Research	The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
methods	A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one.
design	It is a logical structure of the inquiry (research)
Quantitative كمي فيها اعداد	you collect data through some tools and you quantify them
Qualitative نوعي كيفي تشرح تناقش تجادل	you collect data through some tools and you explain and discuss, argue, hypothesis and philosophy them.
Abstract	a summary of the whole thing
	try to find abstracts of research that is similar to your research.
Introduction	Is the first chapter
	what the topic is, in brief
	reasons for doing the work, e.g.
	outline of what will come in the chapters/sections that follow
	· maybe brief definitions of some key terms to be used later
Plagiarism السرقة الادبية	Using or copying others work without acknowledge them
	Or without using " parenthesis
	انواع الغش : نسخ نص ادبي او صور تحليل بياني للغير بدون ذكر المصدر او سرقته و تنسبه لنفسك ٢-نسخ نص ادبي او صور .. للغير و تعديل عليه باسلوبك الخاص بدون ذكر المصدر ٣- ان تقدم البحث الخاص بك لجهتين مختلفتين بدون ذكر ذلك
Literature review	· review and critique of previous research in the same general area
	This should at every point be explicitly connected to your specific project
	· Discussion of definitions of key terms
	a review of methods used previously to gather relevant data, justifying yours
	Better here than in Method chapter/section if it is substantial.
<u>Between Groups Designs</u> بين مجموعتين مختلفتين	Compare it to another group

Within Group Designs نفس المجموعة اجري عليها اختبارات ع مدار السنين مثلا مجموعة مرضى قبل العلاج و بعده	Can compare one group to itself over time
Cross-sectional method	Same people are observed at one point in time
Longitudinal method	Same people are observed at different point in time as they grow older
Independent variable	manipulated by the researcher (or the variable that is thought to affect the outcome/dependent variable)
Dependent variable	Measured to assess the effects of the independent variable
Operational definition	– procedure for measuring and defining a construct (i.e., what measures will you be using)
A hypothesis	is a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables
	the test of your idea or theory
	It is a prediction that is derived from your research question
) Presentation	Mainly presentation consists of making easy to understand tables, and especially graphs of various sorts,
(b) Descriptive statistics	These are figures you (get the computer to) calculate from a lot of specific figures which arise from data
	Essentially they summarise certain facts just about the specific cases you studied
	referred to as 'statistical measures' based on 'observed' data
(b1) Measures of centrality	These in some way indicate the one score or category that you might choose to represent a whole set of scores or categorisations for one group of cases on one variable
	These are mostly familiar measures from everyday life.
-- (b2) Measures of variation.	These summarise how far the individual scores were closely spread round some central measure,
	a way they measure how closely the scores
b3) Measures of difference.	These summarise the amount of difference

	between pairs of samples or groups measured, or between scores the same group obtained in different conditions
b4) Measures of relationship	**These quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people or whatever**
c) Inferential statistics.	**These in some way enable you to generalise from the specific sample(s) you measured, and the descriptive measures of them (O's), to a wider 'population' that you sampled**
Significance tests	**These deal with hypotheses about 'differences' or 'relationships', which is why it was a good idea to think in these terms when formulating hypotheses and planning what to do in the first place - before actually starting gathering data.**
	They tell us if a difference or relationship we have observed in samples is strong enough to indicate a 'real' difference/ relationship in the populations sampled or not.

Attend lecture 7 it has lots of details

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