

Inquiries, Investigation and Immersion

Quarter 1 – Module 2: Identifying the Problem and Asking the Question



Inquiries, Investigation and Immersion
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 2: Identifying the Problem and Asking the Question
Second Edition, 2021

Republic Act 8293, section 176 states that: No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this module are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Published by the Department of Education
Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones
Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

Development Team of the Module		
Writers:	Marjorie B. Yosores Rudilyn F. Zambrano Jungie G. Palma Christy C. Gabule-Dablo, DScN Maria Conception Sione E. Alpore	Emily A. Tabamo Cheryll M. Sabaldana Cathrine B. Pielago
Evaluators:	Maria Cecilia N. Gabas Annarose J. Catian	
Illustrator:	Jungie Palma	
Layout:	Princess C. Tingcang	
Management Team:	Dr. Arturo B. Bayocot, CESO III, Regional Director Dr. Victor G. De Gracia Jr., CESO V, Asst. Regional Director Mala Apra B. Magnaong, CES, CLMD Bienvenido U. Tagolimot, Jr., PhD., Regional ADM Coordinator Marie Emerald A. Cabigas, PhD, EPS, LRMS Elson C. Jamero, EPS-Designate-TLE Erlinda G. Dael, PhD., CESE, CID Chief Celieto B. Magsayo, Div. LR Supervisor Andrian S. Tecson, Div. ADM Coordinator	

Printed in the Philippines by Department of Education – Regional Office 10

Office Address: Zone 1, Upper Balulang, Cagayan de Oro City 9000

Telefax: (088) 880-7071, (088) 880-7072

E-mail Address: region10@deped.gov.ph

Inquiries, Investigation and Immersion

Quarter 1 – Module 2: Identifying the Problem and Asking the Question

Introductory Message

The purpose of this module is to guide the teacher as to what to do in dealing the students. This is an interactive way to test and evaluate the students' learning process. The writer simplifies the instruction of every activity to be understood well. The importance of the module is to explore the literacy of the students. Motivating the students to use module is a great help to adapt the education for all programs.

To our dearest students let yourself be free in exploring the module made for your literacy and learning process. This module is designed to test your skills in understanding and comprehending the different activities. This module involves logical flow of ideas to spread essential context regarding the learning process. The purpose refines completely new approach in selecting topic which inclined the interests of the learners. Additional insights might investigate the implications in identifying new problems and re-conceptualize.

1. What I Need to Do – the part used to introduce the learning objectives in this module.
2. What I Know – this is an assessment as to your level of knowledge to the subject matter at hand, meant specifically to gauge previous knowledge.
3. What's In – the part used to connect your previous learning with the new lesson.
4. What's New – the part used to introduce new lesson through a story, an activity, a poem, song, situation or activity.
5. What is It – the part that will help you discover and understand the lesson.
6. What's More – the part that will help enrich your learnings of the lesson.
7. What I Have Learned – the part that will help you process what you have learned in the lesson.
8. What I Can Do – the part that allows you to apply what you have learned into real life situations.
9. Assessment – the part that evaluates your level of mastery in achieving the learning objectives.
10. Additional Activities – the part that enhances your learning and improves your mastery of the lesson.



What I Need to Know

It deals with identifying the inquiry and stating of the problem. It walks the students towards designing a research project related to daily life, describing justifications or reasons for conducting the research stating the background of the problem, presenting the Conceptual Framework, stating the Research Hypothesis, presenting a written statement of the problem, asserting the definition of terms, stating the Importance of the study, and determining scope and delimitation of the study.

The module has seven lessons:

- Background of the Problem
- Conceptual Framework
- Research Hypothesis (for Quantitative Research)
- Statement of the Problem
- Importance of the study
- Scope and limitations of the study
- Definition of terms

What you are expected to learn?

After going completed this module, you are able and expected to formulate clearly the statement of research problem.

How to learn this module?

