

Research Process MODELS Prepared by D. Guerin

<u>IIM Research Process</u>	<u>Big 6 Research Process</u>	<u>Research Cycle</u>	PLAN
<p>1. Topic/Presearch Topic immersion and exploration Concept mapping/graphic organizing Assessment of prior knowledge Generating additional questions Identify questions</p>		<p>1. Questioning A researcher recognizes decisions, issues and problems when examining a topic.</p>	<p>Pose a question, pre-search a topic, post goals</p> <p>Identify the task</p> <p>Recall prior knowledge</p> <p>Recognize the need for new information</p>
<p>2. Goal Setting</p> <p>Define task</p> <p>Identify essential question</p> <p>Select end product parameters</p> <p>Identify assessment requirements</p>	<p>1. Define the Task What needs to be done? Restate the task Identify information needed Formulate central question or thesis</p>		<p>Map concept/topic</p>
<p>3. Research Plan (Question-driven)</p> <p>Identify range of sources</p> <p>Locate sources</p> <p>Evaluate and prioritize sources</p> <p>Use information Engage (read, view, etc.) Identify key vocabulary</p> <p>Take notes</p> <p>Record bibliographic information</p>	<p>2. Use Information Seeking Strategies What resources can I use? Develop a search strategy Identify all potential resources</p> <p>3. Locate, Access and Evaluate Sources Where can I find these sources? Locate and access resources Select the most useful resources Find relevant information within sources</p> <p>4. Use Information in Sources What can I use from these sources? Engage (read, view, hear) information Extract relevant information</p>	<p>2. Planning A researcher identifies sources of information likely to build understanding.</p> <p>3. Gathering A researcher collects and stores information for later consideration.</p>	<p>L</p> <p>Locate, access, evaluate</p>
<p>4. Organization</p> <p>Determine categories</p> <p>Categorize notefacts</p> <p>Sequence notefacts</p> <p>Ensure adherence to copyright</p> <p>Analyze and synthesize information</p>	<p>5. Synthesize Information What can I make to finish the job?</p> <p>Organize information from multiple sources</p> <p>Present the results</p>	<p>4. Sorting A researcher reorganizes information so that the most valuable becomes readily available to support understanding.</p> <p>5. Synthesizing A researcher recombines information to develop decisions and solutions.</p>	

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<p>5. Goal Evaluation Check research results Identify additional information needs Evaluate research process</p>	<p>6. Evaluate the process How will I know that I did my job well? Judge the process efficiency</p>	<p>6. Evaluating A researcher determines whether the information gathered is sufficient to support a conclusion.</p>	
<p>6. Product Development Identify end product format Identify audience Create end product Re-examine criteria for quality product Document information Cite sources</p>	<p>5. Synthesize Information What can I make to finish the job? Present the results 6. Evaluate the process How will I know that I did my job well? Judge the product result/effectiveness</p>	<p>7. Reporting A researcher translates findings into a persuasive, instructive, or effective product.</p>	
<p>7. Presentation Identify presentation format Develop criteria/rubric for quality Presentation Identify audience Create presentation Re-examine criteria for presentation Document information Cite sources Present final product to audience Evaluate presentation process</p>	<p>5. Synthesize Information What can I make to finish the job? Present the results 6. Evaluate the process How will I know that I did my job well? Judge the product result/effectiveness</p>	<p>7. Reporting A researcher translates findings into a persuasive, instructive, or effective product</p>	