Inquiries, Investigation and Immersion

Quarter 2- Module 8: Sharing your Research
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Inquiries, Investigations, and Immersion
Quarter 2 – Module 8: Sharing your Research

This Instructional material is collaboratively developed and reviewed by educators from public and private schools, colleges, and/or universities. We encourage teachers and other education stakeholders to email their feedback, comments and recommendations to the Department of Education at action@deped.gov.ph

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Department of Education ● Republic of the Philippines
Welcome to 3i’s (INQUIRIES, INVESTIGATIONS AND INVESTIGATION)

MODULE 8
Sharing Your Research

To the Student:

You are now in your final stage in your research.

Are you now ready to present your research output? What is the next thing that comes to your mind? Did you follow the standard procedures before submitting your final paper?

You are now on the culmination part of your research work. After gathering all the needed data and interpreting it, now is the time to share your research.

This module will guide you to finalize your research draft before reporting for oral defense. You will make revision on your research report based on suggestions and recommendations of panelists. After all the deliberation and revision you are now ready to submit your final written research report.

Congratulations and God bless in your final defense.

To the Teacher

Your task is to advise on the preparation of the oral presentation. You are going to document the proceedings of the oral presentation. After all the preliminaries you are ready to submit your final written research report.
In this lesson, you will be able to share and defend your written research report. You are going to revise your written research report based on suggestions and recommendations of panelist and finally submit final written research report.

**D-EFEND**
**E-XPLAIN**
**F-OCUS**
**E-LABORATE**
**N-OTE**
**S-HARE**
**E-MBARK**

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Defend written research report
2. Revise written research report based on suggestions and recommendations of panelists
3. Submit final written
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

What's the best way to prepare for your Oral Defense?

1. **Know the format of your research defense**

   Make sure that you have followed the standard guidelines in presenting your written research. As a learner of this program, make sure that you can defend your research in front of the panel of examiners personally. An online defense may be applicable, but it is better to have it in person to avoid barriers of communication.

2. **Prepare and practice your presentation**

   A good presentation depends also on the time frame. A 15-minute presentation with a maximum of 10 to 15 slides is already an ideal presentation. Practice, and master the content of each slide to avoid excessive watching on your own copy. Train yourself in public speaking, or practice your presentation inside an empty room. However, the best way to practice is to have it with your peers or family members, so that they can also give comments or feedback on your performance.

3. **Answer the questions properly and confidently**

   In every defense, there is always a question from a panel. Defend your research, and confidently answer the questions. Do not be hesitant in front of them, because they might think that you are not master with your research study.

Visit the following links to watch examples of an oral defense.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=edQv9OKvdU
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MJ_IVOldfH8
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcV4jEQBD7Q
Hello learners!

Before taking a finishing the last module of this subject, let us first take a look to your prior learning and knowledge regarding research as a whole. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper. Good luck!

1. It designed to identify related research, to set the current research project within a conceptual and theoretical context
   A. Literature Review    C. Methodology
   B. Rationale           D. Conclusion

2. It is part of the research where you should define or identify the general topic, issue, or area of concern, thus providing an appropriate context for reviewing the literature.
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   B. Rationale           D. Summary

3. Which of the following is not a purpose of the research conclusion?
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   B. It is the question(s) that the research will answer.
   C. It must be composed of measurable concepts that cannot be operationally defined.
   D. It can be a result of observation (induction) or can be deduced from existing theory.
6. These are statements of the specific intent or purpose of the research
   A. Introduction          C. Literature Review
   B. Objectives of the Research    D. Summary and Findings

7. In research, what writing style format is widely used?
   B. MLA                      D. Turabian

8. We review the relevant literature to know:
   A. What is already known about the topic
   B. What concepts and theories have been applied to the topic
   C. Who are the key contributors to the topic
   D. All of the above.

9. Which of the following should be practiced before Oral defense EXCEPT____?
   A. You may prepare hand-outs or brochure
   B. Prepare for your presentation mentally and physically
   C. You need to memorize everything but you should know the key points.
   D. You may bring mode of verifications for easy reference of your research.

10. Which of the following statement is NOT true about revising your research paper?
    A. Be sure to proofread and edit as needed.
    B. Read the paper from the last word to the first word.
    C. Having someone else read it aloud to you is a waste of time.
    D. After receiving some suggestions, create new outline by noting points you want to hit.

