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**Research III**  
Quarter 1  
Learning Activity Sheets (LAS) 1  
(School Initiated)

# **Revisiting and Refining of the Draft Research Proposal**

**Writer:**

**Jemima S. Plaza**  
**Caraga Regional Science High School**



# Introduction

These Learning Activity Sheets (LAS) were designed and written with you in mind to help you master the basic science process skills measuring. The scope of this learning material focuses on the many different learning situations. Moreover, the language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of learners. The lessons are also arranged following the standard sequence of the course. Hence, the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The LAS contain:

Lesson 1.3 – Revisiting and Refining of the Draft Research Proposal

After going through these LAS, you are expected to:

1. refine the research proposal by incorporating the suggestions / recommendations given by experts; and **SSP-RS9-RRP-Ia-1**
2. follow IMRAD writing format. **SSP-RS9-IM-Ig-h-3**

Specifically, it targets the following:

- a. write an enhanced research title;
- b. present a written statement of the problem;
- c. indicate the scope and delimitation of the study;
- d. select relevant literatures;
- e. cite related literature using standard style (APA, 6th edition);
- f. choose the appropriate scientific research design;
- g. describe the sample/sampling procedure;
- h. write the research methodology; and
- i. organize data collection and data analysis.



## **Pretest**

Pretest: This is to determine how much you already know about the lessons.

**Directions:** Choose the letter that corresponds to your answer and write it on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What do you call the process of breaking up the whole study into its constituent parts of categories according to the specific questions under the statement of the problem?
  - A. interpretation
  - B. analysis
  - C. presentation
  - D. recommendation
  
2. What do you the process of organizing data into logical, sequential, and meaningful categories and classifications to make them amenable to study and interpretation?
  - A. interpretation
  - B. analysis
  - C. presentation
  - D. recommendation
  
3. Which of the following is not included in Chapter 4?
  - I. Interpretation
  - II. Analysis
  - III. Presentation
  - IV. Recommendation
  - A. I-II-III
  - B. I
  - C. III
  - D. IV
  
4. Which of the following is defined as the application of statistical procedures to analyze specific observed or assumed facts from a particular study?
  - A. interpretation
  - B. analysis
  - C. presentation
  - D. recommendation
  
5. What is an interpretation composed of?
  - A. tabular
  - B. textual
  - C. graphical
  - D. all of the above
  
6. In interpreting your data, is it alright not to put any opposing or supporting results from previous researches?
  - A. No
  - B. Yes
  - C. both A and B

7. What is the main reason why you should consider putting results from other researches in the interpretation part of your paper?
- A. to make my interpretation long enough to read
  - B. to make my results convincing to the readers
  - C. to satisfy my adviser
  - D. to the benefits of everyone
8. Which of the following is not a part of Chapter 3?
- A. Interpretation
  - B. Analysis
  - C. Presentation
  - D. Recommendation
9. Which of the following is not a guideline on making a recommendation?
- A. No new data should be introduced.
  - B. It should aim to solve or help solve the problems discovered.
  - C. It should be addressed to the persons, entities, agencies, or offices who or which are in the position to implement them.
  - D. It should be feasible, practical, and attainable. They should be based on the findings and conclusions.
10. The following are the guidelines in making a summary of findings *EXCEPT*
- A. No new data should be introduced.
  - B. Only the important findings, the highlights of the data, should be included in the summary.
  - C. There should be a brief statement about the main purpose of the study, the population, the period of the study, the method of research used, the instrument, and the sampling design. There should be no explanations made.
  - D. none of the above
11. What are the parts of Chapter 4?
- A. Interpretation, Conclusion, and Recommendation
  - B. Summary of Findings, Conclusion, and Recommendation
  - C. Summary of Findings and Conclusion
  - D. Conclusion and Recommendation
12. Which part of the paper helps someone in finding a topic for his/her future paper?
- A. Conclusion
  - B. Rationale
  - C. Statement of the Problem
  - D. Recommendation
13. Which part of Chapter 4 helps the reader understand the key points of the entire research paper?

- A. Conclusion
- B. Rationale
- C. Statement of the Problem
- D. Recommendation

14. What comes after Chapter 4?

- A. Appendices
- B. Curriculum vitae
- C. References
- D. Chapter 5

15. What to avoid in writing the Conclusion part of the research?

- A. failure to be concise
- B. failure to comment on larger, more significant issues
- C. failure to provide a clear summary of what was learned
- D. all of the above



## **Lesson**

### **Chapter III – Analysis, Presentation, and Interpretation of Data**

#### **ANALYSIS**

Analysis is the process of breaking up the whole study into its constituent parts of categories according to the specific questions under the statement of the problem.

