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### Chapter 1 : Research - Wikipedia

*I'm willing to spend time after the end of November on helping with this. Lachy: yeah, I've asked for people to help me with this, but so far nobody did karl: what about a deadline? Lachy: after I get CSS Selectors API to LC, then I have more time karl: I can't start working on it before the end of November.*

Fikile Mbalula November 12, For some years now, Zimbabwe has occupied a prominent place in the international discourse. President Mugabe and the political situation in Zimbabwe have served as a central focus of this discourse. Certainly in the Western countries it is taken as given that President Mugabe is an evil and demonic dictator, and the political order in Zimbabwe the very epitome of a vile anti-democratic dictatorship. The most extraordinary statements have been made in this regard. Everything that President Robert Mugabe has done to Zimbabwe since the stolen March elections qualifies him for that despicable allusion". After mentioning the Taliban, the author, Alice Thompson, said "America and Britain are looking for their next target in the war against terrorism. Yet it is full of terror. Imposing sanctions or sending in troops could tip the country over the edge". What made it possible for these outrageous statements to be made, that Robert Mugabe stood in the same league as Pol Pot and Osama bin Laden, was the fact that a very powerful global propaganda machine had succeeded to paint an entirely negative image of the President and the government of Zimbabwe, as well as the political situation in that country. Hard realism dictates that we accept that in this situation it is most unlikely that, as of now, the truth about the situation in Zimbabwe is likely to see the light of day. Lies and half truths will continue to prevail because some in our country and elsewhere in the world have a vested interest in the prevalence of a particular perspective about Zimbabwe, regardless of the real situation in that country. What accounts for this, and why should we, a liberation movement, surrender to such fatalism! One is a racist concern for the privileged white minority. That cannot be tolerated and, in the new world order, the US now appears to have subcontracted supervision of Africa largely to the former colonial powers, Britain and France. The media were controlled. Criticising the president risked criminal charges. The police regularly moved in to prevent opposition candidates campaigning and the vote-count was marked by irregularities. This sorry spectacle happened three weeks ago in a former British colony in southern Africa. Furious coverage in Fleet Street? A few column inches on inside pages. Talk of "smart" sanctions to punish the men who stole the election? You must be joking. His methods have often been violent and unlawful. But for largely racist reasons he had very little support from successive British governments. They put a year block on changes in the land tenure system in the constitution drawn up at independence, and have failed to provide much cash for the international fund which they promised to set up to buy the settlers out. Not known for our sympathy for African misfortune, all of a sudden we are appalled. How else to explain the indignation? The knowledge of unspeakable horrors inflicted on black Africans is seldom allowed to interfere with our peace of mind, as if they were in the natural order of things. Over there it is hot, zebras live in the wild, and bad things happen to blacks. But when white families are dispossessed, it is another matter altogether. Where racism pervades the approach on a British Labour Government, who else in the West will be immune to the cancerous disease of racism! We have not hesitated to discuss any and all these matters with both ZANU PF and the Government, as well as intervene practically where this was necessary. We did this, and will continue to do, not because somebody else demands that we do so. We fully understand the challenges facing Zimbabwe. At the same time we understand other things about Zimbabwe, which self interested and ideologically driven propaganda against the Government of Zimbabwe is determined to deny and hide from the public eye. Zimbabwe has an elected parliament, in which the MDC is a formidable elected opposition. Because of its electoral strength, the MDC is the predominant representative of the urban population of Zimbabwe. The main urban municipalities of Zimbabwe are controlled by elected MDC councils. Accepting the bona fides of the judiciary in this regard, the MDC has asked the courts of the land to rule on the legality of the election of Robert Mugabe as President of the Republic. In , the Government and

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ZANU PF were defeated in a referendum to approve a draft Constitution which, among other things, sought to establish a new constitutional framework to address the land question. The Mission included trade union, business, religious, NGO and other representatives. Properly to discharge its responsibilities not only to observe the elections, but also to ensure that they were free and fair, the Observer Mission intervened promptly in all instances where it felt that the integrity of the elections could be compromised. To facilitate its access to the Zimbabwe Government, our Government deployed two Ministers in Harare who helped to ensure that the Zimbabwe Government addressed the concerns of the Observer Mission expeditiously. In its Report, and having expressed itself on the negative factors relating to these elections, this Observer Mission said: The turnout at the polls and the number of people who voted was second only to the first election following the liberation of Zimbabwe. This view must be seen in the context of the obstacles and problems that characterised the pre-election period that is described boldly and frankly in the body of this report. The Mission is, therefore, of the view that the outcome of the elections represents the legitimate voice of the people of Zimbabwe. In this context, we have repeatedly made the statement that we respect the right of the people of Zimbabwe to determine their own destiny and that Zimbabwe is not a province of South Africa. The last fact about Zimbabwe we would like to mention is that the pervasive impression created that Zimbabwe has no privately owned and so-called "independent" media is completely false. The story that has gained currency as the absolute truth, that only the "Daily News" was such an "independent" paper is an outright falsification of reality. In this regard we must also say that, in time, the real truth will also be told about the circumstances that led to the "Daily News" ceasing to publish. Concerning the foregoing, it is clear that Zimbabwe is a "dictatorship" of a special type. It has regular multi-party elections in keeping with the prescriptions contained in the National Constitution. It has elected national and local legislatures in which the opposition has a strong presence. Regularly the courts rule in favour of the opposition. It has many "independent" publications that are registered according to the law, appear regularly, and are highly critical of the Government. The reality is that in the Zimbabwe case, we are dealing with a very peculiar kind of "dictatorship". However, powerful forces in the contemporary world have decreed that none of the foregoing exists. Instead, they argue that we have a dictatorship that should be treated as an equivalent of the Cambodian Pol Pot and Afghan Taliban and bin Laden dictatorships. It therefore follows that like these, the Mugabe Government must be overthrown, destroyed, and replaced by another acceptable to those who are ready to tell lies about the real Zimbabwe. The new American ambassador to South Africa, Jendayi Frazer, said quiet diplomacy pursued by South Africa and other African countries in its dealings with the Zimbabwe president needed a review because there was no evidence it was working. She said her country would be willing to be part of a coalition if invited. That was an important first step followed by pressure to force Mr Mugabe to return the country to democracy. Mass mobilisation and solidarity have an equally important role. The challenge is to co-ordinate these efforts to reinforce one another and not use one to the exclusion of the other. Bate said there was need for the international community to put more pressure on President Mbeki to help facilitate the restoration of democracy in Zimbabwe. All this had been foreseen by the conservative newspaper, "The Washington Times" which, in January this year opined: What will it take for South Africa to finally change its approach? As despotic leader Robert Mugabe continues his catastrophic dictatorship in Zimbabwe and puts the South African government in increasingly difficult positions, Pretoria continues to respond with its ineffectual "quiet diplomacy. Speaking at a conference in , the General Secretary said: This programme was in flagrant disregard of the law and unleashed a wave of violence that threatened the very stability of the society. What is even more disgusting was that the violence by party hooligans was also directed at farm workers. In order to mask its failures and faced by prospects of a credible opposition government opportunistically used the land question to deflect attention from its failures. The fast track land resettlement programme was nothing less than an election gimmick. Government for a long time failed to address critical issues facing the masses but in a rather Orwellian fashion turn up revolutionary rhetoric to try to whip up support. Additionally, government embraces neo-liberalism only to discard it towards election and

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immediately after the elections adopt IMF-World Bank-type adjustment programmes. These included high budget deficits to fund social spending on health and education as well as rural development. Borrowed money was also used to pay an expanded public service required to implement these programmes. At the same time the budget was used to sustain a whole range of food, transport and other subsidies on items of direct benefit to the masses that the COSATU General Secretary falsely claims the Zimbabwe Government failed. These distinctly pro-poor policies were financially unsustainable. A large domestic and international debt became a fetter on further development. The domestic capital market dried up. These and other developments and the responses of the Government to the then growing crisis led directly to macro-economic imbalances of high interest and inflation rates, a rapid decline in the growth rate, and so on. Not unexpectedly, these imposed a structural adjustment programme on Zimbabwe, which necessarily required cuts in public expenditure and therefore a roll back of the social programmes that had been put in place to ensure the upliftment of the formerly colonised millions. We have said this many times that we will never allow ourselves to be forced into this situation. The "study in irony" consists in the way that COSATU attacks the Government of Zimbabwe for the consequences of economic policies that it sought to impose on our movement and government, even through resort to the instrument of general strikes. But even more of an irony is the very strange coincidence of the positions of COSATU on Zimbabwe with those of the domestic and international right wing forces. Others who also consider and describe themselves as "left" hold somewhat different views about the situation in and the contest about the future of Zimbabwe. For example, the US "Workers World" wrote in Disguise something bad or give it a cuddly name and by the time people find out it has fangs, it may be too late. Democracy, economic recovery--who could argue with that? It was passed by the Senate on Aug. In the name of democracy, the bill would allow the U. It is obvious that the whites are into farming as a lucrative business, not for survival. The Black people, however, are desperately poor and need the land just to live. The land question has become the focus of a giant political battle. It describes itself as "a volunteer non-corporate effort to provide news coverage and media resources to the disempowered". Commenting about the situation in Zimbabwe, a contributor to its "chat room" has written: In fact it is precisely on the issue of what a "grassroots" organization is that I have the most trouble.

