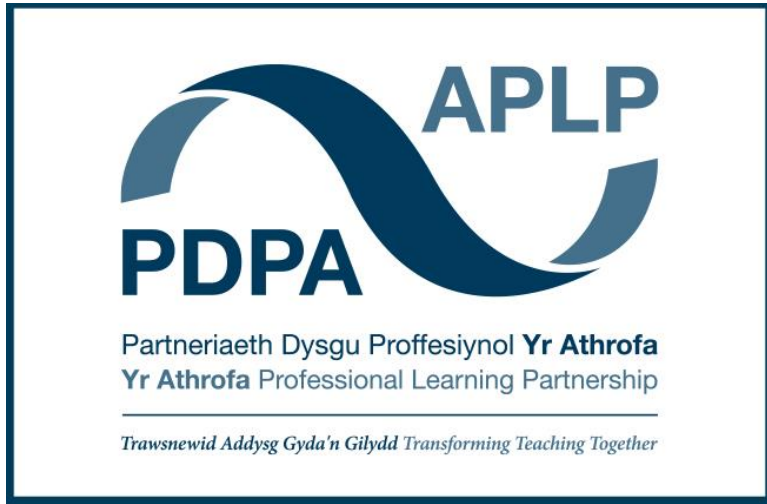


Darlith Arweiniol 4 – Lead Lecture 4



ECAD6017C: Ymchwilio i'r Dysgu: beth, sut a pham ydw i'n addysgu?

ECAD6017: Researching the Learning: what, how and why am I teaching?

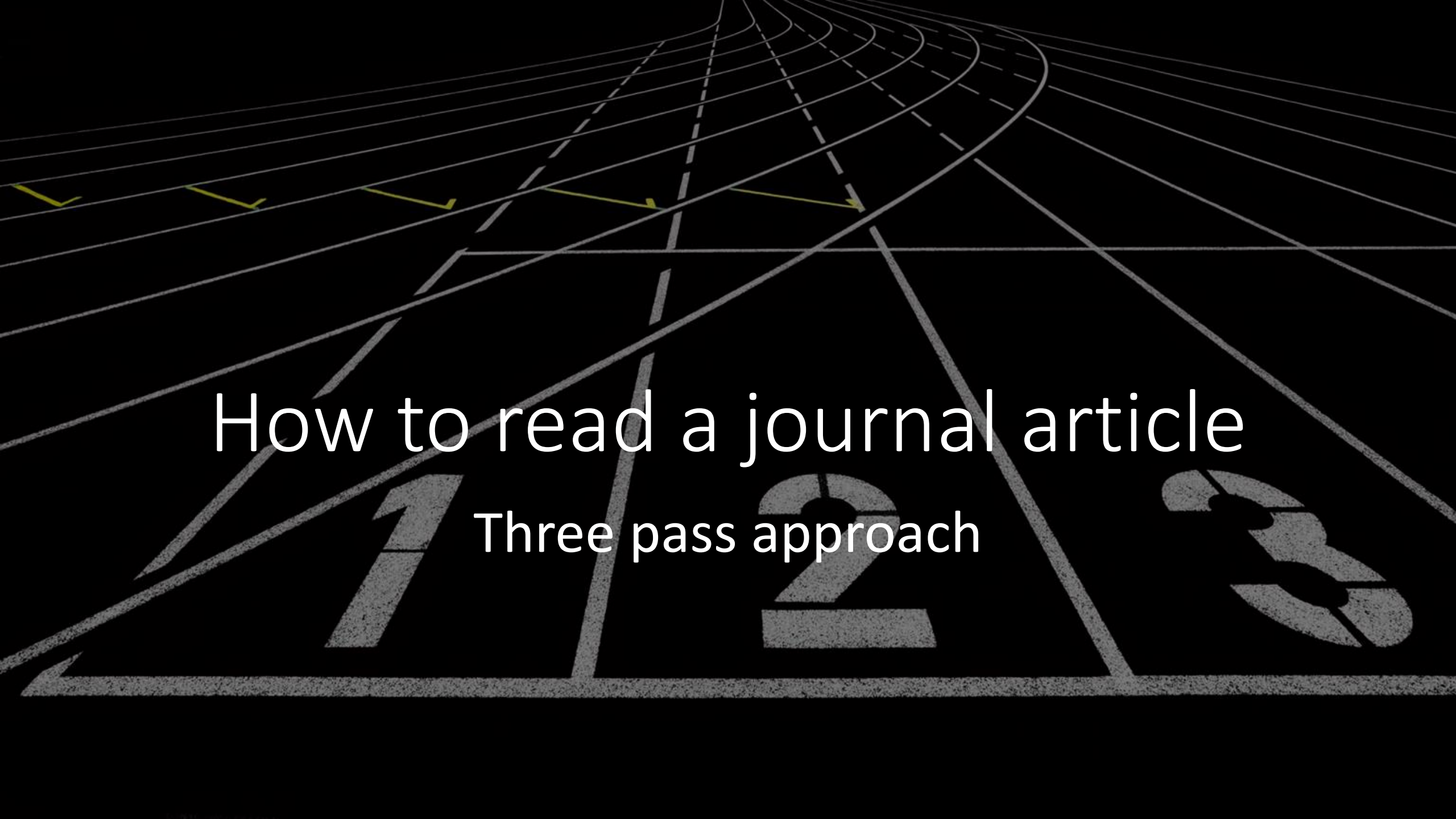


A close-up photograph of a person's hands using a yellow highlighter to mark text in an open book. The book is resting on a blue surface. The text being highlighted is in a small, dense font. The image has a soft, slightly blurred quality, emphasizing the action of reading and marking.

Reading before action

Critical
thinking
when
reading





How to read a journal article

Three pass approach

Pass One: Skim/scan (5-10 mins)



This Photo by Unknown author is licensed under [CC BY](#).

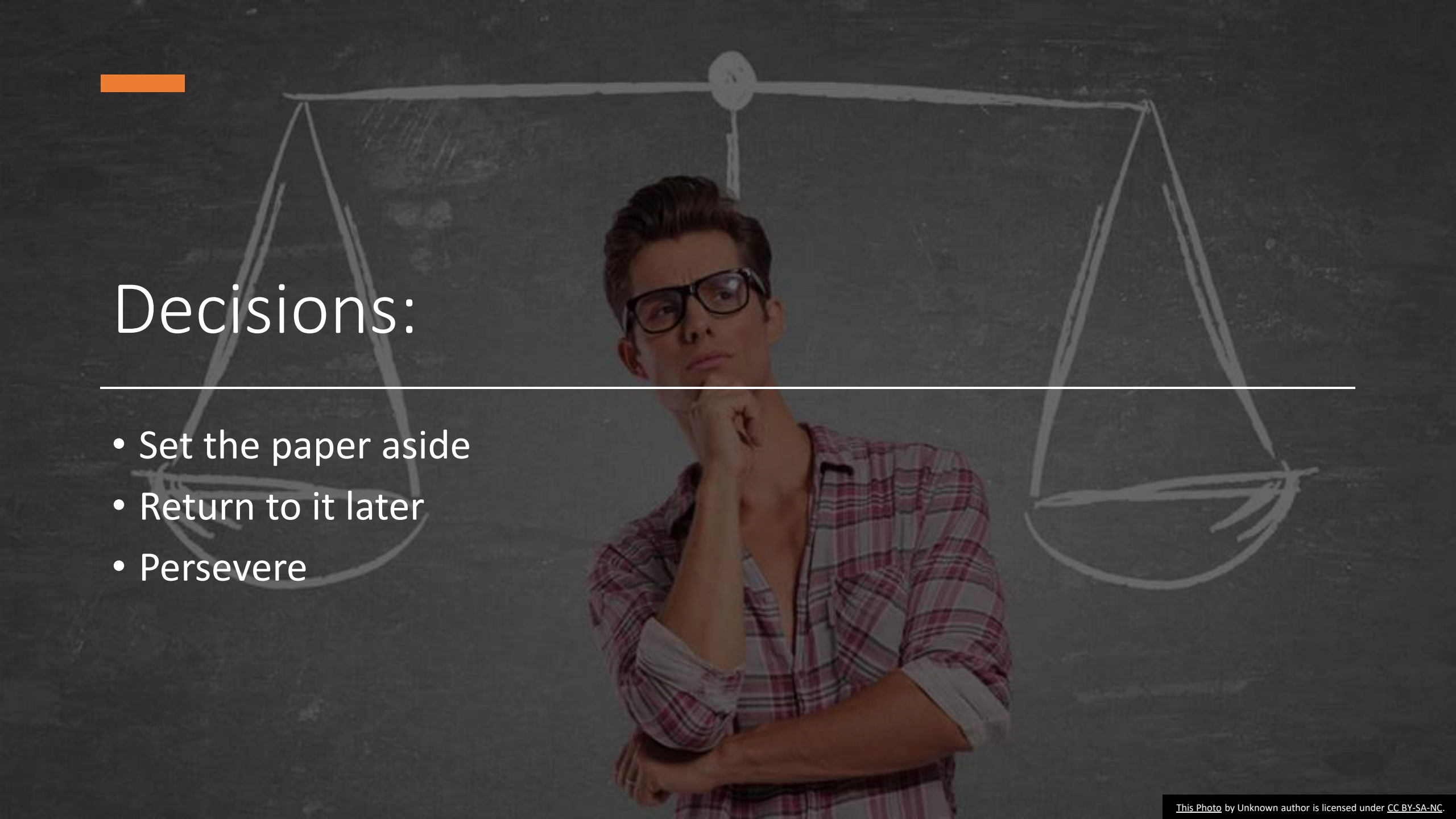
- Carefully read title, abstract and introduction
- Read section and sub-section headings (ignore everything else)
- Read conclusion
- Check references

Pass Two: Dig deeper (approx. 1 hour)



This Photo by Unknown author is licensed under [CC BY-NC](#).

- Read with greater care but ignore things like proofs at this stage
- Mark relevant references for future reading
- You should be able to summarise the main ideas



Decisions:

- Set the paper aside
- Return to it later
- Persevere



Third Pass: Analysis

- Identify and challenge every assumption
- You should be able to identify strengths and weaknesses of the article/study.



Analysing a Journal Article

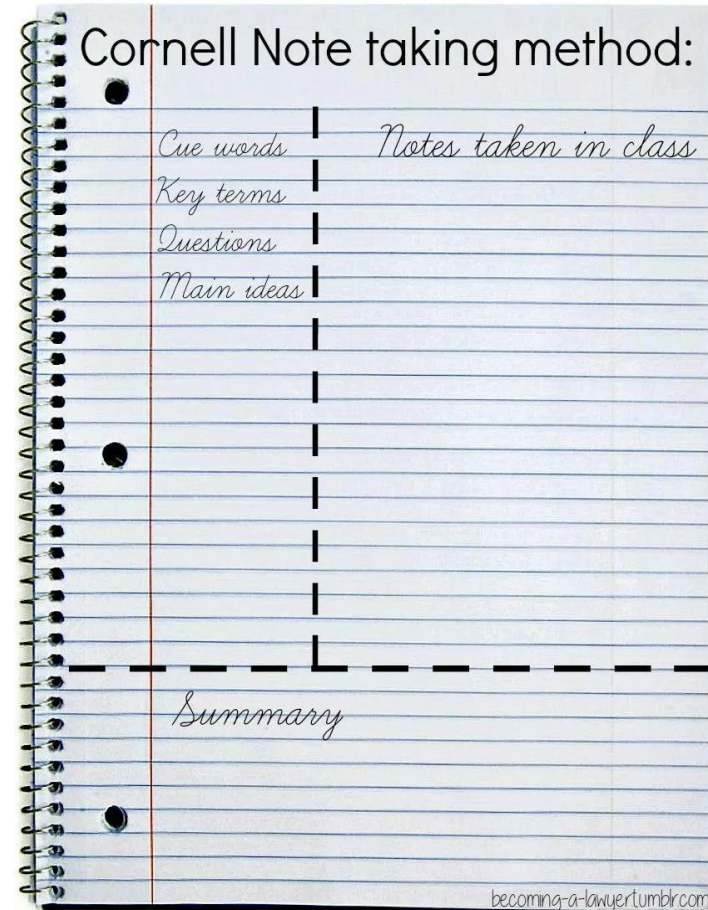
Analyzing a Journal Article	
Include page numbers to indicate where you found the answer for each question.	
Article title:	
Step 1: What is the objective of this study?	
a. Write down the exact statement in which the authors describe what they were testing. This may be provided as a purpose statement or a hypothesis. Include quotation marks around the exact wording.	
b. Describe the purpose of the study, as you understand it, in your own words.	
c. What is the gap in the previous research that the authors are trying to fill by conducting this study?	
Step 2: What are the major findings of the study?	
a. What are the authors' major conclusions or findings? Include quotation marks if using exact wording.	
b. Summarize the conclusions, as you understand them, in your own words.	
Step 3: How did the authors test their hypothesis?	
a. <u>Briefly</u> summarize the main steps or measurements that the authors used in their methods. May include type of study (survey, observation, etc.), how, where and when data was gathered, study population.	
b. How did the authors analyze their data? What test(s) did they use?	