- Take your time reading the lessons carefully.
- Follow the directions and/or instructions in the activities and exercise diligently.
- Answer all the given tests and exercises.
- Familiarize yourself with the following terms.
- Understand and follow the instructions carefully.
- Accomplish the pre-test to identify your preparedness about the lessons in this module.
- Refer your answers to the given answer key.
- Read each lesson and do activities provided for you.
- Demonstrate the activities to guide you in comprehending the lessons.
- Take the self-test after each lesson to assess your understanding of the topics.
- Answer the post-test to measure how much you have gained from the topics.



What I Know

As an initial activity, you will be assessed on your prior knowledge about finding the answers to the research questions. This is to find out what are the things you need to learn more about the subject matter.

Multiple Choice. Write the letter of the best answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The part of your study that will provide context to the information discussed throughout the research process.
 - a. Background of the Study
 - b. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - c. Operational Definition
 - d. Significance of the study
2. An analytical tool with several variations and contexts.
 - a. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - b. Conceptual Framework
 - c. Significance of the study
 - d. Operational Definition
3. The part of your states what the researcher expects to find- it is the tentative answer to the research question that guides the entire study.
 - a. Research Significance
 - b. Research Truth
 - c. Research Hypothesis
 - d. Research Operation Definition
4. In making your conceptual framework which is not included in the steps stated below.
 - a. Conduct a Literature
 - b. Create a Flow chart
 - c. Write a Narrative
 - d. Do not return and revise
5. Who are the individuals whom they explain clearly the purposes of the problem statement or inquiry?
 - a. Marshall and Rossman
 - b. Marshall Leu and Rose Man
 - c. F.J. Espania and R. E. Fernandez
 - d. None of the above
6. It is considered as dictionary terminologies?
 - a. Operational Definition
 - b. Conceptual Definition
 - c. Operational-Conceptual Definition
 - d. All of the above
7. It is the meaning of the concept or terms as used in a particular study.
 - a. Conceptual Definition
 - b. Conceptual Definition-Operational
 - c. Operational Definition
 - d. All of the above

8. The part of your study that sets boundaries and parameters of the problem inquiry and narrows down the scope of the inquiry.
 - a. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework
 - b. Background of the Study
 - c. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - d. Scope and delimitation of the study
9. It will provide information to the reader on how the study will contribute.
 - a. Significance of the study
 - b. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - c. Operational Definition
 - d. Significance of the study
10. The portion of your study that will provide evidence of academic standards and procedure.
 - a. Theory Framework
 - b. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework
 - c. Concept Framework
 - d. None of the above
11. According to her a conceptual framework is a bit like a recipe or a blueprint.
 - a. Maria Marie Florenda
 - b. Maria Magic
 - c. Maria Magher
 - d. Maria June Mandela
12. A part of research that is necessary in the theoretical and conceptual framework.
 - a. Dependable Variable
 - b. Independent Variable
 - c. Dependent Variable
 - d. Independent Variable and Dependent Variable
13. The section of the study that provides information to the reader on how the study will contribute.
 - a. Significance of the study
 - b. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - c. Operational Definition
 - d. Glossary of terminology
14. The Theoretical and Conceptual Framework provides.
 - a. Substantiation
 - b. Evidence
 - c. Confirmation
 - d. All of the above
15. The part of your study is intended to assist you in understanding commonly used terms and concepts when reading, interpreting, and evaluating scholarly research in the social sciences.
 - a. Background of the Study
 - b. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - c. Glossary of Research Terms
 - d. Significance of the Study

Lesson

1

Background of the Problem



What's In

In the preceding lesson, you learned the significance of research across fields of inquiry. A thorough research can be conducted in any field of knowledge. The areas and disciplines that are classified into different areas of sciences will assist you to understand where you really fit. These will guide you into the next learning of designing and writing a research project and a research title.



What's New

After you have carefully written your previous activities and perhaps ran it through your associates through a many of times. While there are many elements for your readers is the background of the study. The background of your study will provide context to the information discussed throughout the research process. The background information of your study may include both important and relevant studies.