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### Chapter 2 : Answers - The Most Trusted Place for Answering Life's Questions

*oWith its focus on particular sectors and situation and the processes that connect them, qualitative research tends to identify causes as particular events embedded within an unfolding, interconnected action sequence.*

Artistic research[ edit ] The controversial trend of artistic teaching becoming more academics-oriented is leading to artistic research being accepted as the primary mode of enquiry in art as in the case of other disciplines. As such, it is similar to the social sciences in using qualitative research and intersubjectivity as tools to apply measurement and critical analysis. It is based on artistic practices, methods, and criticality. Through presented documentation, the insights gained shall be placed in a context. This may be factual, historical, or background research. Background research could include, for example, geographical or procedural research. Patricia Leavy addresses eight arts-based research ABR genres: Documentary research Steps in conducting research[ edit ] Research is often conducted using the hourglass model structure of research. The major steps in conducting research are: Often, a literature review is conducted in a given subject area before a research question is identified. A gap in the current literature, as identified by a researcher, then engenders a research question. The research question may be parallel to the hypothesis. The hypothesis is the supposition to be tested. The researcher s collects data to test the hypothesis. The researcher s then analyzes and interprets the data via a variety of statistical methods, engaging in what is known as empirical research. The results of the data analysis in rejecting or failing to reject the null hypothesis are then reported and evaluated. At the end, the researcher may discuss avenues for further research. However, some researchers advocate for the reverse approach: The reverse approach is justified by the transactional nature of the research endeavor where research inquiry, research questions, research method, relevant research literature, and so on are not fully known until the findings have fully emerged and been interpreted. Rudolph Rummel says, " It is only when a range of tests are consistent over many kinds of data, researchers, and methods can one have confidence in the results. Maurice Hilleman is credited with saving more lives than any other scientist of the 20th century. This process takes three main forms although, as previously discussed, the boundaries between them may be obscure: Exploratory research , which helps to identify and define a problem or question. Constructive research , which tests theories and proposes solutions to a problem or question. Empirical research , which tests the feasibility of a solution using empirical evidence. There are two major types of empirical research design: Researchers choose qualitative or quantitative methods according to the nature of the research topic they want to investigate and the research questions they aim to answer: Qualitative research This involves understanding human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior, by asking a broad question, collecting data in the form of words, images, video etc that is analyzed, and searching for themes. This type of research aims to investigate a question without attempting to quantifiably measure variables or look to potential relationships between variables. It is viewed as more restrictive in testing hypotheses because it can be expensive and time-consuming and typically limited to a single set of research subjects. Quantitative research This involves systematic empirical investigation of quantitative properties and phenomena and their relationships, by asking a narrow question and collecting numerical data to analyze it utilizing statistical methods. The quantitative research designs are experimental, correlational, and survey or descriptive. Quantitative research is linked with the philosophical and theoretical stance of positivism. The quantitative data collection methods rely on random sampling and structured data collection instruments that fit diverse experiences into predetermined response categories. If the research question is about people, participants may be randomly assigned to different treatments this is the only way that a quantitative study can be considered a true experiment. If the intent is to generalize from the research participants to a larger population, the researcher will employ probability sampling to select participants. Primary data is data collected specifically for the research, such as through interviews or questionnaires. Secondary data is data that already exists, such as census data, which can be re-used for the research. It is good ethical research practice to use secondary data

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wherever possible. For example, a researcher may choose to conduct a qualitative study and follow it up with a quantitative study to gain additional insights. As such, non-empirical research seeks solutions to problems using existing knowledge as its source. This, however, does not mean that new ideas and innovations cannot be found within the pool of existing and established knowledge. Non-empirical research is not an absolute alternative to empirical research because they may be used together to strengthen a research approach. Neither one is less effective than the other since they have their particular purpose in science. Typically empirical research produces observations that need to be explained; then theoretical research tries to explain them, and in so doing generates empirically testable hypotheses; these hypotheses are then tested empirically, giving more observations that may need further explanation; and so on. A simple example of a non-empirical task is the prototyping of a new drug using a differentiated application of existing knowledge; another is the development of a business process in the form of a flow chart and texts where all the ingredients are from established knowledge. Much of cosmological research is theoretical in nature. Mathematics research does not rely on externally available data; rather, it seeks to prove theorems about mathematical objects. Research ethics[ edit ] Research ethics involves the application of fundamental ethical principles to a variety of topics involving research, including scientific research. These principles include deontology , consequentialism , virtue ethics and value ethics. Ethical issues may arise in the design and implementation of research involving human experimentation or animal experimentation , such as: Research ethics is most developed as a concept in medical research. The key agreement here is the Declaration of Helsinki. The Nuremberg Code is a former agreement, but with many still important notes. Research in the social sciences presents a different set of issues than those in medical research [44] and can involve issues of researcher and participant safety, empowerment and access to justice. The increasing participation of indigenous peoples as researchers has brought increased attention to the lacuna in culturally-sensitive methods of data collection. As the great majority of mainstream academic journals are written in English, multilingual periphery scholars often must translate their work to be accepted to elite Western-dominated journals. Please update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. May Peer review is a form of self-regulation by qualified members of a profession within the relevant field. Peer review methods are employed to maintain standards of quality, improve performance, and provide credibility. Usually, the peer review process involves experts in the same field who are consulted by editors to give a review of the scholarly works produced by a colleague of theirs from an unbiased and impartial point of view, and this is usually done free of charge. The tradition of peer reviews being done for free has however brought many pitfalls which are also indicative of why most peer reviewers decline many invitations to review. Influence of the open-access movement[ edit ] The open access movement assumes that all information generally deemed useful should be free and belongs to a "public domain", that of "humanity". For instance, most indigenous communities consider that access to certain information proper to the group should be determined by relationships. On the one hand, "digital right management" used to restrict access to personal information on social networking platforms is celebrated as a protection of privacy, while simultaneously when similar functions are used by cultural groups i. This could be due to changes in funding for research both in the East and the West. Focussed on emphasizing educational achievement, East Asian cultures, mainly in China and South Korea, have encouraged the increase of funding for research expansion. Professionalisation [ edit ] The examples and perspective in this section may not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this article , discuss the issue on the talk page , or create a new article , as appropriate.

