Project Writing (專題製作)

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Project Writing

- 目地：職場專業之需求，培養創作及統整能力，解決問題的能力
- 內容：社會關切議題，如：海洋教育、生命教育、生活教育、多元文化、性別平等、人權教育、環保教育等
- 過程： 3P (principles-practices-presentations)

Procedure of *Essay Writing*

- Choose a subject
- Settle on the topic
- Discuss with group members
- Collect related material
- Analyze and synthesize
- Get advice from the advisor
- Evaluate the results
- Giving a product

A recursive process

Choose Your Topics

- should be a serious of questions
- should be new, creative, and interesting to most of the people
- should be handled by your ability
- cannot be just a fact, a term, or an object
- cannot be a phenomena or an event
- cannot be too common or too general
- cannot be too big or too narrow

Types of Research Projects

Website Building: 建置行銷網站

結合校內各科資源、資料處理或特色製作專題

(1)結合餐飲：介紹小吃、夜市、特色點心等

(2)結合商業經營：介紹地方農產或商品

(3)結合觀光：介紹地方文物

Main body 部分包括圖片及英文介紹、解釋

（周碩貴，2007）

Learning Profile (英語學習檔案)

- 商品廣告
- 產品包裝註解說明
- 英語童書繪本製作
- 英語學習網站評比和介紹





（周碩貴，2007）

Dramas (戲劇表演)

- introduction to time, place, setting, casts, episode (系劇內容簡介)
- reflections (演出感言)
- interviews (訪問演出者或導演)
- pictures and illustrations (演出照片與說明)

Research Papers (論文寫作)

- 大學學生英文能力之(需求)分析
- 研究英文歌曲教材之編選
- 無經驗老師教學英文時面臨的問題
- 大學學生英語學習困難介入方案實驗
- 大學生對英文之學習態度之探究
- 教室言談分析—以某大學學校為例
- 不同年齡層讀者對「顛覆童話」之反應探究—以圖畫書灰王子為例

(adapted from 鄧慧君2008)

Research Papers (論文寫作)

- 溝通式教學法對台灣大學生英語口語能力之影響—以士林高商學生為例
- 文字閱讀或圖片閱讀？
- 男女性在語言使用上的差異
- 士林高商學生(非)應外系學生應考全民英檢中級所面臨的問題
- 現行大學英文教科書分析
- 學習英語字彙的過程:以士林高商學生(非)應外系學生為例

(adapted from 鄧慧君2008)

Research Papers (論文寫作)

翻譯類(I)

- 理想的漢英字典
- 電影翻譯與筆譯之比較及未來發展
- 傲慢與偏見—不同譯本之比較研究
- 機器翻譯軟體的評估
- 中翻英的原文干擾

(adapted from 鄧慧君2008)

Research Papers (論文寫作)

資訊、商業類

- 藉由網站介紹台北大眾捷運淡水線旅遊景點
- 英文教學學習網站導覽
- 從東西平面廣告探討中西文化特性
- 形容詞比較級及最高級在廣告中之用法
- 中西連鎖店之行銷個案分析
- 美國文化知多少—以士林高商學生為例
- 美國節日教材之編制
- 台灣檳榔文化研究與探討
- 行銷淡水

(adapted from 鄧慧君2008)

Research Papers (論文寫作)

文化類

- 中美文化節日慶典之比較研究
- 士林夜市英文導覽
- 中美文化節日慶典之比較研究
- 淡水祖師爺誕辰遊行探究及解說
- 台灣布袋戲發展之研究
- 台灣童謠
- 中國武術：台灣武術師父之口述歷史
- 外籍新娘文化衝擊之探討

(adapted from 鄧慧君2008)

Research Papers (論文寫作)

其他

- 台灣螢火蟲現況紀實
- 焚化爐對士林區的環境衝突
- 花壇植物在園藝治療上之應用
- 淡江大學學生之情緒智商探討
- 發現淡江大學
- 台灣地名的由來：為何叫淡水?

(adapted from 鄧慧君2008)

Example

- Broad Topic: "The history of industrial development in Korea."
- Narrow Topic: "The history of the automobile industry in Korea during the Asian Financial Crisis of the late 1990s."
- Research Topic: “The Effect of the Asian Financial Crisis of the late 1990s on the Automobile Industry in Korea”

Example

- Broad Topic: "Constantine" (Roman emperor of the 300s AD)
- Narrow Topic: "The Conversion of Constantine."
- Research Topic: “The Influence of the Conversion of Constantine on Rome"

What A Research Paper Looks Like

Format

1. Cover (封面)
2. Contents (目錄)
3. **Introduction (緒論)**
4. **Main body (本文)**
   Figures (圖), Tables (表) (If necessary)
5. **Conclusion, Suggestion, Implication**
6. References (Bibliography)
7. Appendix (If necessary)

Research Papers

- **Introduction** (e.g. phenomenon, research questions, methods, expected results, significance of the research)
- **Body** (Literature review: sources & personal creation)
- **Implication and conclusion**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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B. General aspects of food made from animal blood.....8
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2. Pig's blood soup.....9
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4. Snake 's blood.....
5. Turtle's blood.....10
6. Deer's blood.....10
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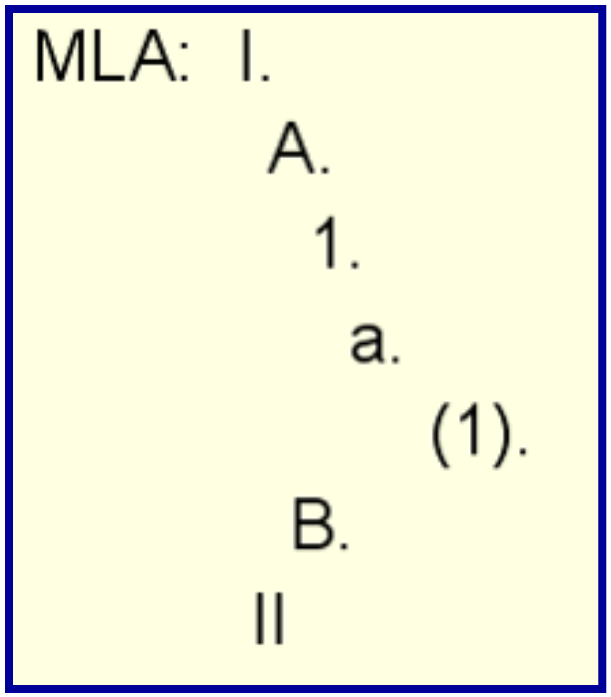
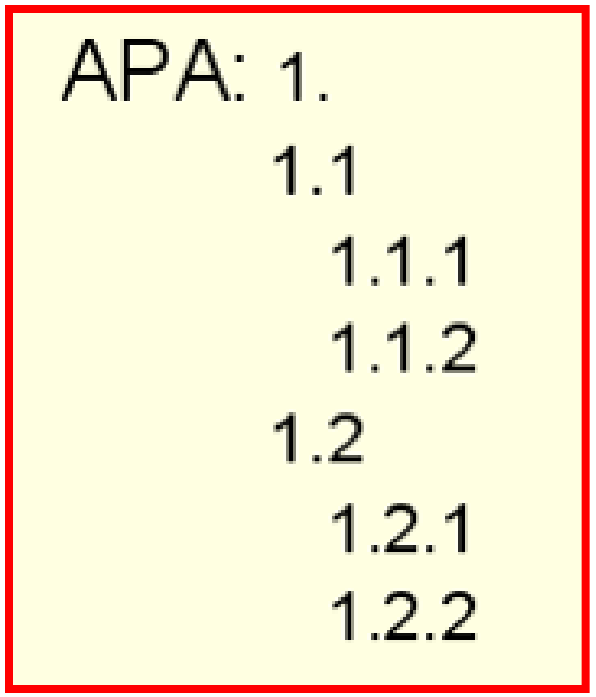
D. The result of the questionnaire.....11
E. Foreigners opinions on the food made from animal blood.....15
V. Conclusion.....16

Not balance!