Step 4: How reliable are the results?	
a. Do the authors suggest any problems or limitations with their methodology? Do you see any problems or limitations with their methodology?	
b. Do the conclusions made by the author make sense to you? Are the conclusions too broad or too narrow based on what was actually done in the study?	
Step 5: What is the importance of this research study?	
a. Write (in your own words) the significant contributions of the research in this article as reported by the authors.	
b. How has this article changed your way of thinking about the topic?	
c. Re-read your notes and explain why you think this is a strong/weak scientific article/study.	
Step 6: How does this study relate to <u>other</u> research in this field?	
a. What prior research do the authors discuss? Look at the reference list. What are the topics/themes of the resources cited?	
b. What are the next steps or future directions for this research as described by the authors?	
c. What questions about this topic do you have after reading this article?	

Adapted from

- Student Worksheet: Analyzing a Journal Article. https://www.lib.uoguelph.ca/sites/default/files/student_worksheet.pdf. University of Guelph. 2013

The Cornell System



- Take a clean sheet of A4 paper and rule a two and half inch margin down the left hand side.



6 steps



1. Record

As you read, simply write down as many facts or ideas in large right hand column, either in your own words or using quotations from the book you are reading.



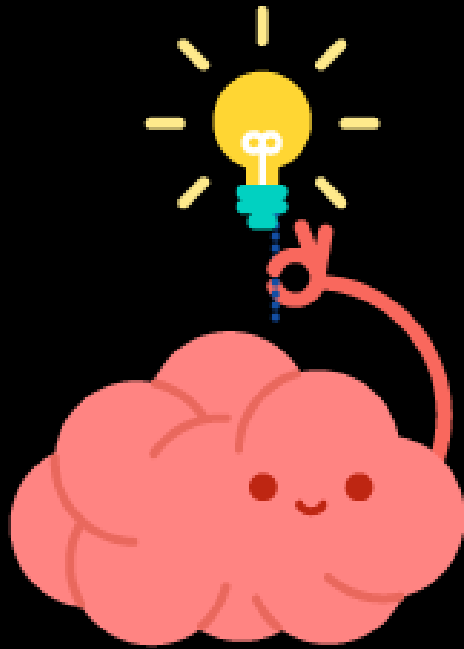
2. Reduce

When you have finished making notes in this way, read through your notes and make notes about the key points in the left hand column. You are reducing important facts or ideas to key phrases or cue words. This may seem a little odd at first – you are making notes about a book and then notes about your own notes – but it's a proven system of taking in information and seeing whether you've understood it.

3. Recite

This is an excellent way to retain and understand information. You need to say out loud and in your own words the facts or ideas you have just been reading about. To recite, cover up the wide right hand column and leave the key words or phrases in the left hand column uncovered. Then read each key word or phrase aloud and try to say the relevant information out loud in your own words. Repeat the process until you recite all the relevant information without looking at the right hand column.