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### Chapter 3 : Area 51 - Wikipedia

*The cognitive elements that give rise to good reading comprehension are not isolated from each other. We have presented them in this framework as if they were fractured and modular, but we did so only to describe them, and to see how they relate to each other.*

Received Dec 17; Accepted Sep 6. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Background The Framework Method is becoming an increasingly popular approach to the management and analysis of qualitative data in health research. However, there is confusion about its potential application and limitations. Discussion The article discusses when it is appropriate to adopt the Framework Method and explains the procedure for using it in multi-disciplinary health research teams, or those that involve clinicians, patients and lay people. The stages of the method are illustrated using examples from a published study. Summary Used effectively, with the leadership of an experienced qualitative researcher, the Framework Method is a systematic and flexible approach to analysing qualitative data and is appropriate for use in research teams even where not all members have previous experience of conducting qualitative research. Qualitative research, Qualitative content analysis, Multi-disciplinary research The Framework Method for the management and analysis of qualitative data has been used since the s [ 1 ]. The method originated in large-scale social policy research but is becoming an increasingly popular approach in medical and health research; however, there is some confusion about its potential application and limitations. In this article we discuss when it is appropriate to use the Framework Method and how it compares to other qualitative analysis methods. In particular, we explore how it can be used in multi-disciplinary health research teams. Multi-disciplinary and mixed methods studies are becoming increasingly commonplace in applied health research. As well as disciplines familiar with qualitative research, such as nursing, psychology and sociology, teams often include epidemiologists, health economists, management scientists and others. Furthermore, applied health research often has clinical representation and, increasingly, patient and public involvement [ 2 ]. We argue that while leadership is undoubtedly required from an experienced qualitative methodologist, non-specialists from the wider team can and should be involved in the analysis process. We then present a step-by-step guide to the application of the Framework Method, illustrated using a worked example See Additional File 1 from a published study [ 3 ] to illustrate the main stages of the process. Technical terms are included in the glossary below. Finally, we discuss the strengths and limitations of the approach. Glossary of key terms used in the Framework Method Analytical framework: A set of codes organised into categories that have been jointly developed by researchers involved in analysis that can be used to manage and organise the data. A written investigation of a particular concept, theme or problem, reflecting on emerging issues in the data that captures the analytic process see Additional file 1 , Section 7. During the analysis process, codes are grouped into clusters around similar and interrelated ideas or concepts. Categories and codes are usually arranged in a tree diagram structure in the analytical framework. While categories are closely and explicitly linked to the raw data, developing categories is a way to start the process of abstraction of the data i. Qualitative data usually needs to be in textual form before analysis. The systematic application of codes from the agreed analytical framework to the whole dataset see Additional File 1 , Section 5. A spreadsheet contains numerous cells into which summarized data are entered by codes columns and cases rows see Additional File 1 , Section 6. Interpretive concepts or propositions that describe or explain aspects of the data, which are the final output of the analysis of the whole dataset. Themes are articulated and developed by interrogating data categories through comparison between and within cases. Usually a number of categories would fall under each theme or sub-theme [ 3 ]. A written verbatim word-for-word account of a verbal interaction, such as an interview or conversation. Background The Framework Method sits within a broad family of analysis methods often termed thematic analysis or qualitative content analysis. It is now used widely in other areas, including health research [ 3 - 12 ]. Its defining feature is the matrix output: Comparing and contrasting data is vital to

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qualitative analysis and the ability to compare with ease data across cases as well as within individual cases is built into the structure and process of the Framework Method. The Framework Method provides clear steps to follow and produces highly structured outputs of summarised data. It is therefore useful where multiple researchers are working on a project, particularly in multi-disciplinary research teams where not all members have experience of qualitative data analysis, and for managing large data sets where obtaining a holistic, descriptive overview of the entire data set is desirable. Importantly, the Framework Method cannot accommodate highly heterogeneous data, i. Individual interviewees may, of course, have very different views or experiences in relation to each topic, which can then be compared and contrasted. The Framework Method is most commonly used for the thematic analysis of semi-structured interview transcripts, which is what we focus on in this article, although it could, in principle, be adapted for other types of textual data [ 13 ], including documents, such as meeting minutes or diaries [ 12 ], or field notes from observations [ 10 ]. Although the Framework Method is a highly systematic method of categorizing and organizing what may seem like unwieldy qualitative data, it is not a panacea for problematic issues commonly associated with qualitative data analysis such as how to make analytic choices and make interpretive strategies visible and auditable. Qualitative research skills are required to appropriately interpret the matrix, and facilitate the generation of descriptions, categories, explanations and typologies. Moreover, reflexivity, rigour and quality are issues that are requisite in the Framework Method just as they are in other qualitative methods. It is therefore essential that studies using the Framework Method for analysis are overseen by an experienced qualitative researcher, though this does not preclude those new to qualitative research from contributing to the analysis as part of a wider research team. There are a number of approaches to qualitative data analysis, including those that pay close attention to language and how it is being used in social interaction such as discourse analysis [ 15 ] and ethnomethodology [ 16 ]; those that are concerned with experience, meaning and language such as phenomenology [ 17 , 18 ] and narrative methods [ 19 ]; and those that seek to develop theory derived from data through a set of procedures and interconnected stages such as Grounded Theory [ 20 , 21 ]. Many of these approaches are associated with specific disciplines and are underpinned by philosophical ideas which shape the process of analysis [ 22 ]. The Framework Method, however, is not aligned with a particular epistemological, philosophical, or theoretical approach. Rather it is a flexible tool that can be adapted for use with many qualitative approaches that aim to generate themes. The development of themes is a common feature of qualitative data analysis, involving the systematic search for patterns to generate full descriptions capable of shedding light on the phenomenon under investigation. Unlike Grounded Theory, the Framework Method is not necessarily concerned with generating social theory, but can greatly facilitate constant comparative techniques through the review of data across the matrix. Perhaps because the Framework Method is so obviously systematic, it has often, as other commentators have noted, been conflated with a deductive approach to qualitative analysis [ 13 , 14 ]. However, the tool itself has no allegiance to either inductive or deductive thematic analysis; where the research sits along this inductive-deductive continuum depends on the research question. In all these cases, it may be appropriate to use the Framework Method to manage the data. The difference would become apparent in how themes are selected: In sum, the Framework Method can be adapted for use with deductive, inductive, or combined types of qualitative analysis. However, there are some research questions where analysing data by case and theme is not appropriate and so the Framework Method should be avoided. For instance, depending on the research question, life history data might be better analysed using narrative analysis [ 19 ]; recorded consultations between patients and their healthcare practitioners using conversation analysis [ 26 ]; and documentary data, such as resources for pregnant women, using discourse analysis [ 27 ]. It is not within the scope of this paper to consider study design or data collection in any depth, but before moving on to describe the Framework Method analysis process, it is worth taking a step back to consider briefly what needs to happen before analysis begins. The selection of analysis method should have been considered at the proposal stage of the research and should fit with the research questions and overall aims of the study. In mixed methods studies, the role of the qualitative

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component within the wider goals of the project must also be considered. In the data collection stage, resources must be allocated for properly trained researchers to conduct the qualitative interviewing because it is a highly skilled activity. In some cases, a research team may decide that they would like to use lay people, patients or peers to do the interviews [ 29 - 32 ] and in this case they must be properly trained and mentored which requires time and resources. As any form of qualitative or quantitative analysis is not a purely technical process, but influenced by the characteristics of the researchers and their disciplinary paradigms, critical reflection throughout the research process is paramount, including in the design of the study, the construction or collection of data, and the analysis. All members of the team should keep a research diary, where they record reflexive notes, impressions of the data and thoughts about analysis throughout the process. Experienced qualitative researchers become more skilled at sifting through data and analysing it in a rigorous and reflexive way. They cannot be too attached to certainty, but must remain flexible and adaptive throughout the research in order to generate rich and nuanced findings that embrace and explain the complexity of real social life and can be applied to complex social issues. It is important to remember when using the Framework Method that, unlike quantitative research where data collection and data analysis are strictly sequential and mutually exclusive stages of the research process, in qualitative analysis there is, to a greater or lesser extent depending on the project, ongoing interplay between data collection, analysis, and theory development. For example, new ideas or insights from participants may suggest potentially fruitful lines of enquiry, or close analysis might reveal subtle inconsistencies in an account which require further exploration.