Types of an Outline

- The topic outline (word)
- The sentence outline (sentence)
- Labeling





Abdul's Outline / Proposal

Title: Why the Cumberland rosemary Is Important

I. Introduction: Plants are endangered.

- **A.** How many? 750 species
- **B.** Cumberland rosemary is endangered and important.

II. Body: Endangered plants like the Cumberland rosemary are important.

- **A.** They give us/animals food.
- **B.** They give us clean air.
  1. Plants use carbon dioxide and give us oxygen.
- **C.** They are part of our environment.
  1. They help prevent floods.

III. Conclusion: What can we do?

- **A.** Teach others about endangered plants.
- **B.** Work with a group to help save plants near us.

Sources

- Primary, secondary, and combination research sources
- Original ideas (your hypotheses) and research (reject, modify, or confirm → new findings)

Data Collection

- Know well libraries
- Find relevant sources
- Evaluate the sources you found
- Take notes on index cards
- Compile a working bibliography (outline with data you found)

A Working Bibliography (Data You Found)

Question: Why are plants like the Cumberland rosemary important?

Paraphase:

Summarize:

Quote: "Furthermore, reduced plant growth and increased air pollution seem to be causing a build up of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere."

Source: "Extinct and Endangered Species." Encyclopedia Americana. Danbury: Grolier International, 1999.

Page: 803

Topic: Pets

Title: Animal Companionship: Dogs or Cats?

Main thesis:

Human beings have been keeping domestic animals as companions for thousands of years. Among domestic animals, dogs and cats are usually their favorites. However, what are the reasons for humans to keep dogs or catss? We assume it is the keeper's personality that decides the choice of the pets.

Key words: Animal companionship, pets, personality

Working bibliography

1. Neng, J. C. (2008). The dog was so loyal that refused to leave its master's died body. Retrieved December 14, 2008, from http://tw.news.yahoo.com/article/url/d/a/081214/69/1b5va.html

Dogs can undertake pain and endure suffering more than cats. Moreover, they are willing to take their keepers' orders as doctrines. They live just for their keepers. A dog's loyalty has been reported everywhere in the world. For example, in Taiwan, a dog, called Wang Wang, was reported in the newspaper several months ago.

I. Introduction

- Motivation (an event, a phenomenon, etc.)
- Research questions
- Solution (methods: qualitative and quantitative)
- The significance of the study (findings)
- Expectation (suggestion and implication)

Example of Introduction

The purposes of "Research Project" is to help students establish the habit of self-studying, increase language skills, and pursue a better career. Most important, it is a way to concern the world and the society that we live. While achieving these goals, students need to use their creativity to synthesize the information coming from different angles. There are several steps when doing it, such as choosing a subject, finding group members, collecting related material, analyzing and synthesizing, revising the topic or the content, discussing with group members, getting advice from the advisor, and evaluating the results. Therefore, students need to know their interest and their environment and become a library goer so that they can do their research project well.

Background information

Introduction

In Chinese culture, people believe that a good person dies with a complete body, whereas a bad person dies from being cut into pieces. Thus, when someone passes away and his or her body or face, because of some reasons, is broken, destroyed or incomplete, a death maker (i.e. embalmer) will come to help. A death maker will try their utmost to do the whole body cosmetology and make the deceased just like what they were before they died. In other words, a death maker is a person who does embalming and makes up the corpses suitable for display at a funeral. This occupation exists because the bereaved want their deceased family members to leave the earth in complete and in beauty.

Phenomenon

"Death Maker" apparently is a charitable job. However, many years ago, very few people wanted to engage in it. Most people at that time considered that any career related to funerals was inauspicious, and they were afraid to contact any subject which might cause misfortune. By contrast, "Death Maker" is no longer a taboo; instead, it becomes a rising career nowadays. Some experts who have been in this industry for years are still safe and alright. More than this, many people even participate in it collectively. A death maker, who has been in this career for more than 20 years, said that it might be the delusion of the high salary or it could be the sense of mystery to make young people get into this career.

Research Questions

Why does this job become popular recently? Do young people get into the industry just because of high salary? Or are they attracted to its unconscious mysteries? What is the difference between death makers and makeup artists? To find these answers, we first search for some related information online and in the library and study it. Then, we interview a death maker to help us clarify what death makers are and what difficulties they encounter. Moreover, we deliver a questionnaire to high school students to investigate how the young generation feels about death makers. After we comprehend this career, we may change our attitude and opinion and keep the right attitude to it. Eventually, death makers play an important role in human life, so we hope the society can give the grand respects to death makers.

Method

Research Purpose

II. Methods

1. **Participants (Subjects)**
2. **Instruments (Materials)**
3. **Procedure**
4. **Statistic Analyses**

1. Participants

- How many copies of the questionnaire are there?
- How many subjects participated in the study?
- Who are they?

e.g.

The subject pool consisted of 105 high school students in Taipei, coming from three intact classes: 37 in Class A, 36, Class B and 32, Class C. They took 2 hours of English per week and most of the classroom instruction was in a face-to-face classroom setting.

2. Instruments

Ways of doing research

e.g.

1. Reviewing the literature

   Doing the study, we studied as many as cycling articles on the Internet and from libraries. Then, we took notes about what we discovered and interpreted the viewpoints.

2. Questionnaire

   The questionnaire included twelve questions. They were mainly divided into two parts: the recreation of cycling and the government's contribution to cycling.

Qualitative vs. Quantitative Research

	量化 (Quantitative Research)	質化 (Qualitative Research)
面向 (Aspects)	重廣度 (Broad)	重深度 (Depth)
形式 (Types)	■ 電話訪問 ■ 街頭定點訪問 ■ 課堂調查 ■ 線上調查 ■ 入戶訪問（不建議）	■ 個人深度訪談 ■ 團體焦點座談 ■ 參與觀察法 （要做功課：做前確定清楚要看的焦點）
蒐集工具 (Tools)	問卷 (Questionnaire)	摘要大綱 (Notes)

Qualitative vs. Quantitative Research

	量化 (Quantitative Research)	質化 (Qualitative Research)
面向 (Aspects)	重廣度 (Broad)	重深度 (Depth)
形式 (Types)	■ 推論性: 小範圍推論到大範圍 (Generalization) ■ 比較差異 ■ 快速	■ 個案代表 ■ 焦點陳述 ■ 觀察陳述
事後詮釋	統計（Statistics) 圖像、表格、樣品	陳述

Quantitative: Types of the Questionnaire

1. 封閉式問卷	2. 半封閉式問卷	3. 開放式問卷
答案為2或多選1	有選項但仍有others，給發揮	純問答題
e.g. ■請問您的性別是？ 1.男 2.女	e.g. ■ 請問您是使用哪一支牌子的手機？ 1.Nokia 2.Motorola 3.Sony Ericsson 4.Panasonic 5.OKWAP 6.其它_____	■ 請問您為什麼使用該品牌的手機？ 答：

Popular Type: 5 Likert (5尺度量表式)

問項：部落格與英文學習 請圈選答案	非常不滿意	有點不滿意	無意見	有點滿意	非常滿意
1. 你認為部落格可以幫助英文學習嗎	1	2	3	4	5
2. 你認為部落格可以幫助英文寫作嗎	1	2	3	4	5
3. 你認為部落格可以幫助英文閱讀嗎	1	2	3	4	5
4. 你認為部落格可以幫助英文知識嗎	1	2	3	4	5

註：若是1表示非常不滿意，2表示有點不滿意，4表示有點滿意，5表示非常滿意。

3. Procedure

How to conduct the research

- We first reviewed the related literature about cycling, including history, development, and function. We then administered a questionnaire to ask 100 teenagers' opinions on cycling. After collecting and analyzing the result of the 100 copies of the questionnaire, we attempted to answer to these questions and help people get the implicative knowledge of cycling as well as promoting cycling which is also the government's effort.