Furthermore, the background of the study will deliberate your statement of the problem, rationale, and research questions. It links the introduction to your research study and guarantees a logical flow of ideas. Thus, it helps readers understand and comprehend your reasons and explanations for conducting the study.

Problem statements or background of the study have three elements:

- The problem itself, stated clearly and with enough contextual detail to establish why it is important;
- The method of solving the problem, often stated as a claim or a working thesis;
- The purpose, statement of objectives and scope of document the writer is preparing.



What is It

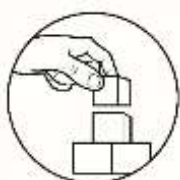
Research Problem

A research problem is a statement about an area of concern, a condition to be improved, a difficulty to be eliminated, or a troubling question that exists in scholarly literature, in theory, or in practice that points to the need for meaningful understanding and deliberate investigation. It is typically posed in the form of a question.

Sample Background of the study:

GRADE 11 STUDENTS' LEVEL OF AWARENESS ON THE 3R'S METHOD IN UTILIZING NON-BIODEGRADABLE WASTE IN LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

In today's generation, a lot of problems have been emerging in our society and the most common problem that humans are facing right now is the environmental concerns, specifically the solid waste which includes the biodegradable and non-biodegradable. Waste can be defined to be as those materials that are no longer needed at some point. Biodegradable wastes are those that can be easily decomposed while non-biodegradable wastes are those that cannot be broken and decomposed in which these will remain stable indefinitely. Moreover, non-biodegradable wastes bring problems to our environment



What's More

You just learned the concepts on background of the Problem. You were tasked to save the titles you've made as your research topic. You will use these on the next activities to create your research problem.

Among the titles of the previous lesson you have created, which of those you think should be addressed. Kindly, explain further on this matter.

Write the above research topics you have created and identify at least three research problem for each and explain why you choose them.

Propose Research Title:

Background of the Problem:

Reasons:

Lesson

2

Conceptual Framework



What's In

In the previous lesson, you've learned on how to choose research topics and formulate Background of the problem or the statement of the problem, following the different elements in writing a statement of the problem helps you to create a good topic for your research.



What Is It

Researchers create and generate theoretical and conceptual frameworks that comprise a philosophical and methodological model to help and aid to design their work.

A **Conceptual Framework** is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts that can be applied in different categories of work where an overall picture is needed to come up with the desired goal. It is necessary to make conceptual and theoretical distinctions and organize ideas. Strong and resilient conceptual frameworks capture and apprehend something real and do this in a way that is easy to remember and apply.

The theoretical and conceptual frameworks provide evidence of academic standards and procedures that validates the authenticity of the study. They also proposed an explanation and clarification of why the study is relevant and how the researcher expects to fill the gap in the literature.

How to create a Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a bit like a recipe or a blueprint. It provides an outline of how you plan to conduct the research of your thesis, but it goes further than that by also positioning your work within the larger field of research.

➤ **Conduct a Literature Review**

Before you can have your research, you need to understand and comprehend what research has already been conducted on your topic of interest and

curiosity. Conducting a literature review can help you to refine your central argument or hypothesis. You must also conduct and gather the literature review to be able to place and organize your work within the larger and greater area of study in your conceptual framework. Your framework should present the relevant research and show how your work will help to advance the field.

➤ **Create a Flow Chart**

Conceptual frameworks are frequently visual and allow those reading the framework to understand the course of your research. You can present this in whatever way makes the most sense for your work, which can include a flow chart, mind map or diagram. In every component of your research, you should showcase the variables that influence it.

➤ **Write a Narrative**

Conceptual frameworks don't have to include a diagram or graphic. You can always present the same information and evidence by writing a narrative. Your narrative should recap the variables influencing your research and explore how they may change the hypothesis. The narrative should also explain and enlighten the basic methodology for your research. If you include a diagram in your conceptual framework, a narrative should also be included explaining these details for those who prefer more in-depth information. Bolded headers to separate the sections of your narrative and to create a visual order of information.

