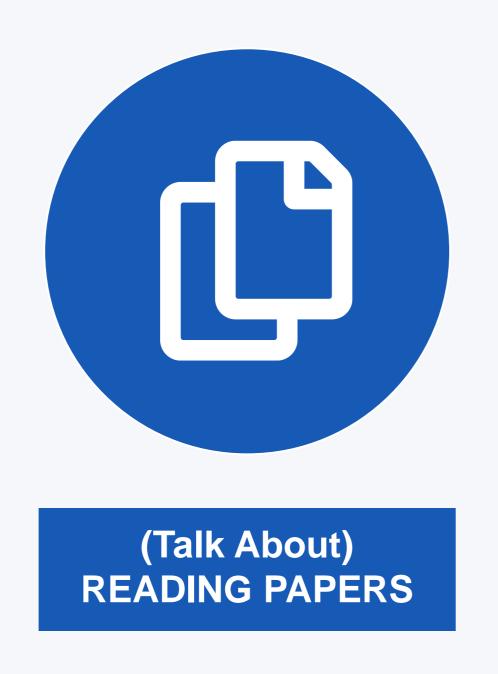


Reading Research Papers Statistics Tutorial Day 11

Prabesh Dhakal 2020 June 25

WHAT ARE WE DOING TODAY?





THE RESULTS ARE IN!

1	ANOVA (slides)	65% / 17 resp.
2	t-Test (R examples)	57% / 15 resp.
3	Linear regression (slides + R)	42% / 11 resp.
4	F-Test (R examples)	38% / 10 resp.
5	Non-parametric tests (R examples)	30% / 8 resp.
5		

Things that I wish someone told me when I was at the beginning of my journey in science.

"

1. Reading research papers

- 2. Organizing your knowledge and thoughts
- 3. Dealing with bullshit

READING RESEARCH PAPERS

- Most papers are written based on IMRaD structure:
 - Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussions
- However, do not read the papers in this order: (Prof. Pete Carr's video)
 - Phase 1: Survey the Paper
 - (you can decide to drop this paper from your consideration at any point in this phase)
 - Read title and keywords
 - Read the abstract
 - Read the conclusions
 - Look at the tables and figures
 - Phase 2:
 - Introduction
 - Results and Discussion
 - Details of the Methods

ORGANIZING YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND THOUGHTS

- Learn how to use reference management tools as soon as you can:
 - Citavi is free for Leuphana students
 - Zotero is free and open source
 - Mendeley has a very good built-in discovery function
- Start keeping a list of trusted Journals
 - Ask the professors that you trust what their most trusted journals are
- Start keeping a list of trusted papers for different areas of interest

DEALING WITH BULLSHIT

Identifying reputable vs. questionable papers is difficult: (video)

- Full playlist on Calling Bullshit in the Age of Big Data: (<u>link</u>)
- Presentations about Predatory Journals:
 - Australian National University
 - MONASH University

So how do you go about citing papers?

- 1. Look for major grammatical errors on the text or bad formatting in the research paper
- 2. Check the quality of the website of Journal
- 3. Check the credentials of the editorial board of the journal
- 4. If OpenAccess, check if the journal has been listed on DOAJ (https://doaj.org/)
- 5. Other contributions made by one or two authors of the paper / included in the journal
 - If the contributions are questionable or are made in questionable journals, you cannot trust the paper you discovered

PLAN FOR NEXT WEEK

That's it for today! :-)

Next week, we are going to revisit:

ANOVA

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