1. Why do you choose the topic that you are doing right now or what is your inspiration behind this study? How will it contribute or add up to the existing body of knowledge assuming that you are done with your topic?

Answer1: I choose the An intrumental Case Study of Administrative Smart Practice for Fully Online Program to be my topic, because its all related on the course that im taking now and this also my inspiration to study this topic to help me to know more about on what im taking and

Answer2: As we're in the midst of a pandemic, I have chosen smart administrative practices for a fully online program. The education sector is widely embracing the new standard teaching technique, which includes online classes. This is especially true in higher education. This study will also have a big impact on the worldwide community, particularly in nations that are not accustomed to engaging in these practices. This research would provide new ideas to the existing body of knowledge, allowing for developing new strategies or methods for dealing with a completely online application.

1. Education policy researchers are facing a bit of a puzzle.  Statistical and anecdotal evidence indicates that teachers are the single most important determinant of student outcomes under the influence of school systems.  Yet, few, if any, value-added analyses find any teacher attributes or interventions lead to improved student achievement.  Using your understanding of the process of educating children, the methodological issues in identifying causation, the structure of value-added empirical models and the content of most data bases employed in value-added analysis, explore why these efforts have yielded so little evidence of ways that policy could improve teachers or teaching. Illustrate your points with specific examples and reference to the literature.

Answer: Since education has had so many methodological challenges in determining causation, for example, if a class is teacher-based, it is almost certain that the students will always rely on the information provided by the professors to determine causation. According to Morrison (2009), educational leaders should figure out what works best for a particular set of students or teachers. The other is the structure of value-added empirical models, which is discussed below. Because we all know that students are unique and have varying needs when it comes to learning effectively, the instructor should employ a variety of teaching tactics. In their paper, Levy et al. (2019) stated that educators' analyzing skills in dealing with students should be improved. Finally, in order to maximize the effectiveness of each lesson, teachers should employ a variety of instructional tactics.

1. A researcher has conducted a study examining the effects of witnessing violence on externalizing behavior in 5th and 6th grade children. She administers the conflict tactics scale to the parent or parent substitute to assess the level of violence in the home. This measure produces two scales, one assessing whether or not the child has heard “long, loud arguments” and a second assessing whether or not the child has witnessed “acts of hitting, slapping or punching.” She administers the teacher version of the child behavior checklist to the children’s teachers to assess externalizing behavior. Since other variables may also impact a child’s behavior in school, she also administers the neighborhood report form to assess the level of violence in the neighborhood. Suppose the researcher is not very well versed in statistics and comes to you for advice. If all variables can be considered normally distributed, what statistics would you recommend that the researcher use to examine the research question above? Your recommendations must be clear and justify your choice of statistical technique. Be sure to discuss how you would examine both the statistical significance and effect size of any relationships suggested by the above research protocol.

Answer: The researcher must employ a qualitative study strategy in order to determine whether or not the outcome may be noticed depending on the environmental aspect in which the children live or go about their everyday activities. The researcher can identify and differentiate between the children's actions as a result of this.

4、You may have heard the phrase, “teaching as a researching profession.” Describe the importance of research within the educational profession. What knowledge base about research will impact your professional practice? What effect does research (both action research and the study of research) have upon current and future issues within the field of education?

Answer1: As educators, we should continue to look for ways to improve our practices so that students can learn even more effectively. As we conduct additional research, we will be able to advance our expertise and professional standing. If we continue to conduct research, this will aid in the development of education, resulting in higher-quality education.

Answer2: Research is embedded into initial teacher education. As research becomes embedded in your practice you can gain a range of benefits. Research can:

1.help you find solutions to particular problems arising in your classroom or school

2.underpin professional learning of knowledge, skills and understanding

3.connect you with sources of information and networks of professional support

4.clarify purposes, processes and priorities when introducing change – for example, to curriculum, pedagogy or assessment

5.improve understanding of your professional and policy context, organisationally, locally and nationally, enabling you to teach and lead more strategically and effectively

6.develop your agency, influence, self-efficacy and voice within your own school and more widely within the profession.

5、You are a new faculty member at a local college. You have a heavy teaching load but must also conduct research so you decide to combine the two by implementing several interactive techniques in the classroom and evaluating how your students learn. You want to go beyond test scores and assess what students are taking away from each of the interactive techniques, and the ways students respond to higher order thinking based on the competencies you have developed for the class. Frame a qualitative research design that includes an hypothesis, a theoretical framework, research purpose, research questions, variables (and how they will be measured), methodology, data collection, analysis, representation, ethical issues, limits, and possibilities.

Answer1: Teaching and learning, curriculum and assessment, students' cognitive and affective requirements, cultural and socio-economic variables in schools, as well as a plethora of other topics considered relevant to school improvement are all covered by educational research. Educational stakeholders rely on research to make well-informed decisions that, in turn, have an impact on the quality of education provided to their pupils. As a result, the objective of educational research is to engage in systematic inquiry in order to develop information on themes that are important to students, teachers, administrators, schools, and other educational stakeholders. In the same way as educational research themes differ from one another, so do the methodologies used to conduct educational research in the classroom. It is your setting, your professional identity, and your paradigm that will influence your study strategy and results (set of beliefs and assumptions that guide your inquiry). The ways in which you develop knowledge linked to your profession as an educator will be influenced by all of these considerations.

Answer2: The usual methods are setting the situation, asking questions, group discussion, guided reading, hot discussion, network learning, debate, speech and so on.

Seven favorite ways to Learn: Seven favorite ways to learn

1. Cooperative learning

With so many core human values, why does education choose "cooperation"?

Because collaboration is an important value option. Nowadays, people talk about a community of shared future for mankind and how to learn to cooperate. There are many disciplines focusing on cooperation, such as evolutionary psychology, game theory, sociobiology, the complexity of cooperation and the evolution of human cooperation. Some important thinkers and educators also have important discussions on cooperation, such as Dewey and Tao Xingzhi. I chose "cooperation" because there are conflicts that come from cooperation. For example, one child in a family is more likely to be solipsistic, more likely to be lonely, more likely to develop refined egoists, but it's less likely to have multiple children who are solipsistic. How to tolerate others, how to listen, how to communicate, how to cooperate? All this requires education

Problem - based learning

Practice - based learning

4. Inquiry-based learning

Personality-based learning

The group that received personalized coaching outperformed the group that didn't, by an astonishing 98 percent. As a result, the study proves that the vast majority of students have the potential to learn more if the learning experience is tailored.

With a wealth of advanced technologies available on the market, personalized learning in the digital realm is almost limitless. It has the potential to provide an immersive and value-driven experience for students.

Dialogue based learning

7. Web-based learning