Study Questions

Chapter Five: The Introduction

1. Estimate the importance and purpose of a good introduction in a research proposal – include a section in your evaluation an introductory abstract and its five components. pp. 107–110.
2. Discover and explain the differences among introductions as separately written for the three approaches to research – qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. pp. 110–111.
3. Defining gaps in the literature related to the problem or issue of a study can be aligned to the *deficiencies model* of an introduction – dissect this model and its approach to writing a research study. How does the illustration offered by Creswell help explain the deficiency model? pp. 111–114.
4. While Creswell warns of ethical issues in writing research studies, he nevertheless makes use of a “narrative hook,” or enticement to draw and engage the reader. Imagine such a hook in a study you would write and then write a short sentence meant to entice the readers’ imaginations and draw their attention to your research problem. pp. 114–115.
5. Sketch out and identify a research problem. pp. 114–115.
6. Justify the importance of the study you are proposing by creating “distinctions between past studies and the proposed one.” What distinctions can you predict about your issue or concern that helps to frame your introduction? pp. 116–117.
7. Classify how you would summarize previous literature on a research topic – specifics about errors, gaps, bias, and data inconsistencies. pp. 114–117.
8. Observe and relate deficiencies found in researching past literature – make a list of such deficiencies. pp. 117–119, Examples 5.1, 5.2.
9. Recommend a process for understanding the significance of a study. p. 119
10. Create a rationale for the importance and significance of a proposed study – use example 5.3 to explain your rationale. Who benefits from your study? pp. 119–120, Example 5.3.