**Procedure for analysis**

**Stage 1: Transcription**

A good quality audio recording and, ideally, a verbatim word for word transcription of the interview is needed. For Framework Method analysis, it is not necessarily important to include the conventions of dialogue transcriptions which can be difficult to read e. Transcripts should have large margins and adequate line spacing for later coding and making notes. The process of transcription is a good opportunity to become immersed in the data and is to be strongly encouraged for new researchers. However, in some projects, the decision may be made that it is a better use of resources to outsource this task to a professional transcriber. It can also be helpful to re-listen to all or parts of the audio recording. In multi-disciplinary or large research projects, those involved in analysing the data may be different from those who conducted or transcribed the interviews, which makes this stage particularly important. One margin can be used to record any analytical notes, thoughts or impressions. Codes could refer to substantive things e. In purely deductive studies, the codes may have been pre-defined e. Coding aims to classify all of the data so that it can be compared systematically with other parts of the data set. At least two researchers or at least one from each discipline or speciality in a multi-disciplinary research team should independently code the first few transcripts, if feasible. Patients, public involvement representatives or clinicians can also be productively involved at this stage, because they can offer alternative viewpoints thus ensuring that one particular perspective does not dominate. It is vital in inductive coding to look out for the unexpected and not to just code in a literal, descriptive way so the involvement of people from different perspectives can aid greatly in this. In this way the developing analysis is challenged; to reconcile and explain anomalies in the data can make the analysis stronger. However, some researchers prefer to do the early stages of coding with a paper and pen, and only start to use CAQDAS once they reach Stage 5 see below. Developing a working analytical framework

After coding the first few transcripts, all researchers involved should meet to compare the labels they have applied and agree on a set of codes to apply to all subsequent transcripts. Codes can be grouped together into categories using a tree diagram if helpful , which are then clearly defined. This forms a working analytical framework. It is likely that several iterations of the analytical framework will be required before no additional codes emerge. Applying the analytical framework

The working analytical framework is then applied by indexing subsequent transcripts using the existing categories and codes. Each code is usually assigned a number or abbreviation for easy identification and so the full names of the codes do not have to be written out each time and written directly onto the transcripts. It is worth noting that unlike software for statistical analyses, which actually carries out the calculations with the correct instruction, putting the data into

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a qualitative analysis software package does not analyse the data; it is simply an effective way of storing and organising the data so that they are accessible for the analysis process. Charting data into the framework matrix Qualitative data are voluminous an hour of interview can generate 15–30 pages of text and being able to manage and summarize reduce data is a vital aspect of the analysis process. Charting involves summarizing the data by category from each transcript. The chart should include references to interesting or illustrative quotations. It is helpful in multi-disciplinary teams to compare and contrast styles of summarizing in the early stages of the analysis process to ensure consistency within the team. Any abbreviations used should be agreed by the team. Once members of the team are familiar with the analytical framework and well practised at coding and charting, on average, it will take about half a day per hour-long transcript to reach this stage. In the early stages, it takes much longer.

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### Chapter 4 : The Framework Elements - The Cognitive Foundations of Learning to Read: A Framework

*Hopefully this post provides some more details about how the calendrierdelascience.com MVC Routing architecture works, and how you can use it to customize the structure and layout of the URLs you publish within your calendrierdelascience.com MVC applications.*

Explain how to do something or how something happens. Does any portion of the essay include concrete directions about a certain process? Does it evaluate or analyze two or more people, places, processes, events, or things? Does it explain why something happened? How does the writer portray herself? What choices does she make that influence her position? **IRONY** An expression or utterance marked by deliberate contrast between apparent and intended meaning, often humorous Does the writer really support her own assertions? Does she seem to be claiming the opposite you expect her to claim? **PARADOX** Reveals a kind of truth which at first seems contradictory; Red wine is both good and bad for us Do any contradictions used in the essay contain some grain of truth? Does the writer seem to assert that a thing has meaning outside of the obvious? Do any contradictions used in the essay contain some grain of truth? **SARCASM** Using an object or action that means something more than its literal meaning; A skull and crossbones symbolize death Does the writer seem to assert that a thing has meaning outside of the obvious? **Persuasive Appeals**[ edit ] The persuasive appeals, or what could also be known as the rhetorical triangle, were developed by Aristotle to ensure effective communication, and are a cornerstone within the field of Rhetoric and Writing. It is common to see the three persuasive appeals depicted as the points of a triangle because like the points of triangle they each play a role in the ability to hold the message together. Aristotle was a Greek philosopher that believed all three of these rhetorical appeals were needed to effectively communicate an intended message to a pre-determined audience. **Logos, Ethos, and Pathos**; they are discussed in detail throughout the remainder of this section. **Deductive reasoning** begins with a generalization and then applies it to a specific case. The generalization you start with must be based on a sufficient amount of reliable evidence. **Inductive reasoning** takes a specific representative case, or facts, and then draws generalizations or conclusions from them. Inductive reasoning must be based on a sufficient amount of reliable evidence. In other words, the facts you draw on must fairly represent the larger situation or population. Both deductive and inductive reasoning are discussed more in depth further down on this page. Say that you are writing a paper on immigration and you say "55, illegal immigrants entered this country last year, of those, only 23, did it legally. Although saying 55, immigrants were "illegal" makes for an impressive statistic, it is apparently not correct if you admit that 23, of these people immigrated legally. The actual number of illegal immigrants would then be only 32,, a significantly lower number. The purpose of this example is to demonstrate how having logical progression to an argument is essential in effectively communicating your intended message. **ETHOS** Ethos is the appeal to ethics, the use of authority to persuade an audience to believe in their character. And while ethos is called an ethical appeal, be careful not to confuse it solely with ethics; it encompasses a large number of different things which can include what a person wears, says, the words they use, their tone, their credentials, their experience, their charge over the audience, verbal and nonverbal behavior, criminal records, etc. Ethos gives the author credibility. It is important to build credibility with your audience because without it, readers are less inclined to trust you or accept the argument presented to them. Using credible sources is one method of building credibility. A sure way to damage your ethos is by attacking or insulting an opponent or opposing viewpoint. The most effective ethos should develop from what is said, whether it is in spoken or written form. The most persuasive rhetoricians are the ones that understand this concept. To elaborate, the construction of authority is reflected in how the rhetorician presents herself, what diction she uses, how she phrases her ideas, what other authorities she refers to, how she composes herself under stress, her experience within the context of her message, her personal or academic background, and more. In academia, ethos can be constructed not only by diction, tone, phrasing, and the like, but by what the rhetorician knows. A works cited page reflects this. And if those sources are relevant,

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reputable, and well regarded, the author has just benefited from that association. At the same time, authors want to make sure they properly introduce their sources within their writing to establish the authority they are drawing from. Pathetic appeals the use of pathos are characterized by evocative imagery, description, visuals, and the like to create within the reader or listener a sense of emotion: Pathos is often easily recognizable because audiences tend to know when what they hear or read swells emotion within their hearts and minds. Both use emotion to make their point, but the fallacy diverts the audience from the issue to the self while the appeal emphasizes the impact of the issue. Although argument emphasizes reason, there is usually a place for emotion as well. Emotional appeals can use sources such as interviews and individual stories to paint a moving picture of reality, or to illuminate the truth. For example, telling the story of a specific child who has been abused may make for a more persuasive argument than simply stating the number of children abused each year. The story provides the numbers with a human face. However, a writer must be careful not to employ emotional appeals which distract from the crux of the debate, argument, or point trying to be made. A good example of pathos is in public services announcements. Some of the most popular include drug warnings: A woman is at the stove in the kitchen with a skillet. Audiences are not meant to pity these individuals; rather, the audience is meant to reel in horror at the destruction meth can cause to a person in a short amount of time. In this case, horror or shock is the emotional tool rhetoric wields to persuade. Either of the pictures alone would not be rhetorically effective, it is only by placing them together that the audience is passionately moved. It begins with what is known as a "major premise," adds a "minor premise," and attempts to reach a conclusion. A major premise is a statement that names something about a large group, a minor premise takes a single member, and the conclusion attempts to prove that because this single member is a part of the larger group, they must also have the trait named in the original statement. However, beware the logical fallacy. Though it may be true that in certain cultures men are, on average, taller than women, certainly this is not always the case. Being that our major premise is not altogether true, we can now say that this argument is flawed. Furthermore, we might ask what our definition of "tall" is. Tall is different if we are talking about the average population, or basketball players. Also, what is a man? Do transgendered individuals count? We see that the problem becomes far more complex the more we look into it. This is mildly misleading. What is meant by this is that an inductive logical argument begins with a firm affirmation of truth, a conclusive statement. By getting the audience to agree with this statement, the argument moves to the next "logical" step. It proceeds in this manner until the argument has led you from one seemingly reasonable conclusion to another that you may not have originally agreed with. Take the following as an example. The human soul is inherently free. This is its very nature. We are confined to our mortal, earthly bodies, but our souls must be kept free, or the nature of the soul is entirely negated. If one chooses to believe in a soul, they can only believe that it embraces this vague idea of freedom. At conception, a child is given a soul. Some may argue that it is not until birth, but if those very same persons are pro-life, they confuse their arguments. Thus, if someone is pro-life, and believes in a soul, they must believe in the freedom of that soul, and also accept that the soul is granted upon conception. A soul cannot die. By the same means by which it is free over the body, a soul claims immortality while the body decomposes and is ruined. To deny that a soul is immortal is again to deny the very essence of a soul. Thus, if someone is pro-life, and believes in a soul, they must believe in the freedom of that soul, the immortality of the soul, and also accept that the soul is granted upon conception. A soul cannot be born. It is immortal and cannot die, it is not earthly, it forever exists, and cannot be born. She was not born. She existed previously, as Milton writes the Son in Paradise Lost. Thus, if someone is pro-life, and believes in a soul, and does not accept reincarnation, they must believe in the freedom of that soul, the immortality of the soul that is always and forever which cannot be born and cannot die, and also accept that the soul is granted upon conception. A soul being always an essence, and not being able to be reincarnated, can only exist outside of the body, somewhere, until the act of conception occurs. That soul must then be placed in the body that was forever intended to receive it, as it belongs nowhere else. The soul is fated to that one body. Thus, if someone is pro-life, and believes in a soul, and does not accept reincarnation, namely a