➤ **Return and Revise**

As you begin your research, you may discover that certain elements of your conceptual framework are no longer needed. You will discover new variables, or you may identify that your hypothesis is incorrect. You may discover additional research that challenges your theory and ideas. You should return to your framework and revise it if necessary.

SAMPLE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM:

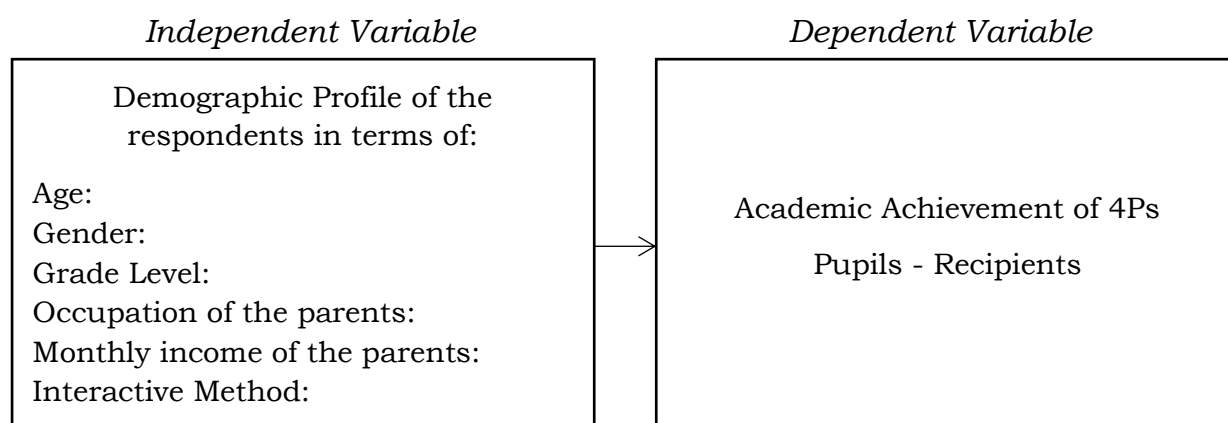


Fig. 1 Schematic Diagram showing the perimeter of the study

Lesson

3

Research Hypothesis (Quantitative Research)



What's In

In the preceding lesson, you learned the significance of research across fields of inquiry. A thorough research can be conducted in any field of knowledge. The areas and disciplines that are classified into different areas of sciences will assist you to understand where you really fit. These will guide you into the next learning of designing and writing a research project and a research title.



What Is It

Research Hypothesis is vital to all research endeavors, whether qualitative or quantitative, exploratory or explanatory.

In developing a testable research hypothesis, it takes skill, however, along with careful attention to how the proposed research method treats the development and testing of hypotheses.

The hypothesis in your study, you are predicting the relationship between two variables.

Following are some hints for the formulation of your hypothesis.

- Be certain to read on the subject matter to explain with it before making a final decision
- As noted, a research hypothesis is more than just a topic. It has two elements (variables) that are in relation to each other. Your hypothesis is what you propose to “prove” by your research. As an outcome of your research, you will arrive at a conclusion, a theory, or understanding that will be useful or applicable beyond the research itself.
- Avoid judgmental and critical words in your hypothesis.
- Your hypothesis must involve an issue or question that cannot be answered exclusively by the discipline of law.

- Be certain that each term if your hypothesis is clearly understood and defined, do not deal in generalities or assume that the reader knows the meaning of the technical term.
- Specify, if appropriate, whether you will be dealing with state or federal law or both on a comparative basis if appropriate.
- Know that your hypothesis may change over time as your research progresses.

You must obtain the teacher's approval of your hypothesis, as well as any modifications to your hypothesis, before proceeding with any work on the topic.

You will be expressing your hypothesis in 3 ways:

- As a one-sentence hypothesis.
- As a research question.
- As a title for your paper.

Your hypothesis will be part of your research proposal.

Sample on Research Hypothesis:

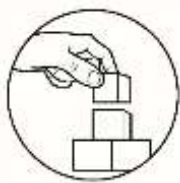
Example:

Question:

Does taking aspirin everyday reduce the chance of having a heart attack?

