

Communicating & Reflecting Research (A4)

LEARNING GOAL

Students will be able to **communicate research clearly using appropriate formats, correct academic language, APA citations, and reflective thinking to evaluate their research process and results.**

SUCCESS CRITERIA

By the end of this lesson, I can:

- Choose the best **format** (poster, oral, report, multimedia, webpage) to present research
 - Use **correct family studies vocabulary** (e.g., socialization, family systems, social policy)
 - Organize ideas clearly and logically in writing or presentations
 - Use **APA style citations** correctly (in-text + reference list)
 - Reflect on my research process by explaining:
 - what worked well
 - what challenges I faced
 - how my thinking changed
 - how I can improve next time
-

PART 1: COMMUNICATING RESEARCH (A4.1)

What does communication mean?

Communication is how you **share your research results with others** in a clear and organized way.

Common Presentation Formats

You choose a format based on your **audience and purpose**:

1. Oral Presentation

- Speaking to an audience
- Often uses slides (PowerPoint, Google Slides)

2. Research Report

- Formal written paper
- Organized into paragraphs with headings

3. Poster

- Visual summary of key points
- Uses short text + images

4. Multimedia Presentation

- Video, slideshow with audio, or interactive project

5. Web Page

- Digital presentation of research
 - Combines text, visuals, and links
-

Key Idea:

The format should match:

- the **audience** (students, teachers, public)
 - the **purpose** (inform, explain, persuade)
-

PART 2: USING CORRECT TERMINOLOGY (A4.2)

In family studies, you must use academic vocabulary correctly.

Key Terms You Must Know:

- **Family systems** – how family members interact as a unit
 - **Socialization** – how individuals learn norms and values
 - **Social policy** – government rules that affect families
 - **Life expectancy** – average lifespan of a population
 - **Replacement rate** – population needed to replace itself
 - **Primary data** – data you collect yourself
 - **Secondary data** – information from existing sources
-

Why this matters:

Using correct terms shows **understanding and academic accuracy**.

PART 3: ACADEMIC WRITING & APA STYLE (A4.3)

Clear Communication Skills

Good research writing should be:

- logically organized
 - clear and formal
 - free of slang
 - divided into paragraphs
-

APA CITATION BASICS

In-text citation:

Used inside your writing.

Example:

Teen sleep is affected by screen time (Smith, 2023).

Reference list:

At the end of your work.

Example:

Smith, J. (2023). *Teen sleep and technology*. Toronto Publishing.

Why APA matters:

- Gives credit to sources
 - Avoids plagiarism
 - Makes research trustworthy
-

PART 4: REFLECTING ON RESEARCH (A4.4)

Reflection means thinking about:

- what you learned
 - how your research process worked
 - how you can improve
-

Reflection Questions:

- What did I already know before starting?
 - What did I learn that surprised me?
 - Did my sources support or challenge my ideas?
 - Were my methods effective?
 - What would I do differently next time?
-

Example Reflection:

My research showed that social media has both positive and negative effects. I originally thought it was only harmful, but some sources showed benefits for social connection. Next time, I would use more academic journals to improve reliability.

PART 5: OVERALL RESEARCH COMMUNICATION PROCESS

1. Conduct research
 2. Organize findings
 3. Choose communication format
 4. Use correct vocabulary
 5. Apply APA citations
 6. Present clearly
 7. Reflect on process
-

FINAL SUCCESS CHECK

- ✓ Did I communicate clearly?
- ✓ Did I use correct terminology?
- ✓ Did I cite sources properly (APA)?
- ✓ Did I reflect on my learning?
- ✓ Did I choose a suitable format?

