Part D

Research Analysis

Note that just because you have answered a section does not mean that it meets the required level.

This assessment will be split over multiple components

You need to use the information gathers in **Part C Research** to complete this task.

This section involves organising and analysing your research.

Begin your initial analysis summary report. The report at this stage should lead to further research and refining your inquiry focus and question and then a potential proposal. The report should simply outline your inquiry so far and include evidence of research as well as opinion.

# Accuracy and Bias

You might wish to come back to this section after completing the later parts of this document.

When you carried out your initial research you looked at the potential bias in individual pieces of research.

Now you need to look at all of you’re the work carried out for your inquiry (research, opinions, etc.) and evaluate them for bias together. For example if you have multiple websites discussing similar points you can be more confident of the points made but a single website made by the owner of a product might contain an unsuitable level of bias.

## Critiquing any sources used and evaluating their potential for bias (E)

What is the potential bias that your sources might have? How have you addressed / minimised the impact?

## Critiquing the accuracy, relevance, reliability, and/or significance of the findings

Which sources were accurate, relevant, reliable and/or significant? How do you know this? Which ones weren’t? Why? How would you improve your findings?

# Making Meaning, Organising, Analysing Research (AME)

## Analyse Gathered Information (A)

Analyse means to break down and examine your research so that you can identify patterns, trends, relationships, and connections. You then have to synthesise (combine the different parts to join them together make something which is often new).

Using the research that you have carried out look for similarities and differences in the information that you have found out. What conclusions can you make? How confident can you be of these conclusions?

### Introduction

State the issue you have been researching and explain briefly some key findings.

E.g. Most users prefer gameplay over graphics, computer networks need to be easy to use.

This should be 2-3 sentences.

### Argument(s) for, backed up by research

Outline key points that support your inquiry.

### Argument(s) against, backed up by research

Outline key points that disagree with your inquiry.

### Brief conclusion and justifications for why and how your proposal addresses the issue

This should be at most one paragraph.

## Compare and contrast different perspectives that relate to the inquiry focus (M)

### Similar Perspectives to Inquiry Focus

What are the similar perspectives and viewpoints that you have discovered in **all of your research**. What are the key similarities? What has caused these similarities?

Note that these can be for or against your inquiry.

### Different Perspectives to Inquiry Focus

What are the differing perspectives and viewpoints that you have discovered in **all of your research**. What are the key differences? What has caused these differences?

Note that these can be for or against your inquiry.

### Conclusion / Summary

Now that you have considered the similarities and differences from you research independently you need to write a conclusion to summarise the key similarities and differences that you have found out.

You need to explain what parts of your research support your inquiry focus, what parts disagree with it, and what parts have given you areas to investigate further.

Outline the areas that you wish to investigate further.