11. How will answer your panelists if they will ask you “What is the significance of the study?”
    A. Simply state how your research work will help other researchers, educators, organization practitioners and policy makers.
    B. In this area, mention how your study addressed the existing issues/problems/concerns that made you choose your topics.
    C. To answer this question, simply tell your audience/panellist that the findings from your study can be generalized to other relevant settings, group or case study.
    D. Show the descriptive results from the study in a convincing and clear style. Make sure your findings refer to your research objectives/questions.

12. This chapter talks about the result of your study. Here you are going to present the data gathered using the questionnaire you used by tabulating all the gathered data.
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   A. APA 6th edition
   B. MLA
   C. CMOS 17th Edition
   D. Turabian

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12. This chapter talks about the result of your study. Here you are going to present the data gathered using the questionnaire you used by tabulating all the gathered data.
   A. Method and Procedures
   B. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data
   C. Introduction
   D. Review of Related Literature

13. Which is not true about summary, conclusions and recommendations?
    A. Your conclusion should be based on your findings.
    B. This is where you summarizes your interpretation of data in Chapter 4.
    C. Recommendations should be directly based on the significance of the study.
    D. Its is the part of your research where you describe the instrument you used for example the questionnaire

14. Which of the following statement is NOT true.
    A. Title Page consists of the research title, names of the researchers and name of the English teacher.
    B. Table of Contents contains the accurate paging of each part of the research paper.
    C. List of Tables/Figures contains the accurate paging of each part of the research paper.
    D. Acknowledgement is a personal page where the researchers are given the privilege to extend gratitude to all people who helped in accomplishing the research

15. Which of the parts of the Research Paper is NOT correct?
    A. Chapter 1. The Problem and It’s Background
    B. Chapter 2. Review of Related Literature
    C. Chapter 3. Method and Procedures
    D. Chapter 4. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations
What are the Parts of the Research Paper?

Chapter 1. The Problem and It’s Background
- Scope and Limitations of the Study: shows the scope of the study and all the limitations which the research does not cover.
- Definition of Terms: defines technical terms based on how they are used in the study, specifically in the title. This will give the readers the terms used in the research.

Chapter 2. Review of Related Literature
- It is designed to locate the problem within a research tradition.
- This provides an overview on how the researcher perceives the issues.
- In this part of the research you can skillfully paraphrase, summarize or write indirect speeches.
  - Step 1- Organize the idea on how you present in the chapter.
  - Step 2- Acknowledge the author of the source material where you gather your literature.
  - Step 3-Edit. Rewrite

Chapter 3. Method and Procedures
- This is the part where appropriate methods used is being presented.
- This includes the subjects of the study or your respondents.
- It is the part of your research where you describe the instrument you used for example the questionnaire.
- In this part you narrate the process you perform in the study which leads to the findings.
• If you used statistical treatment liken sampling method and formulas include it in the writings.

Chapter 4 Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

• This chapter talks about the result of your study. Here you are going to present the data gathered using the questionnaire you used by tabulating all the gathered data.
• It is here where you present your interpretation of data as basis of your Summary of Findings.

Chapter 5 Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

• This is where you summarizes your interpretation of data in Chapter 4. Your summary should answer your statement of the problem.
• Your conclusion should be based on your findings. This part provides the answer in for the stated problem. This is where you will prove your hypotheses.
• Recommendations-should be directly based on the significance of the study. This also includes the recommended actions that should be done after the conduct of the study such as further the conduct of the study such as further , etc. assessment of the subject, focus on other factors

Others

Title Page- consists of the research title, names of the researchers and name of the English teacher

Acknowledgement- a personal page where the researchers are given the privilege to extend gratitude to all people who helped in accomplishing the research

Table of Contents- contains the accurate paging of each part of the research paper

List of Tables/Figures- contains the accurate paging of the tables/figures used in the study

Bibliography/Reference-where you will use your sourced cards. Present the sources using APA or MLA format

Appendix (e.g., survey questionnaire, interview questions)- attachments
Research Presentation Guidelines

Brief Presentation: This is the visual version of your paper. Your presentations should include: a short introduction, your hypotheses, a brief description of the methods, tables and/or graphs related to your findings, and an interpretation of your data.