Null Hypothesis:

Taking aspirin daily does not affect heart attack risk.



What's More

Writing Exercise: Make your Research Hypothesis

Directions: Go back on the sample given. Based on the topic that you've chosen, write a statement on the Research Hypothesis on your chosen topic.

Question:

Research Hypothesis:

Lesson

4

Statement of the Problem



What's In

In the prior lesson, you've learned on how to make a research hypothesis that is indispensable in making a research project. In addition, before formulating your research hypothesis, read about the topic that is interesting to you since a research hypothesis is a statement of expectation or prediction that will be tested by research itself.



What Is It

Writing a Statement of the Problem

After identifying a research problem, the next step is to write a problem statement. It has to be concise and concrete. Writing a problem statement can help the researcher put the topic in context and have a deeper understanding of its significance. A problem statement may be written in several paragraphs or in several sentences incorporated in the introduction.

Problem statement should address the relevance of the research: why is it important to resolve the problem. The problem statement need not lay world-changing impact. What is important is that the problem statement should lay how you intend to address the problem. Your goal should not be to find a conclusive solution, but to seek out the reasons behind the problem and propose more effective approaches to understanding it. You may start with the following phrases:

- a) The aim of this study is to determine...
- b) This project aims to explore...
- c) I aim to investigate...

Research studies generally include the succeeding interconnected portions.

Purpose of the Statement of the Problem:

- To describe the substantive focus of the research study
- To frame it as
- A larger theoretical policy
- A practical problem and thereby, develop its significance
- To pose initial research questions
- To forecast the literature to be discussed in the second section and
- To discuss the limitations of the study.

Specific Title of the Study:

Narcissism in Teenagers: Root Causes, Manifestations and Interventions

The different parts of the problem statement will be written as follows:

Introduction

Taking selfies or a video of oneself has become a social phenomenon that has been brought about by the use of modern gadgets, particularly the mobile phone-adolescents take pictures or videos of themselves, their possessions, their latest happenings or gigs, their friends, their food-anything, anyone they take a fancy on, anywhere, anytime. A good number of people say that this social phenomenon has evolved into narcissism. There is, to date, a dearth of research on this topic.

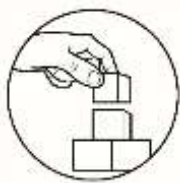
Statement of the Problem

Major Problem: This study aims to investigate the root causes of narcissism, as well as its manifestations and possible forms of intervention.

Specific Problems: Specifically, it seeks to answer the following questions:

- What are the underlying causes of narcissism?
- How has technology contributed to narcissistic behavior?
- What are the manifestations of narcissistic behavior in adolescents?
- What forms of intervention can be done to address this behavior of adolescents?
- How can the following help in developing healthy self-esteem, positive outlooks and attitudes in adolescents?

Parents
Curriculum Planners
Administrators
Teachers
Guidance Counsellors
Peers,



What's More

Writing Exercise: Make your Statement of the Problem

Directions: Go back on the sample given. On the topic that you have chosen, write a specific statement or inquiry showing the following:

Statement of the Problem:

Lesson

5

Importance of the Study



What's In

In the former lesson, you've learned on how to create a statement of the problem that is essential in making a research project. Moreover, a good research problem should address an existing gap in knowledge in the field and lead to further research.



What Is It

This portion discusses how to write this section and provides an example to illustrate the different techniques.

In an actual fact, the section on the significance of the study provides information to the reader on how the study will contribute. It must be exactly stated, however, what the study will contribute and who will benefit from it.

Sample Significance of the study:

Significance of the Study

The researcher believed that the result of this study will help the following assess the 4Ps program and its effect to the performance of the pupils.

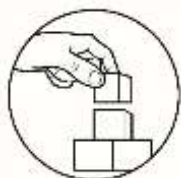
The Department of Social Welfare and Development. The researcher believes that the result of this study will be of great importance to the department since they are the ones monitoring the 4Ps program. May this study serve as the basis in the modification of the conditions in giving cash grants

The Administrators. The result of the study would be the basis of constructing and implementing new and innovative teaching aids to help teachers fully supervise and assess the pupils to achieve their full potentials, since children are financially supported in their studies by the government.