Example 2

II. Methods

The study is to dig profound meaning of cycling. We first studied related materials of cycling on the net and from libraries. Then, we delivered 100 copies of the questionnaire to high school students to realize what opinions the youth have about cycling.

II.1. Participants

One hundred high school students in Taipei participated in our study. Their age range is from sixteen to eighteen. We used high school students as subjects because we believed they have a great influence on people around them.

II.2. Instruments

- Reviewing the literature

Doing the study, we studied as many as cycling articles on the Internet and from libraries. Then, we took notes about what we discovered and interpreted the viewpoints.

- Questionnaires

The questionnaire included twelve questions. They were mainly divided into two parts: the recreation of cycling and the government's contribution to cycling.

Example 2

II. Methods

Twenty teachers and 195 students were participants of this study. To understand the participants' view on the video instruction in learning English, the researchers created the questionnaires as the instrument of the study. So as to get more information from questionnaires, the researchers created two different questionnaires, including teachers' and students' questionnaires.

Checklist of A Well-designed Questionnaire

Ask yourself whether you have done the following steps. If yes, check it.

- ☑ Know the objectives of the survey, i.e. your research questions or hypotheses.
- ☐ Determine the sampling group, i.e. the subjects or participants.
- ☐ Choose an appropriate question type and method of administration.
- ☐ Determine the question content, the number of questions, and the form of response.
- ☐ Give clear, exact wording.
- ☐ Arrange the questions into an effective sequence according the research questions.
- ☐ Test the questionnaire and revise it.

Checklist of Setting Up An Interview

Ask yourself whether you have done the following steps. If yes, check it.

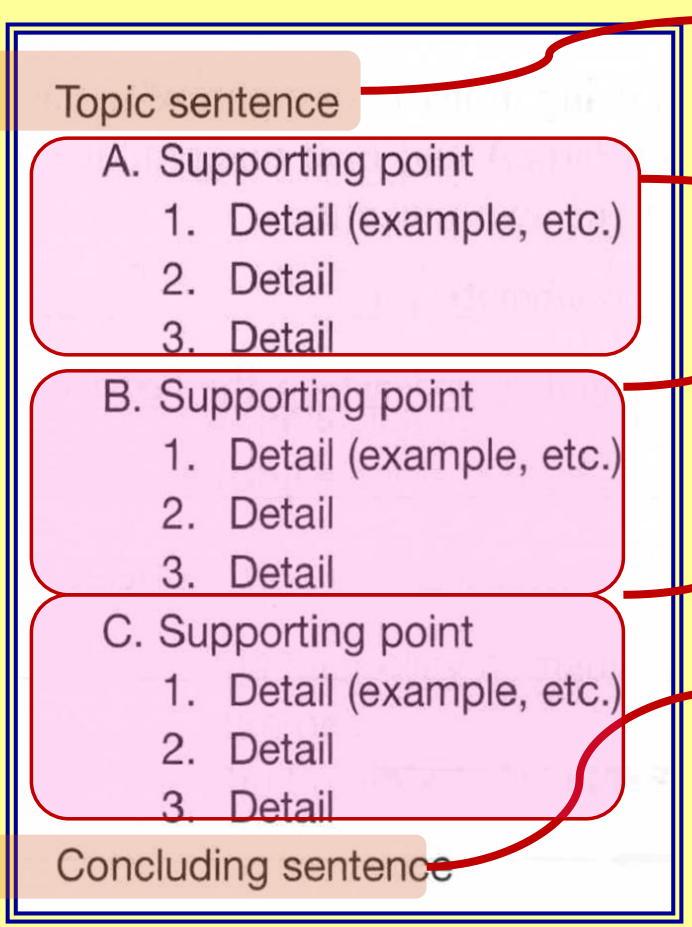
- ☑ Prepare questions, related to the research questions or hypotheses.
- ☐ Understand the respondent's background.
- ☐ Determine when to interview.
- ☐ Do your best to clarify questions and answers.
- ☐ Do the utmost to elicit the opinions and ideas from the respondent.
- ☐ Reduces the respondent's anxiety.
- ☐ Observe the respondent's verbal and non-verbal behavior.
- ☐ Ask the respondent to allow the interview video/tape recorded.

Review of the Literature

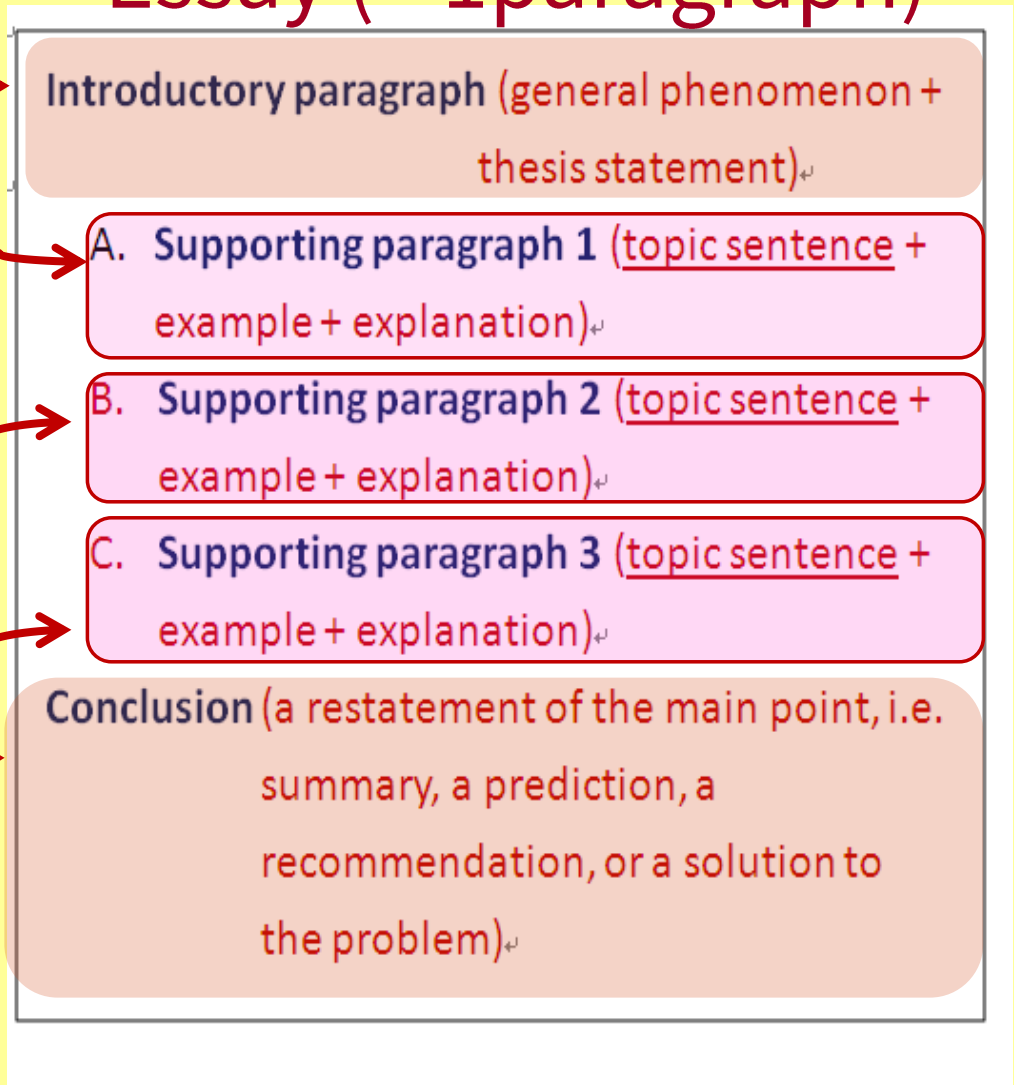
- Integrating the secondary sources with your insights
- Showing the results of the first sources (e.g. the result of the questionnaire or the result of the interview)