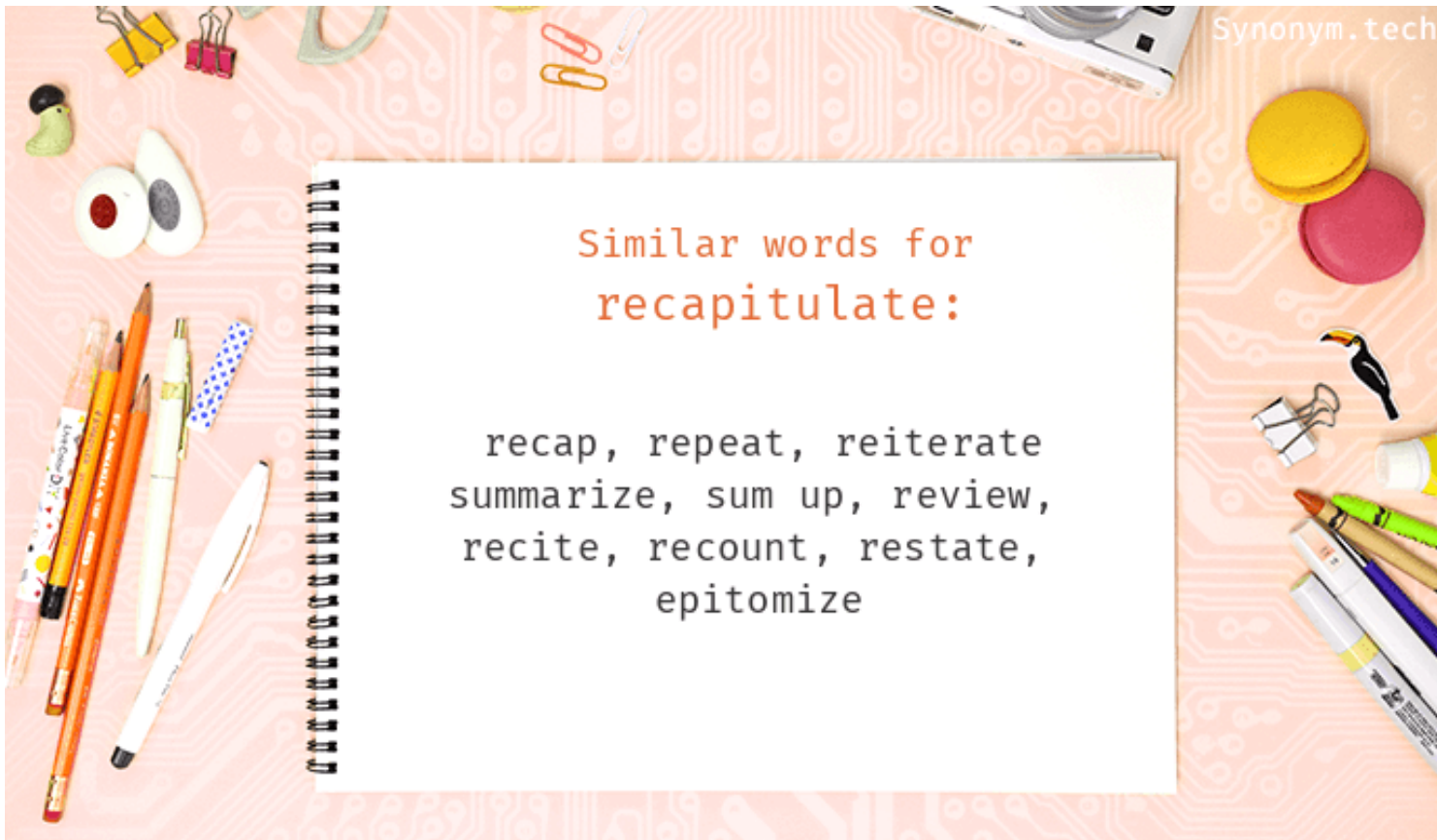
4. Reflect

- Now you have learnt the relevant information, you need to reflect on it. Ask yourself questions like: Why are these ideas important? How do they connect with what I already know about the subject?



5. Review

The next stage will help you to make sure you don't forget what you have learnt. To do this you need to repeat the 'Recite' stage, perhaps several times a week. Remember: you are not just reading and remembering for a particular essay but to learn more about your subject.



When you have reduced, recited and reflected on your notes for the first time, write a summary at the bottom of the page. You do not need to write everything out again word for word. Write it in your words and focus on the key points you want to remember or need to incorporate into your essay.

6. Recapitulate



Directed Task:

- Find a piece of educational research that interests you and is related to your elective offer.
- Add this to your assignment scrapbook.

Adolygiad Llenyddiaeth - Literature Review

- [Academic and InfoSkills - Digital Services | University of Wales Trinity Saint David](#)
- *Dadansoddwch y llenyddiaeth – dangoswch eich bod wedi'i darllen, wedi penderfynu ar ei hygrededd, wedi'i deall, a'ch bod yn gallu ei chymhwyso i'ch cwestiwn ymchwil.*
- Unpick the literature – show that you have read it, decided its credibility, understand it, and can apply it to your research question.