

PRACTICAL RESEARCH

Second Semester

Quarter 3 Module 11

Research Questions



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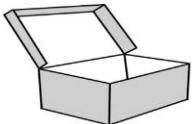
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What I Need to Know

A pleasant day Senior High School Students! In this lesson, you are going to learn how to:

State research questions (CS_RS11-IIIC-e-4)

You can say that you have understood the lesson in this module if you can already:

1. define research question;
2. identify the sources of research question; and
3. describe the guidelines and criteria for formulating and evaluating research questions.



What I Know

Answer the following questions. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.

1. What do you mean by research question?

2. Why is there a need to have a research question?
3. How do we formulate a research question?
4. What is the significance of a research question?
5. What is a good research question?

Lesson 1

Stating Research Questions



What's In

In the previous discussion we studied about reasons in conducting research. Hence, I want you to analyze the following questions before you proceed to the next topic to see if you can still remember what you've learned. Let us see if you could do the tasks below as directed.

1. What are some reasons for conducting a research?
2. What is your basis or reason why you need to justify a qualitative or quantitative research?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of qualitative research?





What's New

A. Before Reading Activity

Open this <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mrWeIJZydUU> watch and listen carefully: Developing research questions.

B. During Reading Activity

Focus on the information that the speaker is discussing.

C. After Reading Activity

Listen carefully and answer the following question to see if you understood the presentation.

Why is a research question the most important component of research study?

1. What are the elements that should be considered in writing a research question?
2. What is the purpose of a research question?



What is It

Dear learner, you are about to finish with the study you are conducting. Now, let us study our new topics regarding research questions. Having a problem makes you anxious that pushes you to exert efforts in finding a solution. Doing a research always begins with a problem which points you to a topic to look out for. Getting the background and establishing your research question that causes the problem is a hint to start knowing what your problem is all about. In this lesson, you have to study the research questions, and the guidelines in formulating and evaluating the research questions.

Research Question

It is defined as specific question about the behavior, event, or phenomena of interest that you wish to seek answers for in your research, and it can delve into issues of what, why, how, when, and so forth. The fundamental core of research project is a research question. It focuses on the study, determine the methodology, and guide all stages of inquiry, analysis, and reporting.

A research question is a statement that identifies the phenomenon to be studied. For example, "What resources are helpful to new and minority drug abuse researchers?" Qualitative research also deals with why questions but less often than the what and how questions. In dealing with the why questions, qualitative researchers are likely to use inductive approach in contrast with quantitative researchers who will use deductive approach (Hesse-Biber and Leavy 2011,40).



What is a Good Research Question?

Creating research questions is a task. Good research questions are formed and worked on, and are rarely simply found. You start with what interests you, and refine it until it is workable. There is no recipe for the perfect questions, but there are bad research questions. The following guidelines highlight some of the features of good questions. (Higher Education Academy & Sheffield Hallam University, 2017).

1. Relevant
2. Manageable in terms of research and in academic abilities
3. Substantial and with original dimensions
4. Consistent with the requirements of the assessment
5. Clear and simple
6. Interesting (Higher Education Academy & Sheffield Hallam University, 2017)

Sourcing Research Ideas and Questions

Research questions can be derived from a wide variety of contexts. They can be from a general research area of interest or from some several sources such as, personal interest and/or experience, theory, or the research literature.

Some possible sources of research questions:

1. Intellectual puzzles or contradiction
2. Existing literature
3. Replication
4. Structures and Functions
5. Social problem
6. Personal Experience
7. Sponsors and Teachers

Developing Research Questions

Qualitative research usually deals with social aspects of our world and seeks to answer question about:

1. Why people behave the way they do?
2. How opinions and attitudes are formed?
3. How people are affected by the events that go around them/
4. How and why cultures and practices have developed in the way they have? (Hancock et al. 2009,7).

Nonetheless, whether these are qualitative or quantitative, a research question must be good or well performed in order to guide the whole research process. According to Bryman (2008), research question is crucial to the research because they will guide your literature, in analysis of your data, writing up your data, deciding data you need to collect.

How to State a Research Question

Step 1: Develop a strong research question from your ideas

Step 2: Should pass the “so what” test.

Step 3: Research focus should be narrow



Step 4: Single sentence which include the purpose of study, qualitative word, participant and the research site.

Example of “Research Questions”

Topic: Former high school dropouts

Research title: A STUDY OF HOW FORMER HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS VIEW THE REASONS THEY DROPPED OUT AND WHY THEY RETURNED

By Cristina Grace Brooks, 2015

Research Questions:

1. What led to each individual dropping out of high school?
2. What could have been implemented that would have prevented each individual from dropping out?
3. What has led them, as adults to re-enroll in an educational environment?
4. What do former high school dropouts view as the reasons they dropped out and the reason they returned?



What's More

Answer the following activities to practice your knowledge and skill about reasons or justification in conducting research.

Activity 1 – Identification

1. Fill in the five semi circles by identifying five possible sources of research question.

Five empty blue-outlined semi-circles arranged in a staggered pattern, intended for students to write their answers in.

2. Please fill in the box on the right by identifying four reasons why there is a need for well-performed research questions.

