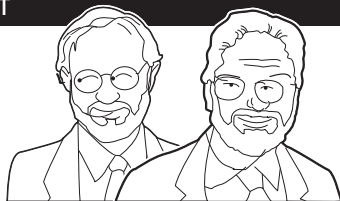




**PINPOINT**



*Action research is not the scientific method applied to teaching. There is not just one view of the scientific method; there are many.*

Stephen Kemmis & Robin McTaggart

**Why do it?**

Teachers are busy enough, so why would they want to engage in this additional work? Here are just some possible reasons.

- **Reflective Practitioner**  
Teachers are naturally interested in teaching, students and learning!
- **Deliberate Practice**  
A focus on improving how you teach will lead to reflection which leads to asking questions...
- **Evidence-Based Teaching**  
Questioning the messages of the guru researchers such as Hattie and Marzano, prompts putting their global evidence to the test of local contexts.
- **Teaching Community**  
Teachers are altruistic and would want their research to benefit their colleagues who in turn benefit their students.

**The data**

There are some important things to bear in mind when working on data.

- Collect data from many sources
- Corroborate data by involving different people with their perspectives
- Triangulate data
- Match data to the research question
- Organise data into themes
- Keep a data log.

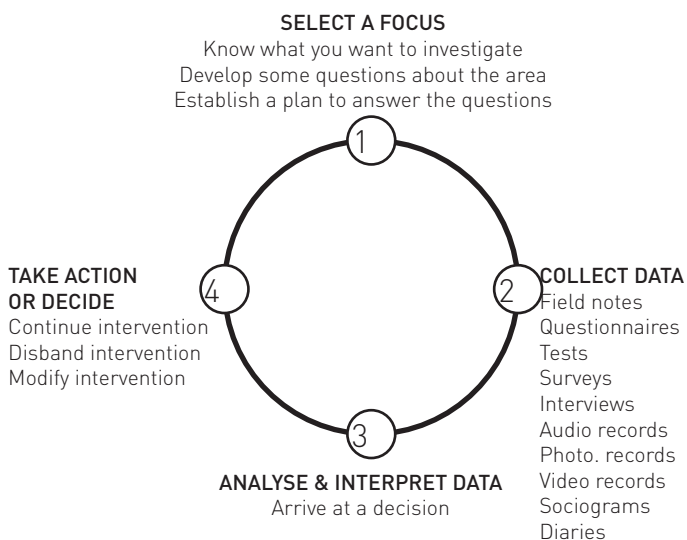
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**The method**

There are many variations of the same model. Maybe for the classroom teacher, the most important thing to bear in mind is the iterative nature of learning. In other words, link the present action research study to a following one. Discoveries lead to more questions which...



**1** *By turning to collaborative action research...we can renew our commitment to thoughtful teaching and also to begin developing an active community of professionals.*

Richard Sager

**The report**

People will want to read about what you found out: commissioners, bosses, parents and, above all, your colleagues. As with the research method, there are tried and tested ways to go about this.

- 1 Introduction**
  - What was the research question?
  - Why is this question important?
  - What was the context of the study?
- 2 Review of Literature**
  - What did you learn from it?
- 3 Methodology**
  - What was the research plan?
  - What data collection methods did you use?
- 4 Results & Conclusions**
  - Summarise the data collected
  - Discuss your conclusions based on the collected data
- 5 Implications & Recommendations**
  - What have you learned from doing this study?
  - How can the information be useful to others?
  - If you repeated the study, what would you do differently?