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practicing Catholic, they must also believe in the freedom of the soul, and in the concept of fate. Fate, however, completely opposes the idea of freedom. One cannot then believe in a soul, for it immediately enforces a belief in fate which directly negates the belief in the soul. If our actions are written in a Divine plan, we are not free to make our own choices. Every action has been scripted. Do not worry, it must be that you were meant to read this. A sample inductive argument by Ben Doberstein. Having seen this, some might say that the argument defeats Catholicism from an atheist standpoint. Others might find that it argues for the secularization of religion. Still, there are ways in which it supports Catholicism at the same time. Though the argument might seem as if it is disagreeing with the Catholic religion, and some would agree that it is, we must always be looking for the logical fallacy. Upon closer inspection, you may notice that all this argument truly does, in one reading of the text, is to explain the complexity of God through the mind of a human.

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### Chapter 5 : Reading Assessment Techniques - The Cognitive Foundations of Learning to Read: A Framework

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I worry that this poses some existential threat to Western civilization. Yet the most likely result is that America and Europe linger around a few hundred more years as also-rans on the world-historical stage, nursing our anti-hereditarian political correctness to the bitter end. When I learned about Chinese eugenics this summer, I was astonished that its population policies had received so little attention. China makes no secret of its eugenic ambitions, in either its cultural history or its government policies. For generations, Chinese intellectuals have emphasized close ties between the state *guojia* , the nation *minzu* , the population *renkou* , the Han race *zhongzu* , and, more recently, the Chinese gene-pool *jiyinku*. Many scientists and reformers of Republican China were ardent Darwinians and Galtonians. The Communist revolution kept these eugenic ideals from having much policy impact for a few decades though. Mao Zedong was too obsessed with promoting military and manufacturing power, and too terrified of peasant revolt, to interfere with traditional Chinese reproductive practices. Deng had long understood that China would succeed only if the Communist Party shifted its attention from economic policy to population policy. Throughout the s, Chinese propaganda urges couples to have children "later, longer, fewer, better"â€”at a later age, with a longer interval between birth, resulting in fewer children of higher quality. With the Maternal and Infant Health Law known as the Eugenic Law until Western opposition forced a name change , China forbade people carrying heritable mental or physical disorders from marrying, and promoted mass prenatal ultrasound testing for birth defects. Deng also encouraged assortative mating through promoting urbanization and higher education, so bright, hard-working young people could meet each other more easily, increasing the proportion of children who would be at the upper extremes of intelligence and conscientiousness. But crucially, Comprehensive National Power also includes "biopower": Chinese biopower has ancient roots in the concept of "yousheng" "good birth"â€”which has the same literal meaning as "eugenics". For a thousand years, China has been ruled by a cognitive meritocracy selected through the highly competitive imperial exams. The brightest young men became the scholar-officials who ruled the masses, amassed wealth, attracted multiple wives, and had more children. The current "gaokao" exams for university admission, taken by more than 10 million young Chinese per year, are just the updated version of these imperial examsâ€”the route to educational, occupation, financial, and marital success. Chinese eugenics will quickly become even more effective, given its massive investment in genomic research on human mental and physical traits. BGI-Shenzhen employs more than 4, researchers. It has far more "next-generation" DNA sequencers that anywhere else in the world, and is sequencing more than 50, genomes per year. It recently acquired the California firm Complete Genomics to become a major rival to Illumina. I know because I recently contributed my DNA to the project, not fully understanding the implications. These IQ gene-sets will be found eventuallyâ€”but will probably be used mostly in China, for China. Potentially, the results would allow all Chinese couples to maximize the intelligence of their offspring by selecting among their own fertilized eggs for the one or two that include the highest likelihood of the highest intelligence. Given the Mendelian genetic lottery, the kids produced by any one couple typically differ by 5 to 15 IQ points. So this method of "preimplantation embryo selection" might allow IQ within every Chinese family to increase by 5 to 15 IQ points per generation. After a couple of generations, it would be game over for Western global competitiveness. There is unusually close cooperation in China between government, academia, medicine, education, media, parents, and consumerism in promoting a utopian Han ethno-state. Given what I understand of evolutionary behavior genetics, I expectâ€”and hopeâ€”that they will succeed. My real worry is the Western response. The most likely response, given Euro-American ideological biases, would be a bioethical panic that leads to criticism of Chinese population policy with the same self-righteous hypocrisy that we have shown in criticizing various Chinese socio-cultural

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policies. But the global stakes are too high for us to act that stupidly and short-sightedly. A more mature response would be based on mutual civilizational respect, asking "what can we learn from what the Chinese are doing, how can we help them, and how can they help us to keep up as they create their brave new world? There was a gigantic mammoth in the middle of the classroom. Simply, one observation in 10, that is, on day in 40 years, can explain the bulk of the "kurtosis", a measure of what we call "fat tails", that is, how much the distribution under consideration departs from the standard Gaussian, or the role of remote events in determining the total properties. The same problem is found with interest and exchange rates, commodities, and other variables. The problem is not just that the data had "fat tails", something people knew but sort of wanted to forget; it was that we would never be able to determine "how fat" the tails were. The so-called "p values" you find in studies have no meaning with economic and financial variables. Even the more sophisticated techniques of stochastic calculus used in mathematical finance do not work in economics except in selected pockets. Further, these tools invite foolish risk taking. Neither do alternative techniques yield reliable measures of rare events, except that we can tell if a remote event is underpriced, without assigning an exact value. The Evidence The story took a depressing turn, as follows. The papers sat for years on the web, were posted on this site, Edge ironically the Edge posting took place only a few hours before the announcement of the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers. For good measure, a technical version was published in a peer-reviewed statistical journal. I thought that the story had ended there and that people would pay attention to the evidence; after all I played by the exact rules of scientific revelation, communication and transmission of evidence. I even testified in front of a Congressional Committee twice. The only counters I received was that I was "repetitive", "egocentric", "arrogant", "angry" or something even more insubstantial, meant to demonize the messenger. Nobody has managed to explain why it is not charlatanism, downright scientifically fraudulent to use these techniques. Absence of Skin in the Game It all became clear when, one day, I received the following message from a firefighter. His point was that he found my ideas on tail risk extremely easy to understand. Well, the answer was right there, staring at me, in the message itself. The fellow as a firefighter could not afford to misunderstand risk and statistical properties. He would be directly harmed by his error. In other words, he has skin in the game. And, in addition, he is honorable, risking his life for others not making others take risks for his sake. So the root cause of this model fraud has to be absence of skin-in-the game, combined with too much money and power at stake. Had the modelers and predictors been harmed by their own mistakes, they would have exited the gene pool "or raised their level of morality. Someone else society pays the price of the mistakes. Clearly, the academics profession consists in playing a game, pleasing the editors of "prestigious" journals, or be "highly cited". When confronted, they offer the nihilistic fallacy that "we got to start somewhere" which could justify using astrology as a basis for science. And the business is unbelievably circular: I was told bluntly at a certain business school where I refused to teach risk models and "modern portfolio theory" that my mission as a professor was to help students get jobs. I find all of this highly immoral "immoral to create harm for profit.