Purpose of well-performed research questions	1.
	2.
	3.
	4

Activity 2 – Elaboration

Answer the questions below:

1. What are the reasons why well performed questions are necessary for good research?

2. What do you think are the topics suitable for qualitative research?

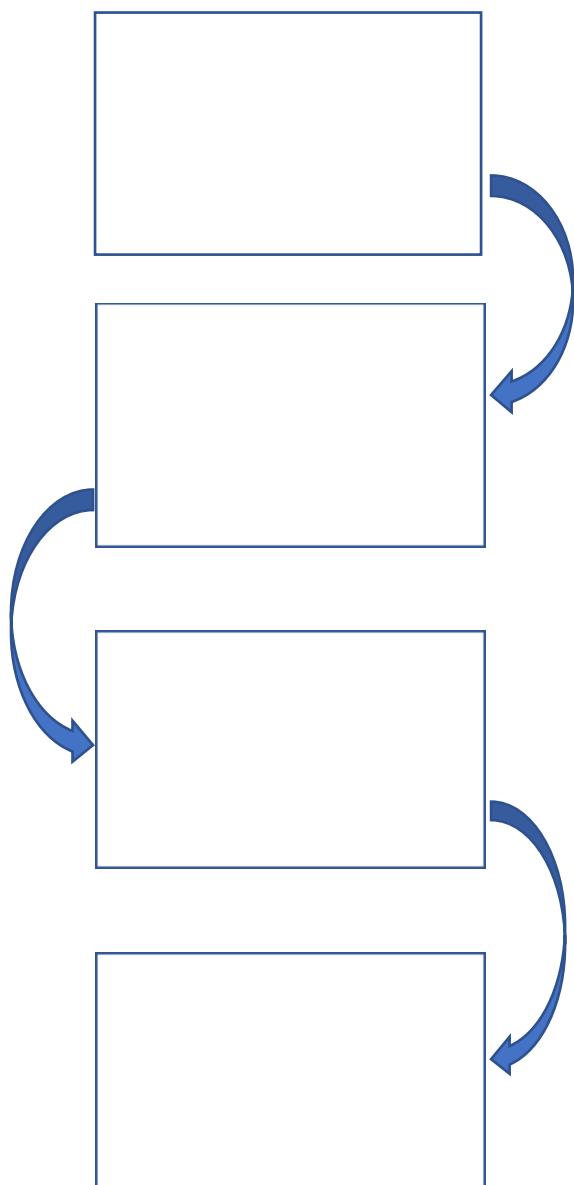
3. Discuss the basic consideration in writing research questions for qualitative research.



Activity 3 – Thinking skills

Fill in the empty boxes with the information required. Follow the arrow to indicate the sequence of the data as follow:

1. Research area
2. Select aspect of research area
3. Research question
4. Select research questions





What I Have Learned

In this lesson, we focused on stating a research question and now that you have finished the lesson, you may have learned that:

1. _____ defined as specific questions about the behavior, event, or phenomena of interest that you wish to seek answers for in your research, and it can delve into issues of what, why, how, when, and so forth.
2. Research questions can be derived from a wide variety of contexts. They can be from a general research area of interest or from some several sources such as, _____ theory, or the research literature.
3. _____ also deal with why questions but less often than the what and how questions.



What I Can Do

Apply what you have learned about stating the research question.

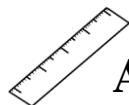
Write your concise learning about the following:

1. How to state a research question?

2. Objective of good research question

3. Research question





Assessment

Showcase the knowledge and skills you have learned in this lesson by answering the assessment activity.

With your research topic in mind, describe the step by step process of formulating research question by filling in the empty boxes with the information required. Identify each of these steps in the first and describe each step on the second column. You must include your action that must be undertaken in each step.

Step 1	
Step 2	
Step 3	
Step 4	
Step 5	





Additional Activities

Working on the topic of your interest, write your research area, research proposal and the research question.

1. Research area

2. Research proposal

3. Research questions



POST TEST

1. The following are the characteristics of a good research question EXCEPT.
 - a. Clear and simple
 - b. Substantial and with original dimensions
 - c. Relevant
 - d. All of the above
2. A statement that identifies the phenomenon to be studied.
 - a. Research hypothesis
 - b. Research question
 - c. Research paradigm
 - d. Research objectives
3. Which of the following is NOT a reason why formulating a research question is one of the first steps in a research project.
 - a. It helps refine what is being researched.
 - b. It helps lay the groundwork for the research
 - c. It helps the researchers formulate and identify important aspects of their research
 - d. It helps in choosing a topic for research.
4. A student is writing a research question. What should his/her first step be?
 - a. Specifying what the question is about
 - b. Indicating where the research funding is coming from
 - c. Formulating hypothesis
 - d. Ensuring their ideas are researchable
5. Your research question is: ‘What is the effect of television viewing on Americans?’ What is the PROBABLE reason that this question would need some revision?
 - a. The question does not lend itself to research easily
 - b. The question does not center on specific concerns or issues
 - c. The question is too narrowly focused
 - d. The question is too broadly focused
6. A question which requires a solution is _____.
 - a. Observation
 - b. Problem
 - c. Data
 - d. Experiment
7. The following are the steps to state research questions EXCEPT.
 - a. Develop a strong research question from your interest
 - b. Research question pass the “so what” arguments
 - c. Question should be broad
 - d. All of the above



8 – 15 Given two topics construct/ formulate research questions. Write your answer on the box provided.

A. Topic: Social Media

Question: What are the benefits and drawbacks of online social media for children

B. Topics: Millennials

Question: Who are the millennials, and what role do they play in modern society?





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Books:

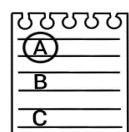
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Answer Key

What I have Learned

1. Research question
2. Personal interest and/or experience
3. Qualitative research

Activity 3 – Reasoning

Activity 2 – Elaboration

Activity 1 – Understanding

What's New

What I Know

(answers may vary)



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