1. Cardiovascular Effects of Intensive Lifestyle Intervention in Type 2 Diabetes

Paper Format: A-I-M-R-D

Mode of Inquiry: Experiments

Title:

Generalizing the article: Solutions

Focus and originality: Intensive Lifestyle Intervention

Principle of Norminalization: True.

2. Assessing Student's Dynamic Knowledge State by Exploring the Question Difficulty Effect

Paper Format: A-I-M-[R+D]-C

Mode of Inquiry: Experiments

Title:

Generalizing the article: Method + Problem / Solution

Focus and originality: Dynamic Knowledge State & Question Difficulty Effect.

Principle of Norminalization: True.

Title for Focus and Originality Identification

Functions: 1.Generalizing the Text 2.Attracting the Reader 3. Facilitating the Retrieval

Linguistic Features: 1. Using more nouns, noun phrases and gerunds. 2. Using an incomplete sentence

Abstract for Key Information

Functions:An abstract summarizes, in one paragraph (usually), the major aspects of the entire paper. Typically, an abstract includes the following information elements, though some of them may be optional.

B = some background information

P = the principal activity (or purpose) of the study and its scope

M = some information about the methodology used in the study

R = the most important results of the study

C = a statement of conclusion or recommendation

Introduction for validity of Research

Move structure of introduction:

1.Introduce the Research Area

1.1 Identify the research area

1.2 Establish the importance of the research area

1.3 Provide essential background information about the research area

2.Identify the Gap(s)

3.Fill the Gap(s)

3.1 Introduce the current work

3.2 Preview key findings of the current work(optional)

Literature Review for Gap Development

Functions:

Justify the choice of research question, theoretical or conceptual framework, and method.

Establish the importance of the topic

Provide background information needed to understand the study

Show readers that they are familiar with significant and/or up-to-date research relevant to the topic

Establish the study as one link in a chain of research that is developing knowledge in your field

Literature review need to value relevant work, show the relationships between different work and show how it relates to your work.

Methods for Data Collection

Methods section provides the information by which the validity of a study is ultimately judged. Experiment can be repeated. Audience can judge whether the results and conclusions are valid.

Methods section is constructed by

1 describing the material used in the study or the study site

2 explaining how the material were prepared

3 describing the research protocol

4 starting which statistical tests were done to analyze the data

Move structure of Methods:

1 Describe Materials

2 Describe experimental methods

Describe procedure <=> Describe instrumentation

3 describe numerical methods(if applicable)

Results for Data Presentation

<table>
<tr><th>Model 1</th><th>Model 2</th><th>Model 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Results</td><td rowspan="2">Results & Discussion</td><td>Results</td></tr>
<tr><td>Discussion</td><td rowspan="2">Discussion & Conclusion</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conclusion</td><td>Conclusion</td></tr>
</table>

Functions: present your key results in an orderly and logical sequence using both illustrative materials and text.

Data forms: text, tables and figures.

Discussion for Data Interpretation

Functions: interpret your results in light of what was already known about the subject of the investigation, and to explain our new understanding of the problem after taking your results into consideration. It tells how your study has moved us forward from the place you left us at the end of the introduction.

Information Elements:

State the study's major findings

Explain the meaning and importance of the findings

Relate the findings to those of similar studies

Consider alternative explanations of the findings

Acknowledge the study's limitations

Make suggestions for further research

Conclusion for Contribution

Functions:

Restate your thesis, synthesize or summarize your major points and make the context of your argument clear. It's the place to push your reader to think about the consequences of your topic for wider world or for the reader's own life.

Evaluating a Research Article

Type of Research	Question asked:
Descriptive	What is there? What do we see?
Comparative	How does it compare to other organism? Are our findings general?
Analytical	How does it work? What is the mechanism?

Evaluate the evidence: understand thoroughly the methods used in the experiments

=>know the limitations of the methodology

=>distinguish between what the data show and what the authors say they show

=>look at the original journal or electronic counterpart instead of a photocopy

=>ask if the proper controls are present