Suitable Title: To create a good title, we combine the "What," "Who/What," and "Where."

#### What is the main purpose or objective of the paper?

• What it's really asking: "Why did the author write this? What specific question were they trying to answer with their research?" Every research project starts with a goal, and your job is to find it.

# • Where to look in the paper:

- 1. **The Introduction:** This is the most common place. The purpose is often stated in the very last sentence or paragraph of the introduction.
- 2. **The Abstract:** The abstract is a mini-summary of the whole paper, and it will almost always state the objective.
- Keywords and Clue Phrases to look for: Scan for sentences that start like this:
  - o "The **purpose** of this study was to..."
  - o "The aim of this paper is to..."
  - "This study seeks to investigate..."
  - "Our primary objective was to..."
  - o "This paper examines/analyzes/explores..."

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## b) What methods were used to collect the data?

• What it's really asking: "How did the author do their research? What specific steps and tools did they use to gather their information?" This is the "how-to" section of their work.

### • Where to look in the paper:

- 1. **The "Methods" or "Methodology" Section:** This is the most obvious place. This entire section is dedicated to explaining the research process.
- 2. **The Abstract:** It will often give a brief, one-sentence summary of the methods.

### Keywords and Clue Phrases to look for:

- Look for descriptions of actions, such as: "We conducted interviews with...", "A
  questionnaire was distributed to...", "The study employed a survey...", "Data
  was collected through..."
- Look for nouns that are types of methods: survey, questionnaire, interview,
   focus group, case study, experiment, analysis of existing data, observation.
- Look for details about the participants: "The sample consisted of 264 participants...", "Participants were selected from..."

#### c) What are the key findings or results of the research?

• What it's really asking: "What did the author discover? What are the main facts and data that came out of the research?" This is the core output of the study, without interpretation.

#### • Where to look in the paper:

- 1. The "Results" Section: This section presents the raw data and findings.
- 2. **Figures, Charts, and Tables:** Data is often presented visually (like the charts in your first example). Always look at these carefully.
- 3. **The Abstract:** This will summarize the most important findings.

#### Keywords and Clue Phrases to look for:

- "The results indicate that..."
- "We found that..."
- o "As shown in **Figure 1**, a majority of..."

- Look for numbers, percentages, and statistics: "40% of participants stated...",
   "There was a significant correlation between..."
- "The analysis revealed..."

### d) What are the implications or potential applications of the research?

• What it's really asking: "So what? Why does this research matter? How can this information be used in the real world to solve a problem or make a change?" This is about the bigger picture.

## • Where to look in the paper:

- 1. **The "Discussion" Section:** This is where authors interpret their results and talk about what they mean.
- 2. **The "Conclusion" or "Recommendations" Section:** This is the most direct place. The authors will summarize the importance of their work and often suggest specific actions.

## • Keywords and Clue Phrases to look for:

- o "These findings suggest that..."
- o "The **implications** of this study are..."
- o "We recommend that policymakers..."
- o "A practical **application** of this research is..."
- o "This research can help inform..."
- o "This highlights the need for..."