The Teachers. The result of this study may help the teacher in constructing and developing new teaching strategies to help the students in their performance and be mindful that even if students are provided and supported by the government, they still need equal guidance to perform well in school. The factors affecting the performance of the students may also help the teacher as their basis in making daily lessons.

The Parents. The result of this study will inform the parents that their guidance is a big impact on the performance of the students in school.

The Students. May the result of this research help the student in understanding that coming to school daily may be a guarantee that they will also have good academic performance. And may the result give them the overview of how the government is supporting their studies and that they must do their part by studying well.



What's More

Writing Exercise: Writing a statement on the Significance or the Importance of the Study

Directions: On the topic you've chosen, write a specific statement regarding the Significance or the Importance of the study.

Significance of the Study:

Lesson

6

Scope and Limitations of the Study



What's In

In the previous lesson, you've learned on how to create a statement of the problem that is essential in making a research project. Moreover, a good research problem should address an existing gap in knowledge in the field and lead to further research.



What is It

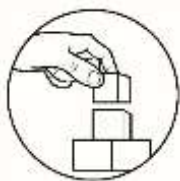
As mentioned in other topics, too broad topics will lead the research nowhere.

The scope and delimitation of the study set borders and limitations of the problem inquiry and narrow down the scope of the inquiry.

The purpose of the delimitation of the study is to delimit by geographic location, age, sex, population traits, population size, or other similar aspects. Delimitation makes study more manageable and feasible. Part of it sets the constraints or weaknesses of a study which are beyond the control of the researcher.

Examples of Delimitation of Research

- This study covers only those families in Barangay San Jose, Pasig City, benefited by the government's Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program.
- This study includes only those English freshman classes that use both Blended Learning and standard ways of Language teaching.



What's More

Writing Exercise: On the Scope and Limitation of the Study

Directions: Go back in the sample given. On the topic that you've chosen, write a specific statement showing the Scope and Limitation of your study.

Scope and Limitation:

Lesson

7

Definition of Terms



What's In

In the former lesson, you've learned on how to formulate a scope and delimitation of a research study that is vital in making a research project. Moreover, a scope and delimitation of a research project is the scope on how in-depth your study is to explore the research parameters in which it will operate in relation to the population and the timeframe of your study.



What Is It

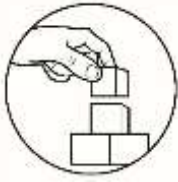
Glossary of Research Terms- this glossary is intended to assist you in understanding commonly used terms and concepts when reading, interpreting, and evaluating scholarly research in the social sciences.

Types and Functions

- **Conceptual Definition**
 - Refers to the dictionary meaning.
- **Operational Definition**
 - The meaning of the concept or terms as used in a particular study.

Sample Operational Definition of Terms

Conceptual Definition	Operational Definition
<i>Academic Performance</i> It is the product of education- the degree to which a student, a teacher or organization has attained their educational goals. It is dignified by the final grade earned in the course.	<i>CCT or Conditional Cash Transfer</i> This is a program that transfers cash, largely to deprived families, on the circumstance that those families make prespecified funds in the human assets of their kids.



What's More

Writing Exercise: Defining a Term

Directions: On the topic chosen, write a specific statement using the different Types and Functions of the Definition of Terms.

Conceptual Definition:

Operational Definition:



What I Have Learned

Based on the lesson, I have realized that



What I Can Do

Directions: Provide the necessary information as asked in the 1st Column. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the activity.

Question/Instruction	Answer
What is your proposed topic for study?	
Write your statement of the problem.	
Formulate your hypothesis based on your statement of the problem	



Assessment

Multiple Choice. In a separate sheet of paper write the letter of the best answer.

