**RESEARCH TITLE IN BOLD, UPPERCASE LETTERS**

**FOLLOWING AN INVERTED PYRAMID FORM**

**NOT EXCEEDING 12 WORDS**

A Quantitative Research

presented to the Faculty of College of Arts, Sciences and Technology

DE LA SALLE ARANETA UNIVERSITY

Victoneta Ave., Malabon City, Metro Manila

in partial fulfillment of the requirements in

PRACTICAL RESEARCH 2

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Date of Completion

**ABSTRACT**

Not more three hundred words, single-spaced

Keywords: *aaa, bb, c*

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**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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**Chapter I**

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter of the paper presents the problem and its setting. It includes the background of the study, the statement of the problem, significance of the study, and scope and delimitation of the study.

**Background of the Study**

This is the description that leads the reader to understanding the research questions and appreciate why they are asked (Creswell, 2013).

**Statement of the Problem**

This section contains the purpose statement and the research question(s).

**Significance of the Study**

Determines the audience who will benefit from a study of the problem and explains how exactly will the results be significant to them.

**Scope and Delimitation**

This presents the coverage of the research in terms of location, time, respondents, etc., and the potential weaknesses or problems with the study identified by the researcher.

**Chapter 2**

**REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter of the paper presents the review of related literature, the conceptual framework, the research hypotheses, and the definition of terms.

**Related Literature**

This is a written summary of journal articles, books, and other documents that describes the past and current state of information on the topic of your research study.

**Conceptual Framework**

This is a diagram that connects variables of the study with lines (correlations) or arrows (cause-effect relationships).

**Research Hypothesis(es)**

A hypothesis is a prediction of the possible outcomes of a study (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2009).

Hypotheses are statements in quantitative research in which the investigator makes a prediction or a conjecture about the outcome of a relationship among attributes or characteristics (Creswell, 2012)

**Definition of Terms**

Variables and sub-variables or values in conceptual framework are defined, except very common variables like grade level, gender, school type where the values are indicated in the framework itself.

**Chapter 3**

**METHODOLOGY**

This chapter includes the research design, the sample, the instruments, the intervention (if research is experimental), the data collection procedure, and the plan for data analysis.

**Research Design**

Research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: sampling, data collection, and data analysis.

**The Sample**

The first step leading to the process of collecting quantitative data is to identify the people and places you plan to study. This involves determining which group of people will you study, who, specifically, these people are, and how many of them you will need to involve

**The Instrument(s)**

This refers to the questionnaire or data gathering tool to be constructed, validated and administered (Creswell, 2012).

**Intervention**

Clearly and completely describe how the intervention will be implemented, such that the reader can replicate the intervention. Describe what happens in comparison group.

**Data Collection Procedure**

Quickly describe whose permission will be sought and arrangements to make to administer instruments. Describe when instruments will be administered and who will administer them. Add details on arrangements and administration of instruments, if needed.

**Plan for Data Analysis**

This section indicates how the data will be analyzed and reported; it should specify the qualitative and/or quantitative methods that will be used in analyzing the data gathered for the research.

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**Chapter 4**

**PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA**

In reporting the results, the researcher stays close to the statistical findings without drawing broader implications or meaning from them. Further, this section includes summaries of the data rather than the raw data (e.g., the actual scores for individuals). A results section include tables, figures, and detailed explanations about the statistical results

**(Based on First Question in the SOP)**

Includes results and discussion relevant to the first question of the research or the first variable of the study.

**(Based on Second Question in the SOP)**

Includes results and discussion relevant to the second question of the research or the second variable of the study.

**Re-conceptualized Framework**

If some or all findings are different from expected, have a section on re-conceptualized framework at end of Chapter 4 and make diagram of re-conceptualized framework. Starting with text, cite figure (diagram) of re-conceptualized framework. Explain changes vis-à-vis Conceptual Framework of the Study.

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**Chapter 5**

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the study.

**Conclusions**

The portion that gives meaning to your research and your results. The objective of the Conclusion section is to examine the results, determine whether they solve the research question, compare them within themselves and to other results (from literature), explain and interpret them, and then draw conclusions or derive generalizations, and make recommendations for applying the results or for further research.

**Recommendations**

Write recommendations for beneficiaries of results of study cited in Significance of Study.

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**References**

Follow the APA, 6th Edition style for referencing.

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**Appendices**