Thoughts of Division (基本結構)

1 Paragraph



Essay (> 1paragraph)



Why I Want to Study English

There are three reasons why I want to learn English. One reason is that English has become an international language. It is now used by most international companies, including high-tech computer companies, for business communication. Another reason why I want to learn English is so that I can travel to English-speaking countries. The United States, England, Australia and many other countries all use English as their primary language. Finally, I want to learn English because I plan to study in the U.S. in the future. I will study computer systems design. For all these reasons, I am very excited about learning English

Source: Craig Wright

Personal Essays vs. Research Papers

- Personal essays: express personal thoughts, feelings, and opinions (did not refer to any other source of information or ideas)

- Research papers:

(1) go beyond your own knowledge and need to do investigation

(2) explore an idea, probe an issue, solve a problem or make an argument

Quotations, Paraphrasing, Summarizing

- **Quotations:** identical to the original; using [ ] if you change the word
- **Paraphrasing:** rewrite the source material in your own words and own structure; give citation; a more detailed restatement than a summary
- **Summarizing:** putting the main idea(s) into your own words, including only the main point(s); shorter than the original and take a broad overview of the source material; give citation

Results of the Questionnaire

- Step 1:
  Grouping & calculating the data
- Step 2:
  Draw the table or figure
- Step 3:
  Interpretation (i.e. Wording)

Tables

Table 1
Item and Rate of Western Classical Music in School Music Textbooks

Years	Section	Music Theory	Songs	Basic Training*	Appreciation	Performance
1949 to 1955	Elementary School	100%	20%	100%	50%	75%
	Junior High	85%	40%	100%	60%	80%
	Senior High	85%	85%	100%	80%	
1956 to 1967	Elementary School	75%	50%	100%	75%	
	Junior High	85%	50%	100%	60%	70%
	Senior High	85%	70%	100%	80%	
1968 to 1986	Elementary School	60%	15%	80%	50%	80%
	Junior High	80%	80%	100%	60%	
	Senior High	75%	85%	100%	90%	
1987 to 1999	Elementary School	80%	30%	80%	60%	70%
	Junior High	85%	55%	80%	60%	90%
	Senior High	70%	55%	90%	50%	

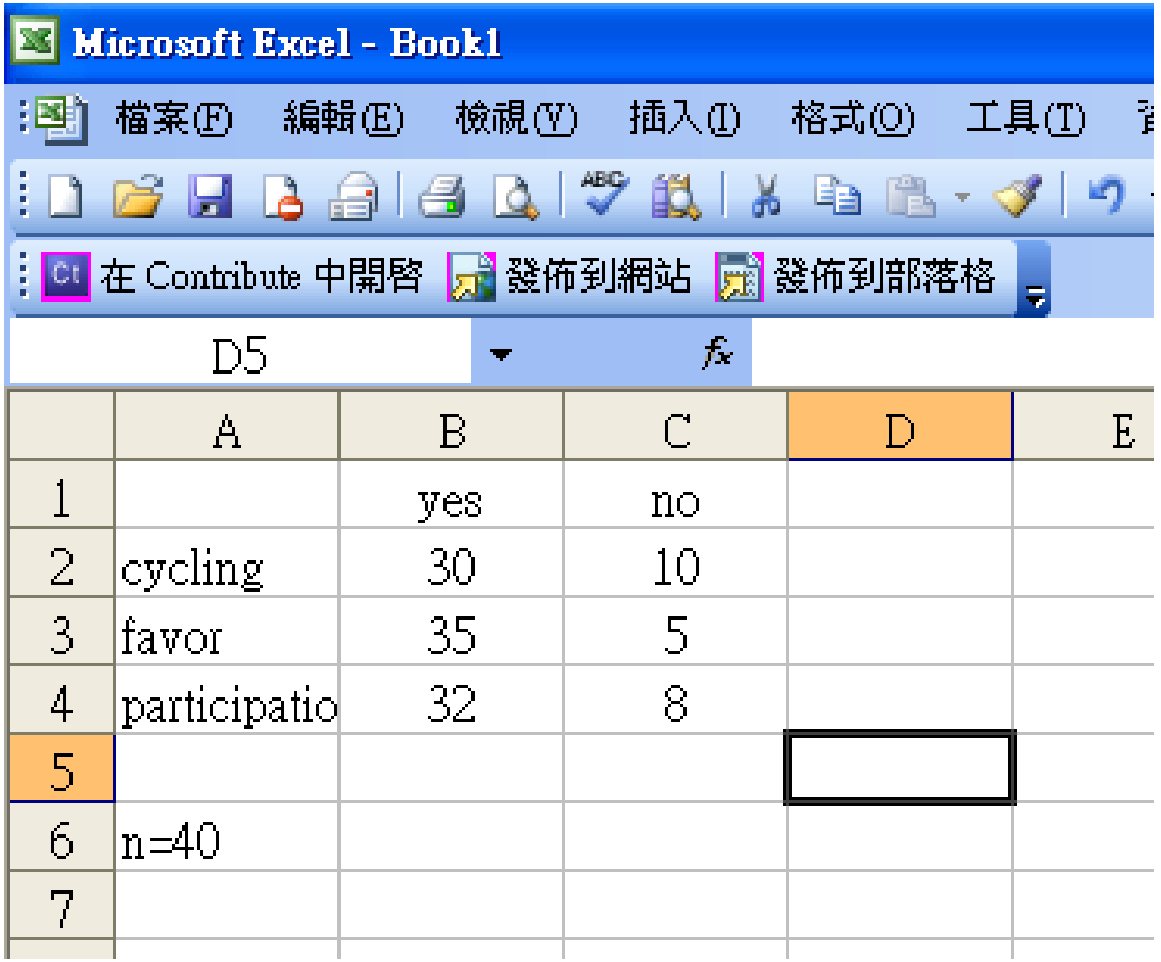
Note: "Basic Training" includes: Perception of pitch, Perception of rhythm, Sight-reading, Sight-singing, Dictation