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### Chapter 6 : Rhetoric and Composition/Rhetorical Analysis - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

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Although general patterns emerge from studies using different approaches, there are also some inconsistencies. To provide better estimates of plant community responses to future warming across a range of environments, there have been repeated calls for integrating different approaches within single studies. Thus, to examine how different methods in climate change effect studies may ask different questions, we combined three climate warming approaches in a single study in the Hengduan Mountains of southwestern China. We monitored plant communities along an elevation gradient using the space-for-time approach, and conducted warming experiments using open top chambers OTCs and plant community transplantation toward warmer climates along the same gradient. Plant species richness and abundances were monitored over 5 years addressing two questions: The general trend across all three approaches was decreased species richness with climate warming at low elevations. At the coldest sites, species richness decreased in OTCs and along the gradient, but increased in the transplants, suggesting that plant communities in colder climates are more open to invasion from lowland species, with slow species loss. This was only detected in the transplants, showing that different approaches, may yield different results. Whereas OTCs may constrain immigration of new species, transplanted communities are rapidly exposed to new neighbors that can easily colonize the small plots. Thus, different approaches ask slightly different questions, in particular regarding indirect climate change effects, such as biotic interactions. To better understand both direct and indirect effects of climate change on plant communities, we need to combine approaches in future studies, and if novel interactions are of particular interest, transplants may be a better approach than OTCs. Introduction Alpine ecosystems are temperature limited systems and have long been predicted to be sensitive to climate change Walker et al. The projected rate of future warming in the alpine region is also faster than the global average IPCC, Thus, understanding how climate warming affects alpine plant communities is especially important for our ability to predict impacts of future climate change. An increasing number of studies report that climate warming is driving essential changes in alpine and arctic plant communities, such as phenology Wolkovich et al. Although there are general patterns emerging, there are also some inconsistencies. For example, experimental warming by open top chambers OTCs in Tibet observed delayed reproductive phenology and decreased number of inflorescences of dominant species Dorji et al. Furthermore, whereas warming by OTCs decrease alpine and arctic species diversity Elmendorf et al. Part of this variation can be due to different methods Elmendorf et al. Elevation gradient studies allow investigating community responses to a broader range of both abiotic and biotic environmental conditions, including direct and indirect effects of climate change. These communities do, however, reflect responses over longer time scales, and may therefore overestimate plant community responses to current climate changes Elmendorf et al. Resampling or long-term monitoring can provide important information on how plant communities respond to both short-term changes in weather and long-term changes in climate Gottfried et al. However, these approaches require historical data, or several years of monitoring, and, as both resampling and long-term monitoring are observational approaches, they cannot disentangle the different factors driving the changes observed. Experimental warming can better explore cause-and-effect relationships between plant communities and climate change, as well as provide a mechanistic understanding of short-term responses of ecosystems to climate warming Rustad, In situ passive warming approaches, such as OTCs, have widely been applied to warm extant vegetation in alpine and arctic regions Elmendorf et al. The walls of the OTCs, may, however, constrain immigration and migration of plant species in the same way as they have been shown to affect pollination by wind and insects Totland and Eide, ; Richardson et al. Thus, OTCs may not take into account novel interactions from new colonizers in warmer climates Alexander et al. OTCs are also conservative warming devices, with an increase of mean daily

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temperature by c. They therefore need to be installed for a long time to affect the vegetation Hollister et al. Indeed, high stability and resistance observed in low-productivity alpine and arctic plant communities to warming by OTCs can be due to the minor warming Hudson and Henry, ; Keuper et al. Importantly, the warming effect of OTCs can be confounded with changes in the microenvironment such as soil moisture, wind or snow accumulation e. Another approach that contrasts the traditional in situ warming experiments is plant community transplantation Nooten and Hughes, , following classical transplants of individual plants Clausen et al. Intact turfs of whole plant communities are moved to a lower elevation exposing it to a warmer climate in combination with a new neighborhood community. In other words, transplantation may change both the abiotic and the biotic environment, and can therefore examine the net effect of both direct and indirect impacts of climate warming Alexander et al. Thus, different approaches address specific questions in their own way Elmendorf et al. To provide better estimates of plant community responses to future warming across a range of environments, there is a call for integrating different approaches within single studies Dunne et al. Here, we used two experimental warming approaches parallel and integrated them with a gradient approach in a single study in the Hengduan Mountains of southwest China to test congruency among them. We conducted warming experiments using in situ OTCs, and community transplantation along an elevation gradient, and we monitored control plots space-for-time approach over 5 years. Plant species richness and cover were measured each year from to Our study addresses two questions: The study sites are located in Kang-Ding Valley, northwest of Mt. Gongga Supplementary Figure S1 , which is characterized by steep vertical elevational gradients, and vegetation belts changing from mixed coniferous-broadleaves forest and subalpine coniferous forest, to shrubs and alpine meadows with increasing elevation Liu et al. Long term climate data extracted from Worldclim version 2. We selected four perennial grassland sites spanning from the mixed leaf forest to the alpine climatic zone, differing on average by 1. The geographical distance between adjacent sites is on average 10 km. The sites were selected to be as similar as possible in terms of vegetation, soil and grazing regime to enable between-site comparisons. The vegetation in all sites is dominated by grasses *Festuca* spp. All the sites are associated with mountain gray-brown soil originating from granite He et al. There is moderate livestock grazing by yak, sheep, or horses in all the sites, and fences were used during the study to prevent grazers inside the plots. We simulated grazing by cutting vegetation to ca 5 cm to avoid any fence effects. The four study sites with elevation, geographical coordinates, summer mean temperature June–August measured at 2 m between and , long term annual precipitation from Worldclim version 2. Experimental Design Seven blocks were randomly positioned in each of the sites in , covering an area of ca m<sup>2</sup>. The distance between the replicate blocks ranges from 4 to 6 m. One was used for in situ warming by OTC, one was transplanted to warmer climates, one was transplanted locally within the same block to control for any transplant effect, and one was used as an untouched control Supplementary Figure S1. Thus, the blocks provided seven replicates for each of the three approaches. Analysis of the local transplant and the untouched control plots across all years show that there were no differences between them, and thus no unwanted effects of the turf cutting and transplanting, as also shown in a similar transplant experiment using the same approach Guittar et al. For the gradient study, we therefore used both the local transplant and the untouched control plot as space-for-time substitutions along the elevation gradient with ca. The OTCs were placed upon one plot in each block, with the plot in the center. The OTCs are 40 cm tall, and the distance between parallel sides is cm at the base and 60 cm at the top. Generally, OTCs increase mean daily air temperature by c. For the transplant experiment, one plot at each block per site was transplanted to the corresponding block of the site at the lower elevation with c. We permanently marked each corner of the plots with plastic poles. For the transplanted plots, the upslope center seen from the front of each turf was marked with a plastic flag, to ensure that the turfs were placed in the same position relative to the slope and block orientation at the target site. We used a knife to cut the transplanted plots 2 cm outside the margins, providing a buffer zone for possible edge effects, and at a depth of 20 cm, unless the soil was shallower, as was the case for some of the High alpine plots. After excavation, the plots were packed into boxes and transported to their respective target sites within 1 or 2 days.

