

QUEST:

- ★ **Content Standard:**
  - ✓ The learner demonstrates understanding of the kinds of quantitative research.
- ★ **Learning Competencies:**
  - ✓ The learner describes the kinds of quantitative research. (CS\_RS12-la-c-1)

MISSION 1

**Instruction:** Explain your understanding of the statements on each item.

1. *Quantitative research can describe the nature of a demographic segment, without focusing on the “why” a particular phenomenon occurs.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. *Quantitative research can test the strength of association between variables.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. *Quantitative research can identify the cause-effect relationship between variables.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. *Quantitative research can establish and determine the relationship of the two variables.*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Equip**

**KINDS OF QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH**

- **DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH**
  - Seeks to describe the current status of an identified variable. Variable could be the person, place, thing or phenomenon that you are trying to measure in some way.
  - It designed to provide systematic information about a phenomenon.

Sample research title:

***“A descriptive study of the Tabacco using habits of teenagers’ in Suba-Cangan Cebu”***
- **CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH**
  - Attempts to determine the extent of a relationship between two or more variables using statistical data.

- It can verify or disprove a systematic relationship between two characteristics. It recognize trends and pattern in data, but it does not go so far in its analysis to prove causes for these observed patterns.

**NOTE:** Sometimes correlational research is considered a type of descriptive research, and not as its own type of research, as no variables are manipulated in the study.

Sample research title:

**“The relationship between ACT scores and the freshman’s grades in Asian Learning Center Inc.”**

➤ **EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH**

- Uses scientific method to establish the cause-effect relationship.
- Researchers actively manipulate conditions or inputs to observe the outcomes. A true experiment is any study where an effort is made to identify and impose control over all other variables except one.

A research design where we can encountered a dependent and independent variable. ( Where an independent variable is manipulated to determine the effects on the dependent variables.)

Sample research title:

**“A comparison of the effect of personalized instruction vs. traditional instruction on computational skill”**

➤ **CAUSAL-COMPARATIVE RESEARCH / QUASI- EXPERMINTAL RESEARCH**

- A design that very similar to the experiments, but with some differences. The independent variable is identified but not manipulated by the experimenter, and the effects of the independent variable are measured.
- Compares one or more measurable characteristics of two or more groups to find the similarities and the differences between them.
- Attempts to establish cause-effect relationships among the variables.

Sample research title:

***“The effect of part-time employment on the achievement of high school students in Asian Learning Center Inc.”***

**MISSION 2**

1. If you were to conduct research, what type of quantitative research will you use? Explain your answer in 5 sentences.

References:

- *An introduction to Quantitative Research - Practical Research 2, Torneo, A & Torneo H, 2017*
- <https://www.discoverphds.com/blog/types-of-research>
- *Develop-quantitative.pdf*



**ASIAN LEARNING CENTER**  
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CHECKPOINT:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Quarter: 1

Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Week: 2

**PRACTICAL RESEARCH 2**

**I. Identification.** Based on the research titles on each item, identify the kind of quantitative research is being used. Write “**DR**” if it is a descriptive research; “**CR**” if it is a correlational research; “**CCR**” if it is a causal-comparative research; and “**ER**” if it is an experimental research.

1. “An analysis of errors made by Senior High School students in writing academic texts”
2. Malunggay and Molasses: An Alternative Fertilizer in the Growth of Pechay Plants
3. The relationship between an aptitude test and success in an algebra course
4. “The effect of part-time employment on the achievement of high school students”
5. “The relationship between intelligence and self-esteem”
6. Self-esteem and grammatical competence of Singaporean Students
7. The relationship between years of existence and job satisfaction
8. “The effect of teaching with a cooperative strategy or a traditional lecture approach on students’ achievement”
9. Reading difficulties of primary pupils
10. A Research on making a soap with long lasting fragrance