

# **Week 8: RESEARCH METHODS**

**By**

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# Introduction chapter

- An introduction is the **first chapter** of a **written research** paper, or the **first thing** you **say in an oral** presentation, or the first thing **people see, hear**, or experience about your project.
- It has two parts:
  - 1. A **general introduction to the topic** you will be discussing
  - 2. Your **Statement**
- Many books recommend writing your **introduction last, after you finish your project**. This is to make sure that you introduce what you are actually going to say.

- An example of introduction:

## **Child development, parenting and culture**

Parenting style is a well-established influence on child development (Bornstein, 2003). Research indicates that different parenting styles are generally predictive of academic and emotional adaptation in children (Steinberg, Elmen & Mounts, 1989). However, some research has suggested that the influence of parenting style may vary across cultures and by immigration status (Frankel & Roer-Bornstein, 1982).

The aim of the current study was to examine how parenting style among first-generation immigrants from the African diaspora influenced child development. The study examined parenting style and child outcomes within a community of Somalian immigrants in the Northeastern United States.

# Abstract

- The abstract allows a researcher to **quickly evaluate** the content of your paper, and **judge whether it's relevant to their research**.
- As a result, an abstract needs to convey a complete synopsis of the paper, but within a tight word limit. This restriction is where the difficulties lie.
- You will be given a **maximum word** count for an abstract, such as **200 words**, and it is **essential** that you remain within this limit.
- Nowadays, scientific papers are generally placed onto a database, with strict limits on the number of words, meaning an overlong abstract risks the entire paper becoming rejected.

Writing an abstract includes:

- **Briefly introducing** the general topic of the work.
- Explaining the **exact research question**, including the **aims**.
- A **brief description** of the **methodology**.
- The **results** and highlight the **main findings**, and brief **discussion**.

- Start **writing** an abstract **without worrying too much** about the **word limit**, making sure that you include all the information that you believe to be relevant.
- **Leave it for a day or two** and then you can **edit** it. **With fresh eyes**, you'll see that **some of the information** is not necessary and **can be cut**.
- On the other hand, if your abstract **is too short**, then you have **probably left some important information out**. **Re-check**, and see if you have **missed anything** out.
- You can also ask **another student** to read it for you, as an independent assessor. If they cannot make any sense of your abstract, then it is back to the drawing board.

## **In vitro Culture Characters of some Bread Wheat Genotypes under Drought Stress Condition**

Drought is one of the environmental factors affecting growth and yield of wheat in arid and semi-arid areas of the world, fifteen *Triticum aestivum* genotypes were evaluated for their genetic potential callus induction and plant regeneration under drought stress. The non-ionic water soluble polymer polyethylene glycol (PEG) of molecular weight 8000 was used as an osmoticum to simulate water stress. The factorial experiment was laid out in a completely randomized design which comprised of a combination of two factors; genotypes and two PEG stress level; 0 and 15% w/v treatments. The analyses of variance of data indicated significant differences between control and 15% stress level, highest mean for Percentage of callus induction PCI was 99.67% recorded by Azady, Panda, Sham-6 and Adena , highest survival or In vitro Tolerance INTOL 0.88 with lowest reduction percent 4.5% scored by Rabeaa under drought stress,. Genetic diversity based on mean values of in vitro culture indices grouped the fifteen genotypes in to three clusters; the drought tolerant group includes; Azady, Sham-6, Ezz, Adena, Rabeaa, Abuxreb and Rizgary, while the moderately tolerant one includes; Panda, Sabeerbeg, Abehade, Eba-99 and Eba-95 while the sensitive group includes three cultivars; Aras, Tammuz-2 and Floakwa