

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
Tishk International University
Faculty of education
Department of Biology

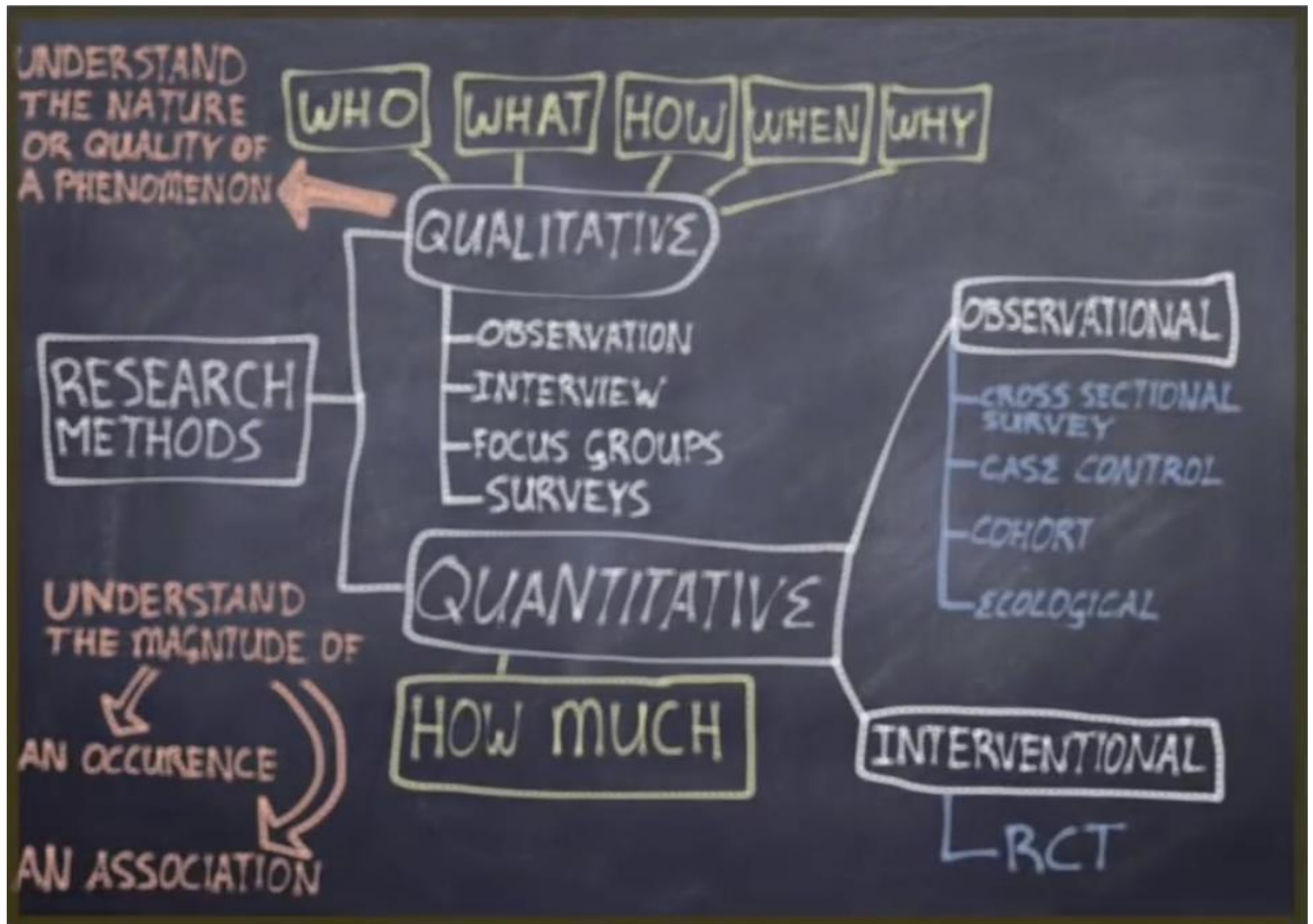


Research paper parts Introduction

By

Harmand Ali

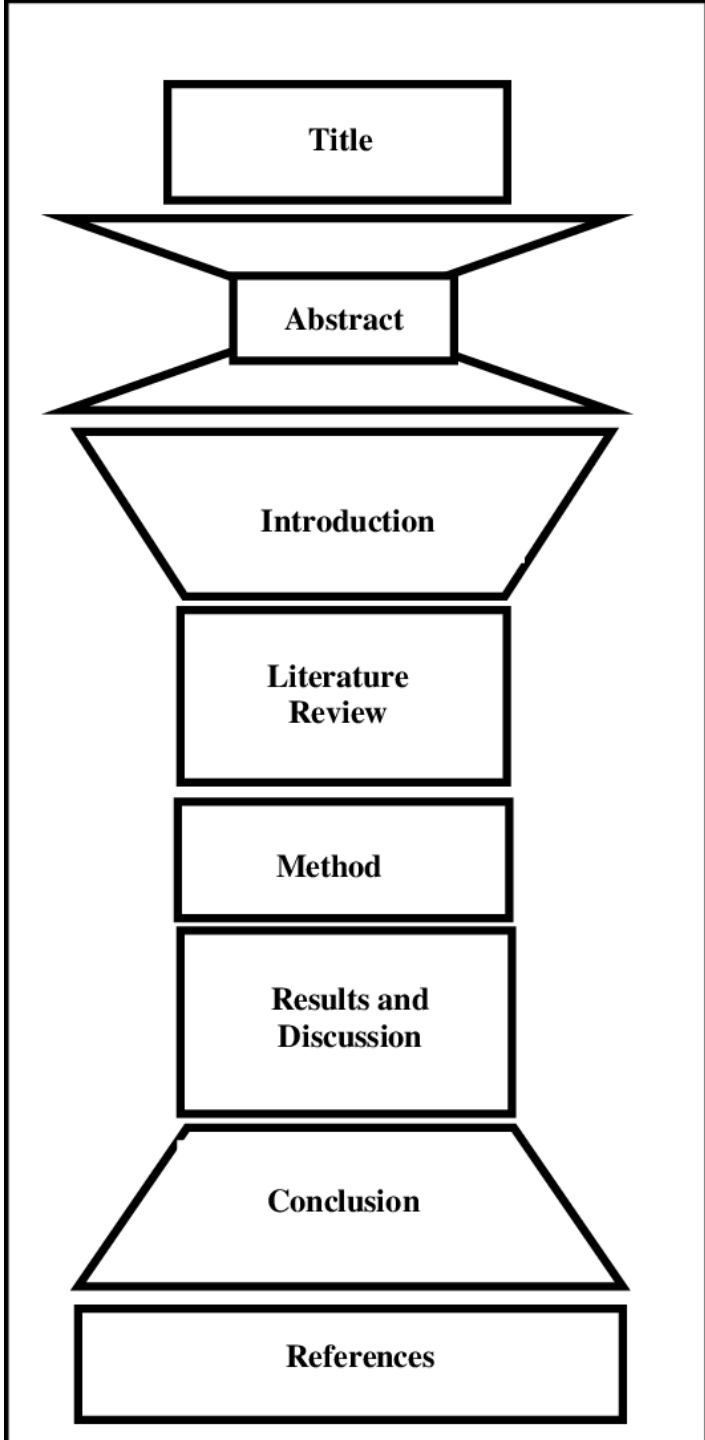
Methods of research



Methods of Research

Qualitative Approach- In Qualitative approach, the researcher analyzes the objective and study it on the basis of a previous case study or a grounded theory. Usually, this approach is used in routine business scenarios. Some of the most popular qualitative research methods are ethnography, grounded theory, biology, case study and phenomenology.

Quantitative Approach- This approach adopts experimental and computational methods. The conclusion is reached after following the rigorous process of observation made from experimentation performed on the object. Some of the most important quantitative techniques are inferential, simulation and experimental. [\[citation needed\]](#)



Introduction purposes

- Introduction part needs to answer the following questions:



- Why was this study needed to fill in the gap in scientific knowledge?
- Why this gap need filling?

Contents of Introduction

1. Get Reader's attention.
2. Give the readers a summary of previous research's (What already known about the topic.
3. Set up your research by formulation a clear problem to be solved (what is unknown about the topic which you working on).
4. Propose the hypothesis to test with your experiment.
5. State the main purpose of your study.

Summarize the sources

- Don't copy from other sources.
- Don't quote from your sources.
- Summarize in your own words.
 - Read and understand
 - Close the book and write the notes!
 - Write your paper from your note.

Making your writing easy to read

- Paragraphs!
 - One topic.
 - Topic Sentence.
 - No Irrelevant sentences.
 - Not too short not too long.

Do all the sentences
in the paragraph
relate to the same
theme?

YES: Can you split
the paragraph into
smaller topic units?

NO: Do the
unrelated sentences
contain essential
information?

YES: Split the
paragraph into
smaller units, unless
they are too small.

NO: The paragraph
is fine as it is.

YES: Move the
sentences to
another paragraph.

NO: Remove the
unnecessary
information.

English verb tenses

present

past

simple

He works.

He worked.

continuous

He is working.

He was working.

perfect

He has worked.

He had worked.

perfect continuous

He has been working.

He had been working.

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