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The turfs were fitted into the gaps created by excavating turfs at the target site and carefully checked that the soil surface was in plane with the surrounding vegetation, and that the edges of the excavated plot was in good contact with the edges of the gap. If necessary, loose soil was carefully removed from the underside of the turf, or local soil was added to the gap or around the edges to achieve this. In total there were plots at the four sites along the elevational gradients, but four plots in the High alpine site were destroyed by yak in We measured biomass at each of the sites in to have an estimate of productivity along the gradient Table 1. We did this by harvesting all above ground biomass from 13 0. All vascular plant species in each plot were surveyed in before treatment , and annually between and Mean vegetation height for each plot was measured at five points in using a ruler. Forbs were identified to species level, whereas many of the graminoids were identified to genus level, i. Data Curation and Statistical Analyses Over the 5 years of collecting this extensive data set, different people were involved, which increases the risk of observation errors. In particular, species can be misidentified i. These errors will result in pseudo-turnover in the plant community data. To detect such errors, we compared each recorded species in each subplot over the 5 years. We used the subplots to assign unidentified or missing species if there was a record of the species in the previous and following year. Further, we re-estimated species cover in cases where cover was either too low or high to be real when comparing with other years, and replaced these values with the mean cover from the previous and following year. We did such re-estimates in totally 48 occasions c. To test how plant community properties change along the elevational gradient i. We checked the fulfillment of the model assumptions visually and evenness had a heavy tail of negative residuals 2â€™3 observations. For the gradient approach, we fit two models: For the two experimental warming treatments, we fitted three models: To quantify and visualize the temporal changes in species composition between the warming approaches, we used principle response curves PRC; Van den Brink and Ter Braak, PRC is the multivariate equivalent of repeated measures ANOVA, and analyses the community response through time to one or more treatments relative to a control. It is a partial RDA where treatments and time are included as factorial variables in a model analyzing the effects of the time x treatment interaction while including time as a covariate to control for any overall temporal trends. Treatment effects Cdt quantify the compositional difference between treated plots and controls at each sampling date, and temporal trends can be visualized by plotting Cdt against time. We performed two separate PRCs on the forb community only because of the more detailed taxonomic resolution in the forbs. Rare species, that occurred less than three times in the whole data set were removed for this analysis. For this, we performed a PRC using species cover from to from the controls at the origin site and the two warming treatments. The analysis was done separately for each site and the two warming treatments. To test if the communities in the warming approaches differed from the origin controls communities, we used a permutation test. We used the species scores to assess and compare the species responses to the individual treatments. We used a similar PRC approach as above, but run one model for each origin site with both warming approaches and the target control communities as treatments. The result was visualized by plotting the treatment effects Cdt for each of these treatments against time. All analyses were performed in R 3. All data and R code will be made available at OSF repository doi: Results Temperature measurements show that mean annual and summer temperatures increase along the gradient from the high to the low elevation sites by ca 1.

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### Chapter 7 : MongoDB Explain for Aggregation framework - Stack Overflow

*Matrix Table Question. Matrix tables questions are arranged in tabular format with questions listed on the left of the table while the answer options are at the top of the table.*

Library Both historically, and currently, a library is a collection of code relating to a specific task, or set of closely related tasks which operate at roughly the same level of abstraction. Toolkit Historically, a toolkit is a more focussed library, with a defined and specific purpose. A toolkit will most often operate at a higher layer of abstraction than a library, and will often consume and use libraries itself. Unlike libraries, toolkit code will often be used to execute the task of the client code, such as building a window, resizing a window, etc. The lower levels of abstraction within a toolkit are either fixed, or can themselves be operated on by client code in a proscribed manner. Think Window style, which can either be fixed, or which could be altered in advance by client code. General frameworks were intended to offer a comprehensive and integrated platform for building applications by offering general functionality, such as cross platform memory management, multi-threading abstractions, dynamic structures and generic structures in general. Currently, the definition of a framework has become more focussed and taken on the "Inversion of Control" principle as mentioned elsewhere as a guiding principle, so program flow, as well as execution is carried out by the framework. Frameworks are still however targetted either towards a specific output; an application for a specific OS for example MFC for MS Windows for example , or for more general purpose work Spring framework for example. Engine An Engine In code collection terms is a binary which will run bespoke content or process input data in some way. Most often to either target a different architecture, change the presentation of the output of the engine, or for tuning purposes. Open Source Engines are by definition open to clients to change and alter as required, and some propriety engines are fixed completely. The most often used engines in the world however, are almost certainly Javascript Engines. Embedded into every browser everywhere, there are a whole host of JavaScript engines which will take javascript as an input, process it, and then output to render. Currently, the term API has a much broader range, and is often used to describe almost every other term within this answer. Indeed, the most common definition applied to this term is that an API offers up a contracted external interface to another piece of software Client code to the API. In practice this means that an API is language dependent, and has a concrete implementation which is provided by one of the above code collections, such as a library, toolkit, or framework. Remark As noted above, historic and current definitions of the above terms have shifted, and this can be seen to be down to advances in scientific understanding of the underlying computing principles and paradigms, and also down to the emergence of particular patterns of software. A year later After thinking carefully about this subject for over a year I reject the IoC priciples as the defining difference between a framework and a library. A search for embedded or micro controller frameworks reveals a whole plethora which do NOT use IoC and I now believe that the. Net language and CLR is an acceptable descendant of the "general" framework. For details of non-IoC frameworks, see, as mentioned above, many embedded and micro frameworks, as well as any historical framework in a language that does not provide callback through the language OK. Callbacks can be hacked for any device with a modern register system, but not by the average programmer , and obviously, the.

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### Chapter 8 : terminology - Framework vs. Toolkit vs. Library - Stack Overflow

*In order to successfully determine the intended message of a particular text a good question to guide your analysis is: how did the author craft his/her argument? Rhetoric is a term that is widely used in many forms, and by itself can mean a great many things.*

Asking questions for science and defining problems for engineering 2. Developing and using models 3. Planning and carrying out investigations 4. Analyzing and interpreting data 5. Using mathematics and computational thinking 6. Constructing explanations for science and designing solutions for engineering 7. Engaging in argument from evidence 8. Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information Throughout the discussion, we consider practices both of science and engineering. In many cases, the practices in the two fields are similar enough that they can be discussed together. In other cases, however, they are considered separately. Engaging in the practices of science helps students understand how scientific knowledge develops; such direct involvement gives them an appreciation of the wide range of approaches that are used to investigate, model, and explain the world. Engaging in the practices of engineering likewise helps students understand the work of engineers, as well as the links between engineering and science. Scientific and Engineering Practices. A Framework for K Science Education: Practices, Crosscutting Concepts, and Core Ideas. The National Academies Press. Students may then recognize that science and engineering can contribute to meeting many of the major challenges that confront society today, such as generating sufficient energy, preventing and treating disease, maintaining supplies of fresh water and food, and addressing climate change. Any education that focuses predominantly on the detailed products of scientific labor—the facts of science—without developing an understanding of how those facts were established or that ignores the many important applications of science in the world misrepresents science and marginalizes the importance of engineering. Understanding How Scientists Work The idea of science as a set of practices has emerged from the work of historians, philosophers, psychologists, and sociologists over the past 60 years. This work illuminates how science is actually done, both in the short term e. Seeing science as a set of practices shows that theory development, reasoning, and testing are components of a larger ensemble of activities that includes networks of participants and institutions [ 10 , 11 ], specialized ways of talking and writing [ 12 ], the development of models to represent systems or phenomena [ ], the making of predictive inferences, construction of appropriate instrumentation, and testing of hypotheses by experiment or observation [ 16 ]. Our view is that this perspective is an improvement over previous approaches in several ways. First, it minimizes the tendency to reduce scientific practice to a single set of procedures, such as identifying and controlling variables, classifying entities, and identifying sources of error. This tendency overemphasizes experimental investigation at the expense of other practices, such as modeling, critique, and communication. In addition, when such procedures are taught in isolation from science content, they become the aims of instruction in and of themselves rather than a means of developing a deeper understanding of the concepts and purposes of science [ 17 ]. Page 44 Share Cite Suggested Citation: In reality, practicing scientists employ a broad spectrum of methods, and although science involves many areas of uncertainty as knowledge is developed, there are now many aspects of scientific knowledge that are so well established as to be unquestioned foundations of the culture and its technologies. It is only through engagement in the practices that students can recognize how such knowledge comes about and why some parts of scientific theory are more firmly established than others. Third, attempts to develop the idea that science should be taught through a process of inquiry have been hampered by the lack of a commonly accepted definition of its constituent elements. Such ambiguity results in widely divergent pedagogic objectives [ 18 ]—an outcome that is counterproductive to the goal of common standards. The focus here is on important practices, such as modeling, developing explanations, and engaging in critique and evaluation argumentation , that have too often been underemphasized in the context of science education. In particular, we stress that critique is an

