Study Questions

Chapter Four: Writing Strategies and Ethical Considerations

1. Account for the foundations of good research—core arguments that need to be advanced in any proposal (Maxwell, 2005). Remember to think through and notate *what is a proposal*? pp. 78-79.
2. Evaluate the structure of a proposal (introductions and procedures) as it applies to a qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods research. pp. 78-82, Examples 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4.
3. Review and compare Creswell’s tips about designing the overall structure of a proposal. pp.82-83.
4. Consider the grand question of *what is writing*—how do your ideas, your thinking, and your “habit” for writing become the essentials for writing as a practice, for good writing. pp. 83-86.
5. Enhancing readability of a study mirrors the question: What is the writing focusing on and who is reading the proposal? Analyze and differentiate among considerations of umbrella thoughts, big and little thoughts, attention thoughts, coherence, and “hook and eye” techniques in writing. pp. 86-90.
6. Review the common grammar issues in writing and explain how you would avoid these issues. pp. 90-92.
7. Protection of participants, the integrity of the research, and misconduct and impropriety are issues of ethical consideration in research—create and evaluate how you as researcher adhere to a *code of ethics* as you accomplish your own research. pp. 92-95, Table 4.1.
8. Prior to, beginning a study, during data collection/analyses, and reporting, sharing, and storing data constitute potential ethical issues, and perhaps dilemmas for research. Observe and create a code of ethics and an IRB (institutional review board assessment of research risks) you as a researcher will conform to during your research—write both. pp. 95-96.
9. Identify and disclose your research problem and purpose of your study so that you “do no harm.” p. 97.
10. Review carefully the restraints placed on researchers as they collect, analyze, report, share and store data—list and evaluate for yourself the importance of each of these stages of data retrieval and use. Consider examples of harm including deception, exploitation, falsification of data, and plagiarism. pp. 97-101.