

QUEST:

- ★ **Content Standard:**
 - ✓ The learner demonstrates understanding of the range of research topics in the area of inquiry.
- ★ **Learning Competencies:**
 - ✓ The learner designs a research useful in daily life. (CS_RS12-Id-e-1)
 - ✓ The learner writes a research title. (CS_RS12-Id-e-2)

MISSION 1

What’s New: Topics that interest me!

Directions: Take time to identify the things that matters most to you by filling out the following information:

1. My chosen SHS track is: _____.
2. The top three things that I excel doing are _____, _____ and _____.
3. The top five (5) things that make me happy are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
4. The three things that I find interesting are _____, _____ and _____.



RESEARCH TOPIC?

- it may stem from an idea, problem or issue that evokes your personal curiosity or interest.
- The topic may be a real problem or issue that you are assigned to investigate or in order to come up with potential solutions.

What Is It?

Steps in Developing Research Topic Despite the advancement in knowledge and technology, there is still a lot to discover in this world. There is still an ocean of things that we are yet to explore. It can be a difficult situation that we want to improve or eliminate, a better understanding of the unfamiliar, information gaps we wish to fill, or theories that we want to validate. What limits our choice of a topic are our capacity, understanding, resources, and skill. Most researchers will agree that choosing a good topic is a challenging and tedious task. Because a research topic serves as the groundwork for any succeeding actions, it must be defined appropriately at the beginning of the research work. Otherwise, it may result in unanticipated complexities to the researcher.

Developing a research problem can be done in four (4) steps:

1. Choose a broad topic

2. Do a preliminary research
3. Define the problem
4. Refine the question

As a student researcher, let us go through these steps to guide us in choosing a quantitative research topic related to our chosen field.

1. Choose a broad topic. The first step is quite simple. As a Senior High School student, these tips will surely guide you in selecting a broad topic for quantitative research:

A. Choose an interesting topic. Research is a very challenging task that demands your time and persistence. Your motivation to find the answer to the problem should keep you going, thus building a momentum along the way. Therefore, your research topic must be something that you are passionate about.

B. Select a significant topic. A topic that is worth researching must be able to answer or solve problems in the community. No one will take an interest in your topic if it is obsolete and does not address any real problem. To be proactive and to take part in solving problems with socio-economic relevance gives a sense of accomplishment. You do not even have to look far, just take a look at your household, neighborhood, school, group of friends, or local community for a common problem or difficulty.

C. Choose a topic relevant to your field. One of the goals of this course is for you to be able to produce a quantitative research study that is aligned to your chosen track. A SHS student under ABM must choose a topic related to business and management while students taking HUMSS may consider choosing a topic about politics, culture, and arts. Choosing a topic that you can relate will certainly make your research project less challenging.

2. Do a preliminary research. The second step is much more time-consuming. Once you have chosen a broad topic, you need to have a better understanding of it by reading some more articles, journals, and related research studies. Find out how other researchers gathered their data, what research instruments were used, how the data were analyzed, and what important findings they shared. Take note of every relevant research study for future reference. If you started the topic search (first step) by doing a literature review, the second step is just a continuation of what you started. A much deeper discussion of the literature review will be done in module 3.

3. Define the problem. After getting enough information, you may be able to list some questions or problems that you want to research. At this stage, you should be able to narrow down broad topic into feasible and manageable research questions. A broad topic can be narrowed down by limiting the population, place, period, or a certain characteristic. However, be very mindful that your problem may not be too narrow that it becomes very simple and does not need to collect unique data or does not generate new information. A very narrow research question can be developed by doing a comparative study or expanding the scope of the study.

4. Refine the question. This step lets you evaluate the questions formulated. What specific questions should you ask? How should you gather your data sufficient to answer the questions? Are the questions too narrow, or does it need to be trimmed down? While evaluating the research question, consider the requirements of the course. How much time are you given to finish the research? What resources do you need and are they available?