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essential element both for building new knowledge in general and for the learning of science in particular [ 19 , 20 ]. Traditionally, K science education has paid little attention to the role of critique in science. However, as all ideas in science are evaluated against alternative explanations and compared with evidence, acceptance of an explanation is ultimately an assessment of what data are reliable and relevant and a decision about which explanation is the most satisfactory. Thus knowing why the wrong answer is wrong can help secure a deeper and stronger understanding of why the right answer is right. How the Practices Are Integrated into Both Inquiry and Design One helpful way of understanding the practices of scientists and engineers is to frame them as work that is done in three spheres of activity, as shown in Figure In one sphere, the dominant activity is investigation and empirical inquiry. In the second, the essence of work is the construction of explanations or designs using reasoning, creative thinking, and models. And in the third sphere, the ideas, such as the fit of models and explanations to evidence or the appropriateness of product designs, are analyzed, debated, and evaluated [ ]. At the left of the figure are activities related to empirical investigation. In this sphere of activity, scientists determine what needs to be measured; observe phenomena; plan experiments, programs of observation, and methods of data collection; build instruments; engage in disciplined fieldwork; and identify sources of uncertainty. For their part, engineers engage in testing that will contribute data for informing proposed designs. A civil engineer, for example, cannot design a new highway without measuring the terrain and collecting data about the nature of the soil and water flows. The activities related to developing explanations and solutions are shown at the right of the figure. For scientists, their work in this sphere of activity is to draw from established theories and models and to propose extensions to theory or create new models. Often, they develop a model or hypothesis that leads to new questions to investigate or alternative explanations to consider. For engineers, the major practice is the production of designs. Design development also involves constructing models, for example, computer simulations of new structures or processes that may be used to test a design under a range of simulated conditions or, Page 46 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Both scientists and engineers use their modelsâ€”including sketches, diagrams, mathematical relationships, simulations, and physical modelsâ€”to make predictions about the likely behavior of a system, and they then collect data to evaluate the predictions and possibly revise the models as a result. Between and within these two spheres of activity is the practice of evaluation, represented by the middle space. Here is an iterative process that repeats at every step of the work. Critical thinking is required, whether in developing and refining an idea an explanation or a design or in conducting an investigation. The dominant activities in this sphere are argumentation and critique, which often lead to further experiments and observations or to changes in proposed models, explanations, or designs. Scientists and engineers use evidence-based argumentation to make the case for their ideas, whether involving new theories or designs, novel ways of collecting data, or interpretations of evidence. They and their peers then attempt to identify weaknesses and limitations in the argument, with the ultimate goal of refining and improving the explanation or design. In reality, scientists and engineers move, fluidly and iteratively, back and forth among these three spheres of activity, and they conduct activities that might involve two or even all three of the modes at once. The function of Figure is therefore solely to offer a scheme that helps identify the function, significance, range, and diversity of practices embedded in the work of scientists and engineers. Although admittedly a simplification, the figure does identify three overarching categories of practices and shows how they interact. How Engineering and Science Differ Engineering and science are similar in that both involve creative processes, and neither uses just one method. And just as scientific investigation has been defined in different ways, engineering design has been described in various ways. However, there is widespread agreement on the broad outlines of the engineering design process [ 24 , 25 ]. Like scientific investigations, engineering design is both iterative and systematic. It is iterative in that each new version of the design is tested and then modified, based on what has been learned up to that point. It is systematic in that a number of characteristic steps must be undertaken. One step is identifying the problem and defining specifications and constraints. Another step is generating ideas for how to solve the problem; engineers often use research and group Page 47 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Yet

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another step is the testing of potential solutions through the building and testing of physical or mathematical models and prototypes, all of which provide valuable data that cannot be obtained in any other way. With data in hand, the engineer can analyze how well the various solutions meet the given specifications and constraints and then evaluate what is needed to improve the leading design or devise a better one. In contrast, scientific studies may or may not be driven by any immediate practical application. Page 48 Share Cite Suggested Citation: For science, developing such an explanation constitutes success in and of itself, regardless of whether it has an immediate practical application; the goal of science is to develop a set of coherent and mutually consistent theoretical descriptions of the world that can provide explanations over a wide range of phenomena, For engineering, however, success is measured by the extent to which a human need or want has been addressed. Both scientists and engineers engage in argumentation, but they do so with different goals. In engineering, the goal of argumentation is to evaluate prospective designs and then produce the most effective design for meeting the specifications and constraints. Instead, there are a number of possible solutions, and choosing among them inevitably involves personal as well as technical and cost considerations. Moreover, the continual arrival of new technologies enables new solutions. In contrast, theories in science must meet a very different set of criteria, such as parsimony a preference for simpler solutions and explanatory coherence essentially how well any new theory provides explanations of phenomena that fit with observations and allow predictions or inferences about the past to be made. Moreover, the aim of science is to find a single coherent and comprehensive theory for a range of related phenomena. Multiple competing explanations are regarded as unsatisfactory and, if possible, the contradictions they contain must be resolved through more data, which enable either the selection of the best available explanation or the development of a new and more comprehensive theory for the phenomena in question. Although we do not expect K students to be able to develop new scientific theories, we do expect that they can develop theory-based models and argue using them, in conjunction with evidence from observations, to develop explanations. Indeed, developing evidence-based models, arguments, and explanations is key to both developing and demonstrating understanding of an accepted scientific viewpoint. We recognize that students cannot reach the level of competence of professional scientists and engineers, any more than a novice violinist is expected to attain the abilities of a virtuoso. We consider eight practices to be essential elements of the K science and engineering curriculum: Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information In the eight subsections that follow, we address in turn each of these eight practices in some depth. The overall objective is that students develop both the facility and the inclination to call on these practices, separately or in combination, as needed to support their learning and to demonstrate their understanding of science and engineering. In doing science or engineering, the practices are used iteratively and in combination; they should not be seen as a linear sequence of steps to be taken in the order presented. Page 50 Share Cite Suggested Citation:

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### Chapter 9 : IRC log of html-wg on

*The Framework Method is becoming an increasingly popular approach to the management and analysis of qualitative data in health research. However, there is confusion about its potential application and limitations. Analytical framework: A set of codes organised into categories that have been jointly.*

As a result, I am always looking for small projects in which I can try new techniques while also affording me the opportunity to build something interesting and useful. This article is meant to describe such a project, namely creating a small and interesting at least for a self proclaimed music nut web site that exposes my iTunes library on the web. At the bottom, you will find the complete source code for the web site. A few techniques and technologies that I wanted to work with and likewise the ones you will see described in this article are: Atlas and specifically the AutoCompleteExtender. This was my main goal. Start investigating Atlas; I know I may be late to the game, but hey I am at least checking this stuff out. Datasets and loading from translated XML files. Not something new to me per se, but still interesting trying to translate the iTunes music library file. I should mention a few items before I get into the code. First, this web site is meant to expose my music library to myself. Obviously, copyright laws were in my mind, and this is what drove me to investigate membership services. In this case, the member would be me. I used a SQL Server as my data source for membership related tables. Using the code ASP. Once I did that, I defined the fields I wanted to track related to a user within the web. Below is a snap shot from my web. This control handles all the heavy lifting to register a user in the SQL Server database. The heavy lifting includes things like checking to see if a username already exists in the database, ensuring passwords adhere to custom policies, inserting the records into the SQL server tables etc. The control is very handy to the point it makes me wish this was around for a lot of the older sites I have written. Next, I created the MyAccount. This is the same information defined in the web. Take note of the method below which takes the data entered by a user and saves it to the database. Last, I used the LoginView control in the Default. Master pages to handle displaying information based on whether a user is logged in or not. This control allows for configuring content areas that display information based on whether a user is logged in or not. Once this was all complete, I wound up with the following: Use of the Profile object: One other item to mention is that the location of my XML music library is stored in the web. I achieve this by calling the method below: Tables 0 Dim aControl As System. What I did was expose a few textboxes in which I could enter the search criteria. The key technique that I wanted to use was auto completion of textboxes based on the bands and songs currently available in my library. Once these textboxes are filled out, I wanted to be able to filter the GridView based on these criteria. This control allows for functionality like you see in Google when you enter a search string, namely auto completing the potential search values. This control is really cool and very easy to use. Here is how I implemented it: This is the name of the method within the web service that gets called when a user enters text in the target textbox. In the example above, the target control is the txtSearchBand textbox. Once I enter a character, the Atlas framework handles firing the GetAvailableBands method and displaying the information below the txtSearchBand textbox in a list. Second, I created a web service called AutocompleteServices. Here is the code for the GetAvailableBands method: Count - 1 If ht. In addition, you will have to add a few special nodes into the web. To summarize, I hope this small project pieces together a few controls and techniques in the sense it provides a realistic bite size example. In particular, providing a working example of the following: Atlas Framework and the AutoCompleteExtender control. My next item to implement in this site is to add a streaming component so I could stream my music at work. I hope you found this article interesting. Feel free to grab the code and use it as you see fit. License This article has no explicit license attached to it but may contain usage terms in the article text or the download files themselves. If in doubt please contact the author via the discussion board below. A list of licenses authors might use can be found here Share.