Table 1. Comparison of Chin-Kuang and Pili

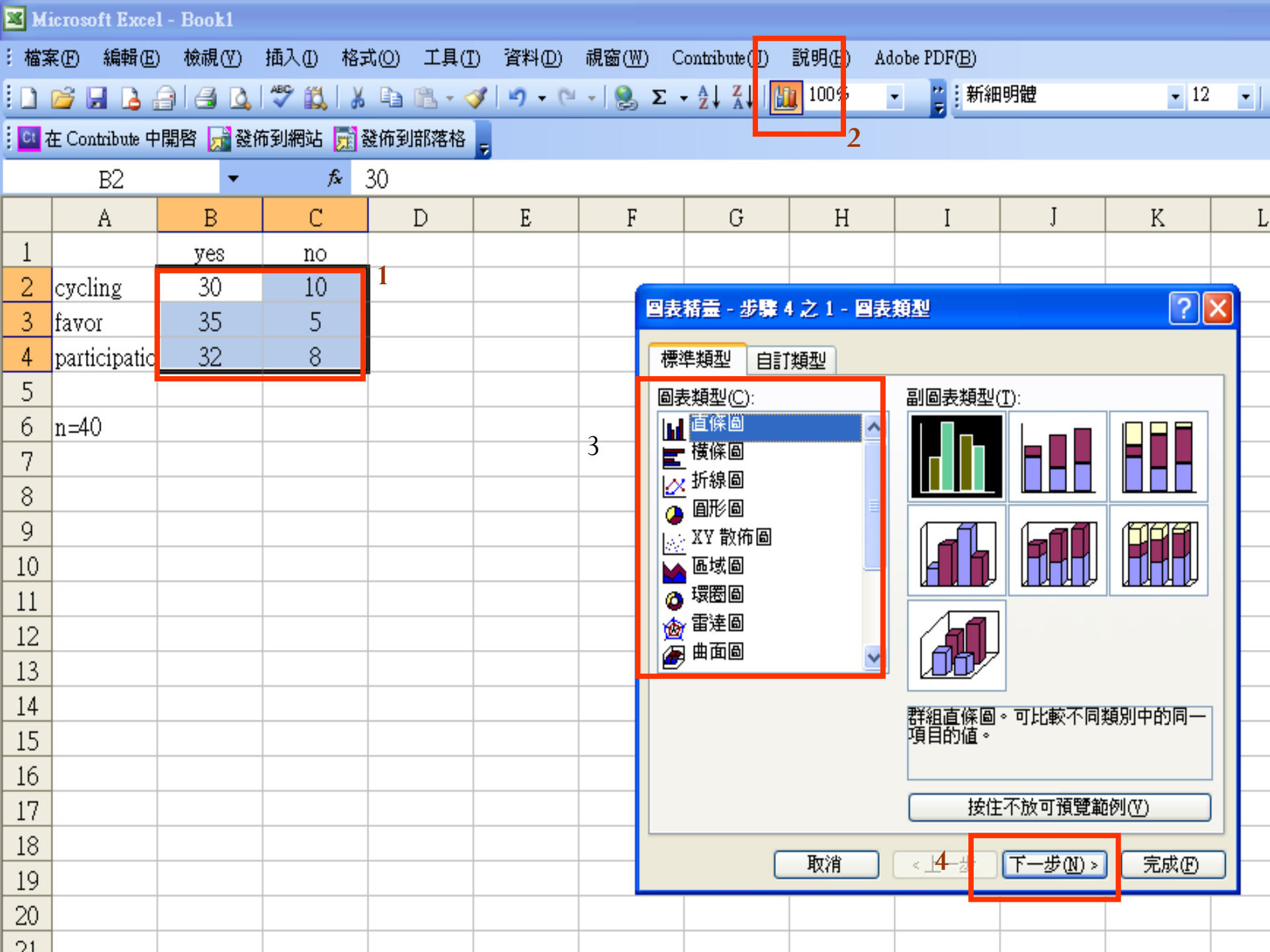
	Chin-Kuang	Pili
Role	Classical roles	Add more new elements
Plot	Adapted chaptered novels	Humorous, unpredictable
Weapon	Chinese weapons	Add western weapons
Puppet size	8 inches(three-head-high)	Six-head-high
Music	Classical music	Composed by themselves
Stage	Traditional stage	On TV
Special effect	Colorful light	3-D animation
Language	Chinese traditional poems	Chinese traditional poems, Western, modern terms
Operate	By hand	Steel wire

Figures

1. Microsoft Excel
2. Item columns
3. Item results



	A	B	C	D	E
1		yes	no		
2	cycling	30	10		
3	favor	35	5		
4	participatio	32	8		
5					
6	n=40				
7					


Microsoft Excel - Book1
檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 插入(I) 格式(O) 工具(T) 資料(D) 視窗(W) Contribute(J) 說明(H) Adobe PDF(B)
100%
新細明體
12
在 Contribute 中開啓
發佈到網站
發佈到部落格
B2
30
yes
no
cycling
30
10
favor
35
5
participatio
32
8
n=40
1
2
3
4
圖表精靈 - 步驟 4 之 1 - 圖表類型
標準類型
自訂類型
圖表類型(C):
直條圖
橫條圖
折線圖
圓形圖
XY 散佈圖
區域圖
環圈圖
雷達圖
曲面圖
副圖表類型(T):
群組直條圖。可比較不同類別中的同一項目的值。
按住不放可預覽範例(V)
取消
< 上一步
下一步(N) >
完成(F)

Microsoft Excel - Book1

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 插入(I) 格式(O) 工具(T) 資料(D) 視窗(W) Contribute(U) 說明(H) Adobe PDF(B)

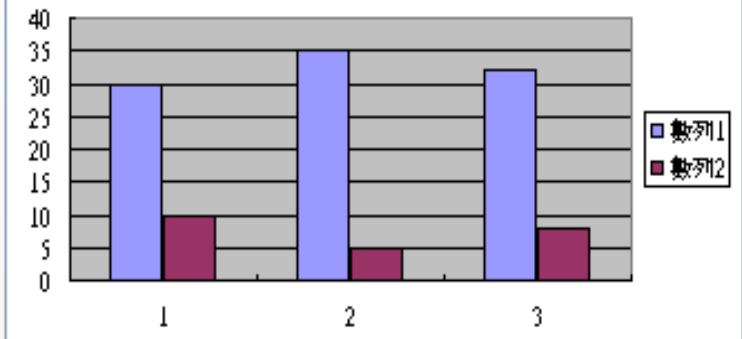
在 Contribute 中開啓 發佈到網站 發佈到部落格

B2 30

	A	B	C	D	E
1		yes	no		
2	cycling	30	10		
3	favor	35	5		
4	participatic	32	8		
5					
6	n=40				
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

圖表精靈 - 步驟 4 之 2 - 圖表資料來源

資料範圍 數列



資料範圍(D): =Sheet1!$B$2:$C$4

數列資料取自: 列(R) 欄(L)

取消 < 上一步(B) 下一步(N) > 完成(F)

Microsoft Excel - Book1

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 插入(I) 格式(O) 工具(T) 資料(D) 視窗(W) Contribute(U) 說明(H) Adobe PDF(B)

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
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3	favor	35	5								
4	participatic	32	8								
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圖表精靈 - 步驟 4 之 3 - 圖表選項

標題 座標軸 格線 圖例 資料標籤 資料表格

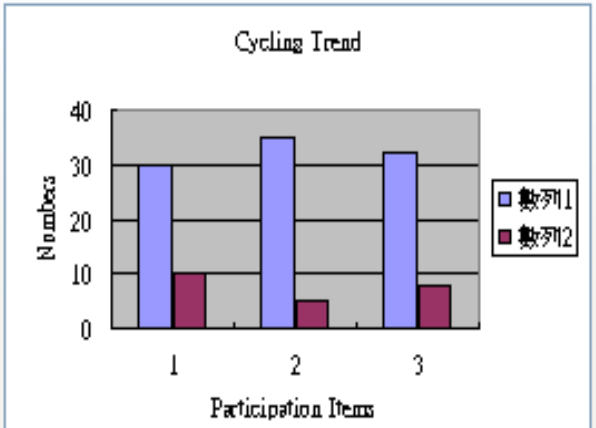
圖表標題(T):
Cycling Trend

類別 X 軸(C):
Participation Items

數值 Y 軸(V):
Numbers

次要類別 X 軸(X):