EXAMPLES OF RESEARCH TOPIC: ^[1]

- ✓ *Brain Injury: Prevention and Treatment of Chronic Brain Injury*
- ✓ *The Effects of sweeteners on ice cream characteristics*
- ✓ *Relationship between hemoglobin concentration and fresh pork quality characteristics*

MISSION 2

Instruction:Identify if the topics below are **BROAD** and **SPECIFIC**. Write your answers inside the respective box.

<div><div>✓ Campaign Events and Materials and their Impact on Presidential Election Results</div><div>✓ Social Networking</div><div>✓ Effects of Vegetarianism on Physical Health</div><div>✓ Social Networking</div><div>✓ Vegetarianism</div><div>✓ The Cause-Effect Relationships of Social Networking and Online Selling</div></div>
--

Broad Topics
1.
2.
3.

Specific Topics
1.
2.
3.

SOURCES OF POTENTIAL RESEARCH TOPICS

- ★ **Personal Sources**
- these topics are influenced by the individuals’ perspectives, inclinations, and values.
- ★ **Non-scholarly Sources**
- these sources provide the researchers information on current affairs and political, social, economic, or cultural issues.
- ★ **Scholarly Sources**
- these typically provide comprehensive and systematic coverage of their subject matter.

- **Techniques in narrowing down a topic**

❖ Talk over ideas with others.

❖ Seek out those who hold opinions that differ from yours on. the topic and discuss possible research questions with them.

❖ Apply to a specific context.

❖ Focus the topic on a specific time period.

❖ Consider which categories of people are involved.

❖ Define the aim or desired outcome of the study.

MISSION 3:

What I Have Learned?Directions: Answer briefly the questions below.

- 1. Why is it important to choose a relevant, significant, and interesting research topic?
- 2. How does background/preliminary research help in defining a research topic?
- 3. What is your understanding of refining the research question?

MISSION 4:

PERFORMANCE TASK: What I Can Do?

Directions: Choose one broad topic related to your track that interests you. Then, preliminary research on this topic. Take note of at least five related studies with its corresponding author/s, then list three (3) quantitative research questions related to the topic. Follow the format below. Write your answers in separate sheet of paper

Broad Topic: _____

References: 1.

Title: _____

Author/s: _____

Year of Publication: _____

Name of Journal/Publication: _____

Link: _____

Notes/ Important information: _____

2. Title: _____

Author/s: _____

Year of Publication: _____

Name of Journal/Publication: _____

Link: _____

Notes/ Important information: _____

Title: _____

Author/s: _____

Year of Publication: _____

Name of Journal/Publication: _____

Link: _____

Notes/ Important information: _____

Question 1: _____

Question 2: _____

Question 3: _____

References:

- *An introduction to Quantitative Research - Practical Research 2, Torneo, A & Torneo H, 2017*
- ^[1]<https://students.cfaes.ohio-state.edu./academics/undergraduate/research/sample-research-topics>
- https://depedtambayan.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/PRACTICAL-RESEARCH-2_Q1_Mod2-V2.pdf



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



CHECKPOINT:

Name: _____ Quarter: 1

Section: _____ Week: 4

PRACTICAL RESEARCH 2

I. Listed below are broad topics, narrow it down into specific topics applying the techniques.

BROAD TOPICS	SPECIFIC TOPICS
1. COVID-19	
2. Artificial Intelligence	
3. Online Selling	

II. Identification. Write “PS” if it is a Personal source, “NS” if it is a Non-Scholarly Source, and “SS” if it is a scholarly source.

- _____ 1. Journal Articles
- _____ 2. Radio
- _____ 3. Experiencing the heavy traffic
- _____ 4. Internet Sources
- _____ 5. News paper
- _____ 6. Research papers
- _____ 7. Google Scholar
- _____ 8. Magazines
- _____ 9. Articles written by research organizations
- _____ 10. Noticing the dirty sidewalks