Subject:PRACTICAL RESEARCH 2
Topic:Characteristics, Strengths and Weaknesses of Quantitative Research
Prepared by: Shiela Mae R. Belocura   **Grade: 12**
Quarter: First   **Week: 1**

General Instructions in Accomplishing the Module:

A. Activities and Performance Tasks contained in this module are for Enhancement of Learning Purposes only. Students may answer them for mastery learning but it is for bench marking of learning only. Assessment result will self-check if there is learning that took place. In extreme cases the student scores unsatisfactory, the student will be required to answer in school the activities and Performance Task as a form of remedial measures.

B. You will only submit the Assessment (detach the last page) to the class adviser as this will be checked by the teacher and will be recorded, scores will be used in the computation of grades.

QUEST:
*   ★ **Content Standard:**
    *   ✓ **The learner demonstrates understanding of the characteristics, strengths, weaknesses.**

*   ★ **Learning Competencies:**
    *   ✓ **The learner describes characteristics, strengths, weaknesses. (CS_RS12-Ia-c-1)**

MISSION 1
Instruction: Describe what is in the picture.

1. **Explain the difference between the two pictures.**

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Equip

INQUIRY AND RESEARCH

➢ **INQUIRY**
*   ▪ It is a quest for truth, information or knowledge through questioning.The process follows the developmental stage of a person, which proceeds from womb to tomb.

- The inquiry process is **driven by one's own curiosity, wonder, interest, or passion to understand an observation or to solve a problem.**
- It is an approach to learning that involves process of exploring the natural or material world, and that leads to asking questions, making discoveries, and testing those discoveries in the search for new understanding.

➢ RESEARCH

- It is an **acquisition of new knowledge through a purposive, organized and designed program of activities.**

- A process of systematic inquiry that entails collection of data; documentation of critical information; and analysis and interpretation of that data/information, in accordance with suitable methodologies set by specific professional fields and academic disciplines.

MISSION 2

Instruction:Encircle the words that best describes Quantitative Research

> QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

numerical data   opinions   interviews   surveys

observations   statistics   objective   measurable   subjective   quantify

❖ TWO MAIN TYPES OF RESEARCH APPROACHES

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
• Used to gain an **understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, motivations, and in-depth insights.**	• Used to **quantify the problem by way of generating numerical dataand creates statistical analysis.**

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
- It focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. *(LeTourneau University)*
- It emphasizes objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through:
  - Polls
  - Questionnaires
  - Surveys
  - Manipulating pre-existing data using computational techniques.

❖ FACTS ABOUT QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

  o **STRENGTHS**

- ✓ It is easier to draw **generalizable conclusions** using quantitative research methods compared to single-case or small population studies using qualitative methods.

- ✓ The results tend to be somewhat **more consistent** when using the same data and same methods are followed.
- ✓ Communicating data, procedures, results are easier because the statistical terminologies, analytical techniques and procedures are generally **consistent across disciplines.**
- ✓ It is **easier to summarize, describe, process, and analyze large volumes of information** when they are in numerical form.
- ✓ Quantitative research is better for projects where **objectivity** is desired.

  o **WEAKNESSES**

  - ✓ Some aspects of people, human behaviour, and interactions are often **difficult or impossible to measure.**
  - ✓ **Emphasis on generalizability and trends hinders the deeper examination of nuanced factors** that affect specific cases, especially those that deviate from the general trend.
  - ✓ Context and other information that provide richer understanding of observed trends and patterns **can get lost** in the measurement and macro-examination of data.
  - ✓ Errors in the measurement or modeling or the omission of data can easily lead to the **misinterpretation of results.**
  - ✓ Some tools utilized in this quantitative research may yield limited or even **inaccurate information** due to human nature.

MISSION 3

PERFORMANCE TASK
"CHOOSING A RESEARCH TOPIC"

Instructions:
1. Form a group with 5 members.
2. With your group, provide what is being asked in the box below.

Write down at least 3 recent/trending issues in your community.
1.
2.
3.

References:

- *An introduction to Quantitative Research - Practical Research 2, Torneo, A &Torneo H, 2017*

- *https://www.hampshire.edu/dof/what-is-research*

- *https://www.exploratorium.edu/education/fi/inquiry*

- https://www.xavier.edu/library/students/documents/qualitative_quantitative.pdf

- https://www.weetechsolution.com/blog/strengths-and-weaknesses-of-quantitative-and-qualitative-research

ASIAN LEARNING CENTER
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT
Lapu-Lapu City, Cebu, Philippines

CHECKPOINT:

Name: _____

Section: _____

Quarter: ____1____

Week: ____1____

PRACTICAL RESEARCH 2

I. Give at least 2 characteristics on each type of research.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH
1.	1.
2.	2.

II. Instruction: Write "S" if the statement is *strength* of Quantitative Research and write "W" if it is a *weakness* of Quantitative research. Write your answers before each item.

_____ 1. Itanalyzes large volumes of information in numerical form.

_____2. The results tend to be somewhat more consistent when using the same data and same methods are followed.

_____ 3. Some aspects of people, human behavior, and interactions are often difficult or impossible to measure.

_____4. Errors in the measurement or modeling or the omission of data can easily lead to the misinterpretation of results.

_____5. The manual implementations of ideas can be automated completely which can save time.

_____6. Gathered data are easier to interpret and more accurate.

4