The presentations should not be more than 10 minutes long. It is not much time though. Consider planning about 1 minute per slide. The trick to giving a better presentations is simplifying your information down into bulleted, diagrams, tables and graphs. Do not rush while presenting.

Title slide (1 slide). Its will contain the title of your paper. If the research is in group list the name of all the members, your class and section, school and the date of presentation.

Introduction (typically 3-4 slides). Explain why your work is interesting. This part tells the context of the study. Using pictures is a plus factor to attract audience excitement and attention about the issue and questions you are addressing. Clearly state your hypotheses.

Materials and Methods (typically 2-3 slides). This is a clear summary of design. Show a picture of your respondents and justify why they are appropriate for addressing the questions mentioned above. Show a picture of the venue/ laboratory set-up or some person doing some work or activity related to your study. You can show a diorama of your experimental design (sample sizes, sampling frequency). Mention what parameters you measured but do not go into detail on exact procedures used. State what statistical tests you used to analyse data.

Results (typically 2-4 slides). You may show a photograph which shows an interesting qualitative results and state the results. Graphical presentation of results reminds the audience of your hypothesis. A simple and clean graphs with complete label is more reliable. Do not use light colors in your figures, they do not show up well when projected.

Implications and Conclusions (typically 2-3 slides). Interpret your results correctly. Address sources of errors and methodological difficulties constructively. Results should be placed in context and draw implications from them.

Acknowledgement (1 slide). Thank everyone who provided advice or assistance. Verbally thank your audience for their attention and tell them you would be happy to answer any questions.
What's More

Write the content of your Research Presentation here according the guidelines

Title slide (1 slide):

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Introduction (typically 3-4 slides).

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Materials and Methods (typically 2-3 slides).

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Results (typically 2-4 slides).

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Implications and Conclusions (typically 2-3 slides).

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

Acknowledgement (1 slide).

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
Use the following steps when preparing for the oral defense of your Research Paper.

1. Your evaluation is based on your presentation.

2. Prepare for your presentation mentally and physically. If possible sleep early the night before your presentation.

3. You don’t need to memorize everything but you should know the key points.

4. Familiarize your power point presentation and all the parts of your research including all the details.

5. Make eye contact with more than one member of the panel of assessors during the course of your presentation.

6. You may bring mode of verifications for easy reference of your research.

7. Keep the cool. Don’t speak too fast and don’t read your notes. Just glance once in a while.

8. Use simple terminologies. It should be concise to be understood even if the audience is not in the academe.

9. You may prepare hand-outs or brochure.

10. Space your presentation. Do not focused in one slide only.

11. When the panelist occasionally interact during your presentation, take note of the suggestions.

12. Do not answer in a hurry. Pause and think to organize your thoughts. If you are not clear about the question, you are entitled to clarify.

13. Put up a good defense without being defensive. Be confident.

14. After the oral defense, meet with your advisor for debriefing and seek advice on how to revise your thesis.

15. Practice, practice, practice. Rehearse several times with the equipment you will use for your presentation.
What's New

Common project defense questions and answers

1. **Why did you choose this topic?**
   Commonly this is the first question and you need to prepare a good response. Mention your driving motivations for the study. State your research problem and why you wanted to address it in embarking on your study.

2. **Briefly, explain what your research project is all about?**
   To answer this question, understand completely you research work. If you were asked to submit an abstract, basically repeat it.

3. **What is the scope of the study?**
   Briefly state the specific aspects of your research topic that you choose to cover.

4. **What is the significance of the study?**
   Simply state how your research work will help other researchers, educators, organization practitioners and policy makers. In short cite the usability of your research.

5. **Did you bridge any gap from your study?**
   In this area, mention how your study addressed the existing issues/problems/concerns that made you choose your topics.

6. **What are your research variables?**
   This question is asked in order to find out if you really know what your research project is all about. Explain your independent and dependent variable(s) to show them you really grasp the concept of your research topic. Identify the variables in your project topic, define and explain them.

7. **What research methodology did you use?**
   This is usually the chapter three of your project report. To respond to this question, you should briefly state the research design procedure you adopted for the research. Talk about the data collection methods and sampling techniques employed in the research.