次要數值 Y 軸 (Y):



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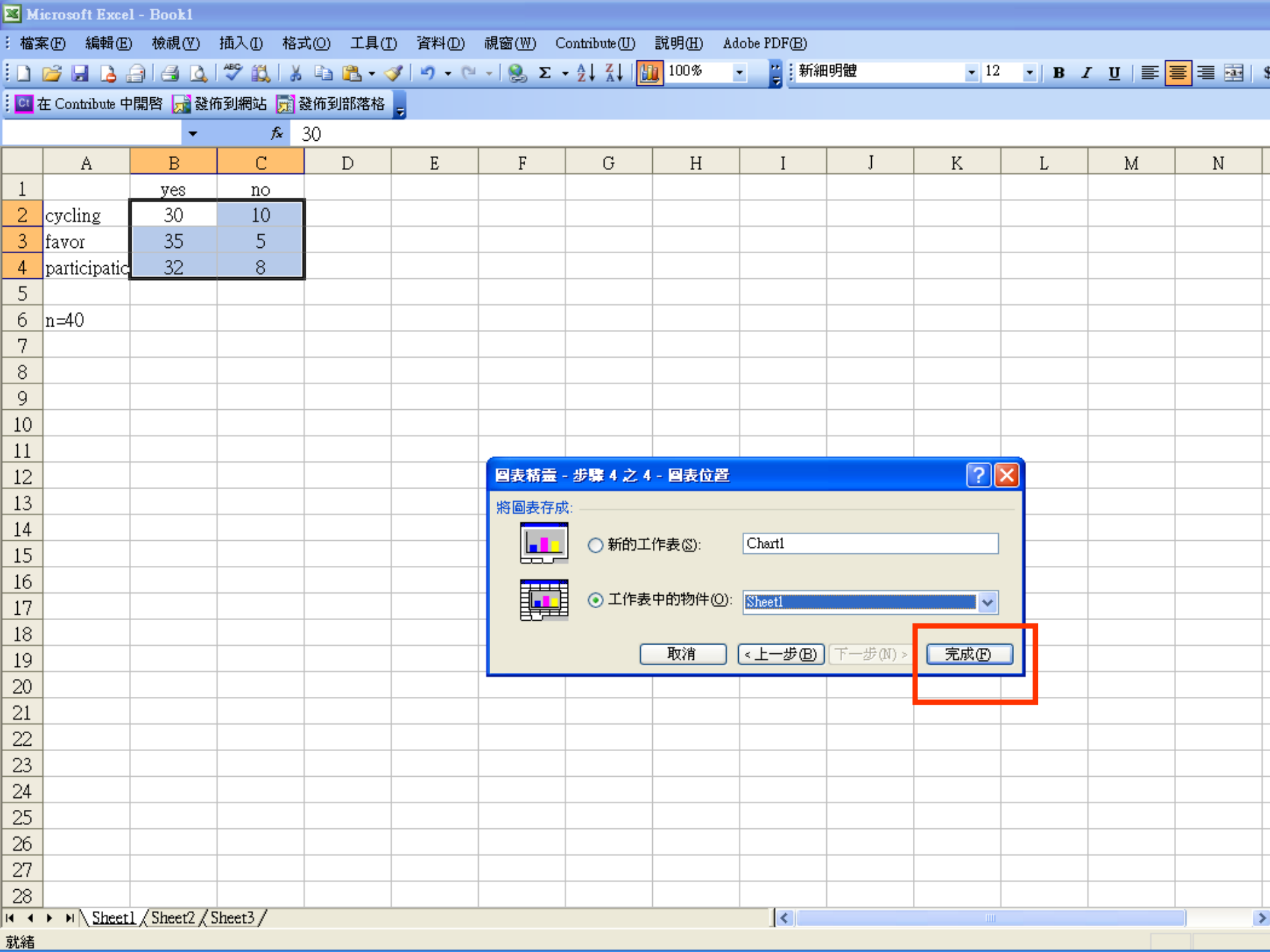
Microsoft Excel - Book1
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在 Contribute 中開啓 發佈到網站 發佈到部落格
30
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
yes no
cycling 30 10
favor 35 5
participatic 32 8
n=40
圖表精靈 - 步驟 4 之 4 - 圖表位置
將圖表存成:
新的工作表(S): Chart1
工作表中的物件(O): Sheet1
取消 < 上一步(B) 下一步(N) > 完成(F)
Sheet1 Sheet2 Sheet3
就緒

Microsoft Excel - Book1

檔案(F) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 插入(I) 格式(O) 工具(T) 圖表(C) 視窗(W) 說明(H) Adobe PDF(B)

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圖表區

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3	favor	35	5								
4	participatio	32	8								
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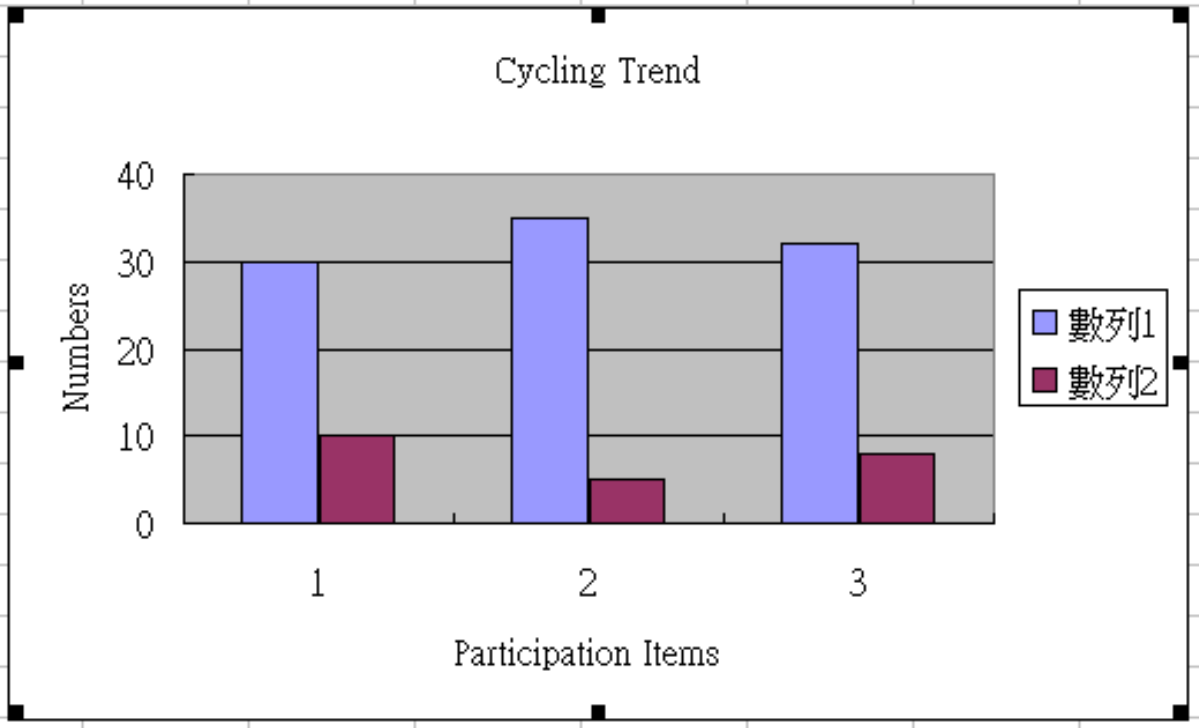

Writing the Results

1. Explain the purpose
2. Report significant results
3. Interpret the result

Example 1

1. Explain the purpose
2. Report significant results
3. Interpret the result

A. Results of Data Analysis

This research adopted entity questionnaires mainly investigating teachers' and students' perception of movie instruction. After data analysis, the researchers can know teachers' and students' view about video instruction.