#### **PRESENTATION**

Presentation is the process of organizing data into logical, sequential, and meaningful categories and classifications to make them amenable to study and interpretation (textual, tabular, graphical).

In presenting your data, you can have it in textual form, tabular form, or graphical form.

#### **Textual Form**

This is presenting your data through text only.

#### **Tabular Form**

This is presenting your data through a table, all the data being tabulated in a table.

### **Graphical Form**

This is presenting your data through a graphic organizer. It could be a bar graph, line graph, pie chart, etc.

### **DATA INTERPRETATION**

It can be defined as "the application of statistical procedures to analyze specific observed or assumed facts from a particular study" and includes a tabular graph, pie graph, net graph, bar graphs, etc.

## **Chapter IV – Summary of Finding, Conclusion, and Recommendations**

### **GUIDELINES IN WRITING THE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

1. There should be a brief statement about the main purpose of the study, the population, the period of the study, the method of research used, the instrument, and the sampling design. There should be no explanations made.
2. The findings may be lumped up altogether but clarity demands that each specific question under the statement of the problem must be written first to be followed by the findings that would answer it. The specific questions should follow the order they are given under the statement of the problem.
3. The findings should be textual generalizations, that is, a summary of the important data consisting of text and numbers.
4. Only the important findings, the highlights of the data, should be included in the summary.
5. Findings are not explained nor elaborated upon anymore. They should be stated as concisely as possible.
6. No new data should be introduced in the summary of findings.

### **GUIDELINES IN WRITING THE CONCLUSIONS**

1. Conclusions are inferences, deductions, abstractions, implications, interpretations generalizations based upon the findings.
2. Conclusions should appropriately answer the specific questions raised at the beginning of the investigation in the order they are given under the statement of the problem.
3. Conclusions should point out what was factually learned from the inquiry.
4. Conclusions should be formulated concisely, that is brief and short, yet they convey all the necessary information resulting from the study as required by the specific questions.
5. Conclusions should be stated as if they are true and correct. Avoid the use of qualifiers such as, probably, perhaps, maybe, and the like.
6. Conclusions should not be repetitions of the findings.

## **Problems to Avoid (<https://library.sacredheart.edu/>)**

### **1. Failure to be concise**

The conclusion section should be concise and to the point. Conclusions that are too long often have unnecessary detail. The conclusion section is not the place for details about your methodology or results. Although you should give a summary of what was learned from your research, this summary should be relatively brief, since the emphasis in the conclusion is on the implications, evaluations, insights, etc. that you make.

### **2. Failure to comment on larger, more significant issues**

In the introduction, your task was to move from general [the field of study] to specific [your research problem]. However, in the conclusion, your task is to move from specific [your research problem] back to the general [your field, i.e., how your research contributes new understanding or fills an important gap in the literature]. In other words, the conclusion is where you place your research within a larger context.

### **3. Failure to reveal problems and negative results**

Negative aspects of the research process should never be ignored. Problems, drawbacks, and challenges encountered during your study should be included as a way of qualifying your overall conclusions. If you encountered negative results [findings that are validated outside the research context in which they were generated], you must report them in the results section of your paper. In the conclusion, use the negative results as an opportunity to explain how they provide information on which future research can be based.

### **4. Failure to provide a clear summary of what was learned**

In order to be able to discuss how your research fits back into your field of study [and possibly the world at large], you need to summarize it briefly and directly. Often this element of your conclusion is only a few sentences long.

### **5. Failure to match the objectives of your research**

Often research objectives change while the research is being carried out. This is not a problem unless you forget to go back and refine your original objectives in your introduction, as these changes emerge they must be documented so that they accurately reflect what you were trying to accomplish in your research [not what you thought you might accomplish when you began].

### **6. Resist the urge to apologize**

If you've immersed yourself in studying the research problem, you now know a good deal about it, perhaps even more than your professor! Nevertheless, by the time you have finished writing, you may be having some doubts about what you have produced. Repress those doubts! Don't undermine your authority by saying something like, "This is just one approach to examining this problem; there may be other, much better approaches...."

## GUIDELINES IN WRITING THE RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommendations should aim to solve or help solve the problems discovered.
2. No recommendations should be made for a problem, or anything for that matter, that has not been discovered or discussed in the study.
3. There may also be recommendations for the continuance of best practices or systems.
4. Recommendations should be feasible, practical, and attainable. They should be based on the findings and conclusions.
5. Recommendations should be addressed to the persons, entities, agencies, or offices who or which are in the position to implement them.
6. There should be a recommendation for further study or research on the same topic in other places to verify, amplify, or negate the findings of the study.