8. **Why did you use that research methodology?**
   **State the main reason for choosing your research methodology.**
   For instance, you used survey research method, state your reasons to collect information from the sample without influencing the population of the study.
9. Why do you think your research is reliable?
To answer this question, simply tell your audience/panellist that the threats to research reliability (which are participants error, participant bias, research error, and researcher bias) did not occur during the research.

10. Why do you think your research is valid?
To answer this question, simply tell your audience/panellist that the findings from your study can be generalized to other relevant settings, group or case study.

11. In what way(s) does your research project contribute to knowledge?
You may refer to your significance of the study. You talk about your research objectives in addressing the problem. Briefly state that your project will advance understanding in your research field.

12. What are the limitations encountered
No research task is perfect. It is common for at least one issue to be identified. To answer this question, communicate about the weaknesses that had been out of your control.

13. Which programming language did you use to write your program? (for computer science students)
State the programming language and database used in the development of your software/program. If you did not design the program yourself or you were assisted by a friend or colleague, find out from the person which programming language was used. You might also ask the person to give you a crash course on the programming language.

14. Show us how your software works (for computer science students)
Make sure you are familiar with how the software program works. Also, ensure that there aren’t any errors in the software. Go beforehand and show the panel of assessors how the software program functions. You can also display them some records which you entered previously.

15. What source of data was employed for the research?
a. Simply state the data collection methods that were used in the study. You should state if primary sources such as questionnaires, interview, observation OR secondary sources such as textbooks, journals, articles, e.t.c were used. If you combined primary and secondary sources, briefly talk about it.

16. What are your findings?
Show the descriptive results from the study in a convincing and clear style. Make sure your findings refer to your research objectives/questions.
17. Based on your findings what are your recommendations/suggestions?
This is where you talk about the importance and implications of your findings from three levels namely:
   a. Research (various ways other researchers can improve or refine the study)
   b. Theory (the new contributions that you are adding to the body of knowledge) and
   c. Practice (how the information gotten from your study can make practice better, improve the operational procedures, solve problems, improve policy making e.t.c).

**Note:** Avoid the temptation to make recommendations that are not supported by your findings. Do not recommend based on your beliefs.

18. What is the strongest point in your project?
The duration of the oral defense might just be 10 - 15 minutes, as such the questioners will not have the time to ask you about every detail. They will want to focus on the major thoughts and ask you the most essential components of your research. Be equipped to answer.

19. If you could change something regarding your study, what would it be?
   a. You can get your answer from the limitations of your study. Consider the constraints and the kind of data collection

20. Do you have any closing comments
   Thank the panel of assessors and let them know that the revisions/corrections that were given (such as rewriting the conclusion, tables/graphs that are not in the right format, something you said during the defense and they want you to include it in the report or some other issues they noticed you did not capture) would be implemented and shown to your supervisor.
LESSON NO.2 REVISE WRITTEN RESEARCH

What is a revision of a paper of text?

To improve your paper, revision is necessary to polish it through completely. Several steps in writing is involved. Revision is the process to drive your paper to better level. IN revising, you will rework and rewrite sentences. You may revise the entire paragraphs to improve your argument.

10 Things You Can Do to a Better Revise Your Paper

1. It is good to have someone else read your paper. Your researcher teacher may critic your work. You may ask you language teacher to read your paper and ask for some suggestions.
2. Go over your paper by reading out loud. Figure it out if it may sounds right.
3. Thoroughly research the topic by reading the new credible sources.
4. After receiving some suggestions, create new outline by noting points you want to hit.
5. Have someone else read it aloud to you, does it sound right?
6. Read the paper from the last word to the first word.
7. Consider your paper as a presentation. Think of it as if you were presenting in an audience.
8. Provide a complete draft of new introduction and conclusion. Check if the current paper aligned with the correct parts.
9. Be sure to proofread and edit as needed.
10. Set your paper aside for a day or longer and come back and read it through fresh eyes.
What I can Do

After receiving some suggestions of your research, create new outline by noting points you want to hit.

What I have Learned

- **Parts of the Research Paper**
  - Chapter 1. The Problem and It's Background
  - Chapter 2. Review of Related Literature
  - Chapter 3. Method and Procedures
  - Chapter 4. Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation of Data
  - Chapter 5. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

- **Research Presentation Guidelines**

- **Common project defense questions and answers**

- **Revision Of a Written Research**
Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper. Good luck!

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### Answer Key

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