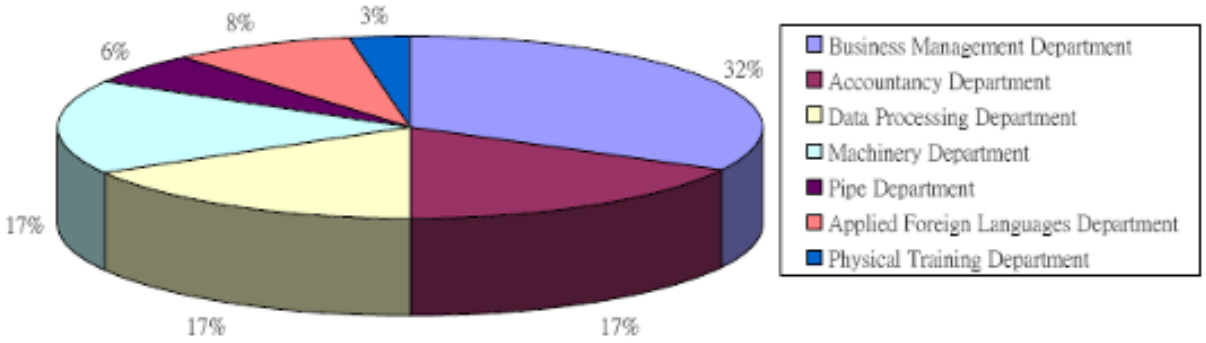

Figure1. Departments of students in the research

Interpretation: Wording

In order to collect more information, questionnaires of this research were distributed to different departments, including Department of Business Management (32%), Department of Accountancy (17%), Department of Data Processing (17%), Department of Machinery (17%), Department of Pipe (6%), Department of Applied Foreign Languages (8%), and Department of Physical Training (3%).

1. Explain the purpose
2. Report significant results
3. Interpret the result

B. Discussion of the Research Questions

All data were collected and analyzed by the researchers. According to the results of this research, the researchers made conclusions. The following research questions were answered by the data analysis of questionnaires.

1. What kinds of movies do students like most?

Participants in different age have different preference for different movies. The data analysis of this study showed that comedy movies were in the first place. Action movies were in the second place and science movies were in the third place.

1. Explain the purpose
2. Report significant results
3. Interpret the result

2. Do students learn different cultures by v

Example 2

Report the significant data

Explain the purpose?

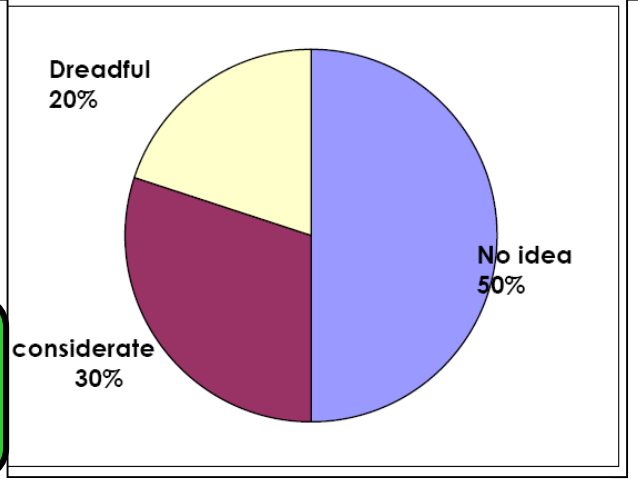

Figure 1 First Impression on Death Makers

In the result of the first question (i.e. first impression), we found 50% of the high school students had no idea about it, 30% though it was a considerable job and 20% considered it's dreadful (See Figure 1). In other words, even the young generation who might like to join in the career still did not care about the job neither paid any respect to it. As to the job content, there were 60% of them [illegible]d no idea with

Interpret the result

Example 3

Table 1 The Difference between Death Makers and Makeup Artists

Profession / Features	Death Makers	Makeup Artists
Amount of people	−	+
Popularity	−	+
Salary	+	−
Hours for work	+	−
Reasons	Money	Interest
Advantages	High salary	More ideas heartily
Disadvantages	Intimidation	Enthusiasm
Languages	Taiwanese & Hakka	Chinese & English

Example: Death Maker

Explain the purpose

We are curious about the difference between death makers and makeup artists especially when the interviewee mentioned she transferred her job from a makeup artist to a death maker. Thus, we compared the difference between the two jobs on the basis of the material we studied (See Table 1 below). The number of makeup artists in Taiwan is relatively more than that of death makers. As to popularity, people like makeup artists more than death makers. However, makeup s than death makers. Surprisingly, death makers' uch longer than those of makeup artists. Death ecause of money, while makeup artists do their job because of their interest. Concerning advantages and disadvantages, death maker's salary is usually high. Compared to makeup artists, people want to approach "Death Maker" less. Makeup artists can develop their ideas heartily, but it's hard to identify with. It is also found the languages they use are different when they are working. Death makers usually use Taiw rtists often use Chinese and English.

Interpret the result?

Report the significant data

Results of the Interview

- Interpret the significant result

→ Direct citation

→ Story-telling (1st person/ 3rd person)



Direct Citation

Explain the purpose

3. The Expectations

According to the information we found from the Internet, many death makers have different expectations, we also asked Miss Lin what her expectation is. *"I hope more and more people not just know we are important but can comprehend and respect this career. And I also hope that people can be more open, not just rigidly adhere to hidebound custom."*

Report the significant data: direct citation

Story-telling: 1st Person

Explain the purpose

Although we find much information about Punk, we are still curious about whether Punk is just like what the book mentions! So, we first interviewed Punk Chen, who was a senior high school student and played the punk music very well. After the interview, we found that Chen seemed to know the spirit of Punk. However, we also found Chen had his own interpretation about Punk. The following was the summary of the interview with Chen.

Report the significant data

a. Why I Become a Punk

Everyone knows the fact that society is full of darkness, chaos, and unfairness, but very few dare to resist it. It is Punk that conveys the strong spirit of rebellion by different means. It is Punk that touches my heart and releases my soul. For example, in the past, almost everyone thought that bass players should be males, not females. However, Punk changed it. To this day, most bass players are females. But Punk is just a kind of spirit attitude; it is not a kind of fashion. People should know the real meaning of Punk, not just blindly follow it. We have to be ourselves even if nobody likes us. Besides, the chord of three notes music attracts me very much. When I first heard about "Sex Pistol's God Save the Queen," I felt so enchanted that I would never forget. Moreover, the most captivating part of Punk attracts me that is DIY. DIY means do it by yourself, such as hairstyle, decoration, clothes. The cockscomb head, rivets,

Interpret the result: telling a story

How to Interview

- Clarify the purpose of your interview
- Divide the purpose to different questions
- Make sure whether the subjects are your target
- Ask permission of video-taping or recording
- Get the facts straight
- Avoid questions that can easily be answered with a "yes" or "no."
- Elicit more revealing answers with occasional silence
- Try hard to listen to your subject and give responses, e.g. smile or nodding the head
- Try to keep you subject on track (your research questions)
- Sensibly edit quotes

V. Appendix

Classical Music Questionnaire

We are doing a research paper on "classical music." We would like to know what you think of it. Your answers will help us a lot. Thank you!

