



# **PRACTICAL RESEARCH 1 DAY 1 - Q4**

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Why do you need to review literature?



To avoid academic dishonesty “the theft or stealing of ideas and other forms of intellectual property”

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## **RELATED LITERATURE**

- articles, books, professional journals, magazines, newspapers, encyclopedia and other publications.

## **RELATED STUDIES**

- unpublished materials such as manuscripts, theses and dissertations

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## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

- One of the most important components of a good research project or comprehensive summary of previous research
- Gives an idea about the important work or research of others that can contribute to the present research work.
- Basic to all research-provide additional knowledge and insights into the topic
- Establish theoretical basis and justifies the need to conduct the research

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- a vital part because it is an evidence that you are thoroughly knowledgeable about the research that you will conduct in the topic of your proposed paper.
  - It becomes the basis of your study.
  - The review is a careful examination of a body of literature pointing toward the answer to the problem of your study.

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It is essential to discover what is already known about your topic. Guiding questions are:

- What is known about my subject?
- Are there any gaps of knowledge of my subjects?
- Have these gaps been identified by other researchers or professional in the field?
- Is there a consensus on relevant issues or is there significant debate?
- What are the various positions?
- What direction should my study take based on my review of the literature?

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- In this part, you should give the reader a description of the procedure you will use in conducting your review of the literature. What databases will be used in the review? Tell how the chapter will be organized, e.g. topically? Chronologically? Historically?



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## **STEPS FOR LITERATURE REVIEW**

- Look or search for a literature related or relevant to your study
- Evaluate and select Sources
- Identify the themes, debate and research gaps
- Outline/ organized (Methods, themes and chronological order)
- Write your literature

## CONTENT OF LITERATURE REVIEW

- Introduction cite and present the study
  - theory, methodology, evidences and research gaps
- Main body summarized and synthesized the sources to your study
  - similarities and differences of the literatures
- Conclusion restate your main argument by presenting evidences supporting it
  - relating the gathered data to the central theme or problem

## CONTENT OF LITERATURE REVIEW

- Breakfast is often called the important meal of the day (Henager, 2010). Eating breakfast allows one's body to start the day off right. With the right nutrients, your breakfast can be a great way to function properly. It is true that many students are coming to school without breakfast for various reasons or the student are making poor nutritional choices at breakfast times for many reason including: not enough time in the morning, eating habits and food preferences. According to (Baley, 2003) any of this can lead to a lack of concentration at school or throughout the day or even weight issues in the future. Poor breakfast choices can be blamed on education, historical developments, and income and social determinants. In addition, Children who skip meals barely meet the required dietary intake. This result to lethargy and difficulty in doing mental tasks( Bailey and Earl 1993)