Name: .... **Group**: ....

Answer the following questions: 8 PTS

1. Why is replicability critical in a Methods section, and what two elements ensure it?

A: Replicability allows others to verify results; sufficient procedural detail and transparent methodology ensure it

2. Describe two advanced Boolean operators to filter irrelevant results when searching for postcolonial critiques of Heart of Darkness.

A: Use AND NOT (e.g., "Heart of Darkness" AND "postcolonial" NOT "film adaptation")

3. Rewrite this definitive claim using hedging: "Our results prove CRISPR-Cas9 causes unintended genomic mutations."

A: "Our results suggest CRISPR-Cas9 may contribute to unintended genomic mutations."

4. How does triangulation strengthen validity in mixed-methods research? Provide a concise example.

A: Cross-verifies findings (e.g., qualitative interviews explain outliers in quantitative survey data)

5. A Discussion section describes results but does not compare them to prior studies. What key analytical element is missing, and why does this matter?

A: Contextualization; fails to situate findings within existing literature, limiting theoretical contribution.

6. A Conclusion reintroduces new data not mentioned in the Results. Why is this methodologically unacceptable?

A: Violates replicability and transparency; Conclusions must reflect existing analysis, not introduce new evidence.

7. Which tense should dominate the Methods and Results sections of an abstract, and why?

A: Simple past (e.g., "data were analyzed") to describe completed actions.

8. What key elements must a well-structured abstract include, according to IMRaD guidelines?

A: Introduction (purpose/research question), Methods, Results, Conclusions.

Fill in the Gap with the appropriate keyword 12PTS

1. The __ Methods _ section must include enough detail for another researcher to replicate the study, such as sampling procedures and data collection methods.

2. A key weakness in Smith's (2020) study was the <u>limitations</u> such as relying solely on self-reported data.

3. To avoid <u>inappropriate</u> <u>language</u> academic writing should avoid colloquial language and contractions like "don't."

4. When discussing past studies in a literature review, <u>the simple past</u> tense is used (e.g., "Brown (2015) found..."), but established theories use the <u>present</u> tense.

5. <u>Mind maps</u> are crucial for organizing complex ideas and can be expanded into a structured outline using tools like Coggle or MindMeister.

6. A study's <u>Discussion</u> section should address limitations, such as small sample sizes, and propose improvements for future research.

7. In qualitative research, <u>triangulation</u> involves cross-verifying findings using multiple data sources (e.g., interviews and observations).

8. The <u>generalizability</u> of findings refers to how results apply beyond the study's specific context, influenced by sampling methods like random sampling.

9. When critiquing a source, focus on gaps like a <u>gap</u> (e.g., failing to investigate rural populations) or a lack of empirical evidence supporting conclusions.

10. A literature review should not merely <u>summarize</u> studies but <u>synthesize</u> them by identifying connections and contradictions