1. Have you ever listened to classical music?
○Yes ○No

2. Where do you think you can listen to classical music?
○ concert ○ music class ○ restaurant ○ broadcast ○ Internet

3. Are you interested in classical music?
○Yes ○No Why_____.

4. Which is the major age to listen to classical music?
○ elementary and junior high student ○senior high student
○ college student ○ the youth within 25 to 35
○ the mid-age people more than 35 and elderly

5. Which culture do you think classical music belongs to?
○Western ○Chinese

6. Do you think learning classical music is really difficult?
○ Yes ○ No Why_____

Table 1

Item and Rate of Western Classical Music in School Music Textbooks

Years	Section	Music Theory	Songs	Basic Training*	Appreciation	Performance
1949 to 1955	Elementary School	100%	20%	100%	50%	75%
	Junior High	85%	40%	100%	60%	80%
	Senior High	85%	85%	100%	80%	
1956 to 1967	Elementary School	75%	50%	100%	75%	
	Junior High	85%	50%	100%	60%	70%
	Senior High	85%	70%	100%	80%	
1968 to 1986	Elementary School	60%	15%	80%	50%	80%
	Junior High	80%	80%	100%	60%	
	Senior High	75%	85%	100%	90%	
1987 to 1999	Elementary School	80%	30%	80%	60%	70%
	Junior High	85%	55%	80%	60%	90%
	Senior High	70%	55%	90%	50%	

Note: "Basic Training" includes: Perception of pitch, Perception of rhythm, Sight-reading, Sight-singing, Dictation

Table 1 The Difference between Death Makers and Makeup Artists

Profession / Features	Death Makers	Makeup Artists
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Languages	Taiwanese & Hakka	Chinese & English

E The Results of the Survey

In order to know people's favorite on dogs and cats and the relationship between the characteristics of dogs and cats and people's personality, we did a survey. We delivered questionnaires to 50 people in Taipei, Taiwan. Thirty of them were high school students and the others were young office ladies and gentlemen. The results showed as follows.

Before the survey, we assumed that dog keepers were outgoing, whereas cat keepers were shy. However, it was not true at all, at least for the young generation in Taipei, Taiwan (see Figure 1). The result showed that 63% of the subjects considered they were shy; they liked indoor activities, such as playing computer games or surfing on the Internet. However, they still chose dogs, not cats, to be their pets. Most of the subjects (68% of them) chose dogs instead of cats to be their pets because they still liked their pets sweet to them and recognized who their keepers were. We suggest that it is the characteristics of dogs and cats to influence people to keep pets, not people's personality.

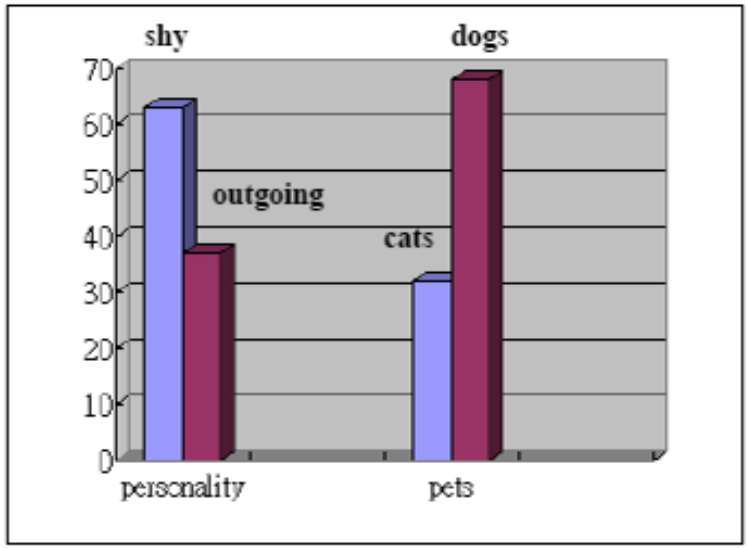

Figure 1 People's Personality and Favor on Dogs and Cats

Framework

1. Cover
2. Contents (i.e. heading and subheading)
3. Figures, Tables, and Pictures
4. Introduction
5. Main body
6. Conclusion, Suggestion, Implication
7. Appendix (附錄) If necessary.
8. References(參考資料)

How to Write a Conclusion

1. Restate the thesis, approach, expectation, and findings by drawing the facts (one or two paragraphs)
   One or two paragraphs
2. Tell readers what significance of your paper
3. Give a prediction, a recommendation or a solution to the problem
4. Give your own reflection
5. Never give any new claim

Example 1

IV. Conclusion

According to the results of this study, most participants had positive attitude towards the video instruction. The researchers inferred that most of teachers and students are willing to accept videos as tools of teaching in class. In addition, video instruction can not only help students promote their English ability but also conform to the current educational trend. To sum up, learning English through video instruction is a useful and effective way that teachers can consider bringing videos into their class.

III. Conclusion

Example 2

Death is one of the important events in people life and Death Make plays an imperative role in it. We are interested in it, so we choose "Death maker" as our research project. We hope to lead people into our research gradually, so we define Death Maker in the beginning. In the introduction, we explore what death makers do for their job and also clarify what average people think about it. Death makers do not just make up the deceased and dress them up. More than that, they have to do the whole body cosmetology and make the deceased just like what they were before they died. Furthermore, we clear a misconception: most people in the past were afraid to contact this job because they thought it would bring them bad luck. Some experts who have worked more than 20 years still lead a good life. Moreover, many young people long to get into this career because of the high salary and the exciting mystery. We can see the society liberal and humane gradually.

After realizing what death makers are what they do, we are inquisitive when the career starts. Although we can not find the exact time when this career appeared in Taiwan, we still have other findings which reach closer to the veil of the career. Then, we interview a death maker. She told us how she engaged in the career, what attitude her family had and some obstacles she had. Unfortunately, she did not tell us when the career started. Even so, in the interview, we learned many facts that we did not know before. For example, before the research, we always thought that death makers did this job reluctantly. But the interviewee said she wanted to get into this career because

she wanted to do something peaceful and humane. She also said that she transferred her job from Makeup Artist to Death Maker. Thus, it is worth understanding the difference between the two careers. In the comparison, we are not surprised to know Makeup Artist are more popular than Death Maker, but we are really surprised that makeup artists and death makers use different kinds of language. The ones who engage in Death Maker seem to be localized. However, it needs further study.

It is time to reflect ourselves. To understand our generation, we did a survey. We designed a questionnaire for 40 high school students who studied in Taipei City. Interestingly, we find that incomplete understanding of the career makes most high school students have controversy attitude toward the career of Death Maker. They consider this job important, but they dislike their family member to be devoted in it. They are timid towards the occupation as well. Perhaps this is what schools need to concern while they are teaching students life and death education.

Finally, we hope that people should hold a right attitude toward the things that they don't know or they are afraid, but do not just keep away from them. "Death maker" is no longer just a taboo; instead, it's a great, humane job (Careers & Work Editor, 2008). And we should always hold this positive attitude. Let's give a great respect to death makers.

Plagiarism

- Use another person’ s information, ideas, expressions ideas or works as your own
- Use another person’ s information, ideas, expressions without giving citation
- Never use more than 6 words in succession exactly the same as the original paper