1. The part of your study that will provide context to the information discussed throughout the research process.
 - a. Background of the Study
 - b. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - c. Operational Definition
 - d. Significance of the study
2. An analytical tool with several variations and contexts.
 - a. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - b. Conceptual Framework
 - c. Significance of the study
 - d. Operational Definition
3. The part of your states what the researcher expects to find- it is the tentative answer to the research question that guides the entire study.
 - a. Research Significance
 - b. Research Truth
 - c. Research Hypothesis
 - d. Research Operation Definition
4. In making your conceptual framework which is not included in the steps stated below.
 - a. Conduct a Literature
 - b. Create a Flow chart
 - c. Write a Narrative
 - d. Do not return and revise
5. Who are the individuals whom they explain clearly the purposes of the problem statement or inquiry?
 - a. Marshall and Rossman
 - b. Marshall Leu and Rose Man
 - c. F.J. Espania and R. E. Fernandez
 - d. None of the above
6. It is considered as dictionary terminologies?
 - a. Operational Definition
 - b. Conceptual Definition
 - c. Operational-Conceptual Definition
 - d. All of the above
7. It is the meaning of the concept or terms as used in a particular study.
 - a. Conceptual Definition
 - b. Conceptual Definition-Operational
 - c. Operational Definition
 - d. All of the above
8. The part of your study that sets boundaries and parameters of the problem inquiry and narrows down the scope of the inquiry.
 - a. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework
 - b. Background of the Study
 - c. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - d. Scope and delimitation of the study

9. It will provide information to the reader on how the study will contribute.
 - a. Significance of the study
 - b. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - c. Operational Definition
 - d. Significance of the study
10. The portion of your study that will provide evidence of academic standards and procedure.
 - a. Theory Framework
 - b. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework
 - c. Concept Framework
 - d. None of the above
11. According to her a conceptual framework is a bit like a recipe or a blueprint.
 - a. Maria Marie Florenda
 - b. Maria Magic
 - c. Maria Magher
 - d. Maria June Mandela
12. A part of research that is necessary in the theoretical and conceptual framework.
 - a. Dependable Variable
 - b. Independent Variable
 - c. Dependent Variable
 - d. Independent Variable and Dependent Variable
13. The section of the study that provides information to the reader on how the study will contribute.
 - a. Significance of the study
 - b. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - c. Operational Definition
 - d. Glossary of terminology
14. The Theoretical and Conceptual Framework provides.

a. Substantiation	c. Confirmation
b. Evidence	d. All of the above
15. The part of your study is intended to assist you in understanding commonly used terms and concepts when reading, interpreting, and evaluating scholarly research in the social sciences.
 - a. Background of the Study
 - b. Scope and delimitation of the study
 - c. Glossary of Research Terms
 - d. Significance of the Study

Additional Activities

A. Library Visit and Internet Exploration

- Go to a library or do research in the internet.
- Read at least two research
- Make a report on each research.
- End your library visit with the Actual learnings that you have during your library visit and internet exploration and make the following to practice what you've learned in this module.
- Background of the study
- Conceptual Framework
- Research Hypothesis
- Statement of the problem
- Significance of the study
- Scope and Delimitation of the study
- Definition of terms



Answer Key

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

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

References

- Crewell, JW. *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design. Choosing Among Five Traditions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publication, 1997.
- Cronbach, L.J., and P.E. Meehl. *Construct Validity in Psychological Test*. Psychological Bulletin, 1995.
- Field, Maurice H. *Statistics for Research Projects*, 1997.
- Gaultney, Jane F., and Hannah D. Peach. *How To Do Research*. Sage Publication, Inc. 2016
- Punch, KF. *Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. Sage Publication, 2013
- V, Michael, and Kimberly A. De Perez. *Rethinking Observation Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publication, 2000.

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education - Bureau of Learning Resources (DepEd-BLR)

Ground Floor, Bonifacio Bldg., DepEd Complex
Meralco Avenue, Pasig City, Philippines 1600

Telefax: (632) 8634-1072; 8634-1054; 8631-4985

Email Address: blr.lrqad@deped.gov.ph * blr.lrpd@deped.gov.ph