

Researcher's name: _____

1. What is our research question?

Which is the better way to depict proverbs, literally or figuratively?

2. How does this research fit the theme of the project?

Explaining and depicting are ways of communicating with each other.

3. What do we think will be the answer to the research question? And why do we think this will be the answer?

[Researchers call this a 'hypothesis']

4. Which persons or what materials are we researching?

We conduct research on children from grade 5/6.

5. What is it that we will measure exactly?

[Measuring can mean: measuring length, distance or weight.

Measuring can also mean: asking people in your research the same question and comparing the answers.]

We will measure the speed at which children understand a proverb when it is depicted literally and when it is depicted figuratively.

A proverb is a sentence that means something different than what the words literally show. With depicting something figuratively we mean the meaning of the proverb. With depicting literally we mean the literal words the proverb consists of.

6. In what way will we do the measuring?

[For example with a test, with a question or with interviews]

We take a test. One by one we let children from grade 5/6 watch a child depicting three proverbs. Half of the children will be shown the literal depiction. The other half will be shown the figurative depiction. Per child we measure the speed at which the proverb is correctly guessed. We calculate the average of the literal depictions and the average of the figurative depictions. This way we can decide which of the two depictions (literal or figurative) is guessed more quickly.

7. How many times or with how many people do we need to repeat our measuring to really know the answer to the question?

We let ten children from grade 5/6 guess one by one the proverbs that are being depicted literally. And we let ten other children from grade 5/6 guess one by one the proverbs that are being depicted figuratively.

8. How will we record the results while we conduct our research?

[For example: make a table, keep a tally or write down the answers.]

We have a piece of paper with two tables. One table for literally depicting a proverb and one table for figuratively depicting a proverb. Per child we keep track on the time (s)he takes to guess the proverb. We will write down this time in the correct table.

.....

9. What should stay the same in our research and what should change?

The same:

- The proverbs that are depicted by the children
- The way the proverbs are depicted
- The child that will depict the proverbs
- The age of the children who will guess the proverbs

Different:

- Whether the proverb is depicted literally or figuratively
-

10. Make a plan: when will you do the different research activities.

Activiteit:	Plaats/locatie:	Dag:	Tijd:

11. What help and which materials do we need?

- Three different proverbs
- A fixed way in which each proverb is going to be depicted
- A pen and two tables with two columns
- A stopwatch
- Twenty children from grade 5/6
- A quiet room in which the experiment can be conducted

12. From whom do we need permission, apart from the teacher?

.....

.....

13. Who will do what in preparation and conducting our research?

Naam:	Taken:	Wanneer af:
