of data will you be collecting, and how will you collect it? ★ What two specific age groups will you be comparing? ★ What developmental trend are you looking for, and why?
⑦ Ethnography	Ch. 9	A type of qualitative inquiry that involves an in-depth study of an intact cultural group in a natural setting. ★ What specific cultural group will you be studying? ★ Why is this people group worthy of formal research? ★ What kind of data will you be gathering, how will you gather it?
⑧ Experimental research	Ch. 7	A study in which participants are randomly assigned to groups that undergo various researcher-imposed treatments or interventions, followed by observations or measurements to assess the effects of the treatments. ★ Explain in detail - the various controls and variables involved in your planned experiment. ★ What is your current hypothesis regarding the experiment's results. ★ Justify your experiment's design with the scientific method.
⑨ Ex post facto research	Ch. 7	An approach in which one looks at conditions that have already occurred and then collects data to investigate a possible relationship between these conditions and subsequent characteristics or behaviors. ★ What specific past conditions will you be studying? ★ What is your hypothesis regarding a possible relationship between these conditions? ★ How will you be collecting data on these past conditions?
⑩ Grounded theory research	Ch. 9	A type of qualitative research aimed at deriving theory through the use of multiple stages of data collection and interpretation. ★ What specifically do you hope to explain with the theory you develop? ★ What data will you be collecting in your primary research? ★ Explain the various steps/stages that will be involved in your research process?
⑪ Historical research	Ch. 10	An effort to reconstruct or interpret historical events through the gathering and interpretation of relevant historical documents and/or oral histories. ★ What kinds of documents and/or artifacts will be among your primary research? ★ What arguments/interpretation do you intend to present in your paper? ★ Explain how you will fairly handle any perspectives different from your own.
⑫ Observation study	Ch. 6	A type of quantitative research in which a particular aspect of behavior is observed systematically and with as much objectivity as possible. ★ Whose (or what's) behavior will you be observing, and how many hours do you intend to devote to this observation? ★ What kind(s) of data will you be collecting? ★ What specific aspect of behavior will you be observing?
⑬ Phenomenological research	Ch. 9	A qualitative method that attempts to understand participants' perspectives and views of physical or social realities. ★ What physical or social reality will be the subject of your analysis/es? ★ Who are your intended participants, and why are their perspectives important to your research goal(s)? ★ How will you collect data?
⑭ Quasi-experimental research	Ch. 7	A method similar to experimental research but without random assignment to groups. ★ PLEASE REFER TO THE QUESTIONS UNDER "EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH."
⑮ Survey research	Ch. 6	A study designed to determine the incidence, frequency, and distribution of certain characteristics in a population; especially common in business, sociology, and government research. ★ What particular population will you be surveying? ★ What characteristics - specifically - will you be attempting to determine with the survey? ★ How will determining the characteristics of a certain population effectively address the goals of your research question?
⑯ Mixed-Methods	Ch. 12	A research design that involves not only collecting, analyzing, and interpreting both quantitative and qualitative data but also INTEGRATING conclusions from those data into a cohesive whole. ★ Describe your method (one of those listed above) of gathering qualitative data. ★ Describe your method (one of those listed above) of gathering quantitative data. ★ Answer two of the questions (listed above): one for qual. method and one for quant. method. ★ Justify your need both qual. & quant. data in order to address your research question.