## *Learning Activities*

### Group Activity

**Directions:** Brainstorm with your groupmates using your research proposal, refining the Research Paper by following the previous corrections, suggestions, and recommendations of the previous panelists. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

**ACTIVITY 2:** Write your refined Chapters 3 and 4. Note: All parts of the chapters should be seen in your refined copy.

### Rubric

100 points	80 points	60 points	40 points	20 point
The answer is complete. All information provided are correct and the steps of the scientific method are clearly interpreted.	The answer is missing one detail. All information provided are correct and the steps of the scientific method are clearly interpreted.	The answer is missing two details. Almost all information provided are correct and the steps of the scientific method are clearly interpreted.	The answer to the question lacks some details. Some information provided are correct and the steps of the scientific method are NOT clearly interpreted.	Question is not answered. A small amount to none of the information provided is correct and the steps of the scientific method are NOT clearly interpreted.



## **Reflection**

Direction: Complete the 3-2-1 chart about your discoveries in Chapter III and Chapter IV. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

**3** 3 things I found out

I have found that...

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**2** 2 interesting Things I learned

I have learned that...

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**1** 1 thing that confused me

I thing that confused me...

1. \_\_\_\_\_



## **Posttest**

**Posttest:** This will determine how much you have understood the lessons.

**Directions:** Choose the letter of your answer and write on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is the main reason why you should consider putting results from other researches in the interpretation part of your paper?
  - A. to make my interpretation long enough to read
  - B. to make my results convincing to the readers
  - C. to satisfy my adviser
  - D. to the benefits of everyone.
  
2. Which of the following is not a guideline on making a recommendation?
  - A. No new data should be introduced.
  - B. It should aim to solve or help solve the problems discovered.
  - C. Should be addressed to the persons, entities, agencies, or offices who or which are in the position to implement them.
  - D. It should be feasible, practical, and attainable. They should be based on the findings and conclusions.
  
3. What comes after Chapter 4?
  - A. Appendices
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  - C. References
  - D. Chapter 5
  
4. The following are the guidelines in making a summary of findings *EXCEPT*
  - A. No new data should be introduced.
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  - D. none of the above
  
5. Which part of the paper helps someone in finding a topic for his/her future paper?
  - A. Conclusion
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  - C. Statement of the Problem
  - D. Recommendation
  
6. Which of the following is not a part of Chapter 3?
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- B. analysis
- C. presentation
- D. recommendation

9. In interpreting your data, is it alright not to put any opposing or supporting results from previous researches?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. both A and B

10. What are the parts of Chapter 4?

- A. Interpretation, Conclusion, and Recommendation
- B. Summary of Findings, Conclusion, and Recommendation
- C. Summary of Findings and Conclusion
- D. Conclusion and Recommendation

11. What is an interpretation composed of?

- A. tabular
- B. textual
- C. graphical
- D. all of the above

12. Which of the following is not included in Chapter 4?

- V. Interpretation
  - VI. Analysis
  - VII. Presentation
  - VIII. Recommendation
- A. I-II-III                      B. I                      C. III                      D. IV

13. What to avoid in writing the Conclusion part of the research?

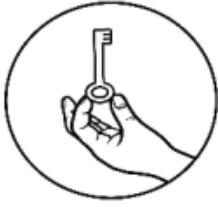
- A. failure to be concise
- B. failure to comment on larger, more significant issues
- C. failure to provide a clear summary of what was learned
- D. all of the above

14. Which of the following is defined as the application of statistical procedures to analyze specific observed or assumed facts from a particular study?

- A. interpretation
- B. analysis
- C. presentation
- D. recommendation

15. Which part of Chapter 4 helps the reader understand the key points of the entire research paper?

- A. Conclusion
- B. Rationale
- C. Statement of the Problem
- D. Recommendation



# Answer Key

Posttest
1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. C
15. D



Pre-test
1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. A

## ***References***

### **Online Sources:**

Data Interpretation -Tabular Data updated on Nov 2020 (freshersworld.com)

9. The Conclusion - Organizing Academic Research Papers - Research Guides at Sacred Heart University

## **Development Team**

**Writers:** Jemima S. Plaza

**Editors:** Ezel G. Jainar

**Reviewers:** Ezel G. Jainar

**Illustrator:** Ronald E. Rivalal

**Layout Artist:** Jemima S. Plaza

**Management Team:** Ma. Luisa A. Guyano

Nerissa A. Galvez