

# Literature Review

Learning Development Service 19<sup>th</sup> of November 2015

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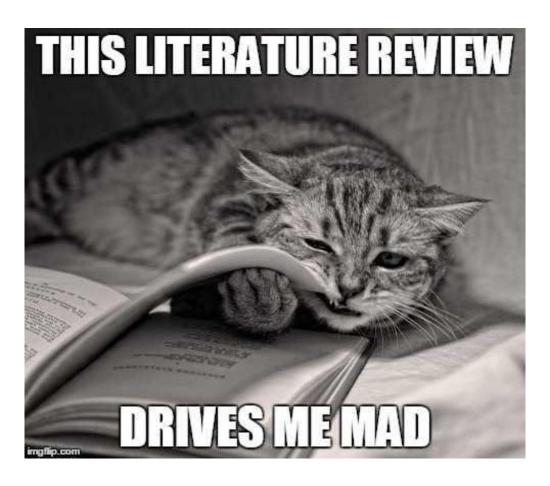


# **LDS Workshop Series**

- Week 2 8<sup>th</sup> October 2015 **Independent Study & Time Management**
- Week 3 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015 **Literature Search**
- Week 4 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2015 Essay Writing
- Week 5 29<sup>th</sup> October 2015 Referencing
- Week 6 5<sup>th</sup> November 2015 **Critical Reading and Writing**
- Week 7 12<sup>th</sup> November 2015 Presentation Skills
- Week 8 19<sup>th</sup> November 2015 Literature Review
- Week 9 26<sup>th</sup> November 2015 Dissertation and PhD Proposal
- Week 10 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2015 Study Skills & Exam Preparation



# Why this workshop?





## **Overview of this Session**

- What is a Literature Review
  - Definition
  - Aims
  - What you should cover
- Stages in Writing a Literature Review
  - 8-Step Approach



# **Definition**

### What is a literature review?

A critical, analytical account of the existing research on a particular topic

## Why do we write literature reviews?

- Show knowledge of the topic
- Keep current
- Stepping stone to research/further analysis
- Gain credibility



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# **Definition**

### What is the aim of a literature review?

- To provide an organised overview of existing research on a specific topic
- To take a critical and evaluative perspective towards published research
- To summarise, synthesise and analyse the arguments of authors
- To uncover similarities and differences or consistencies and inconsistencies within existing research



## The Literature Review...

### **IS NOT**

- A descriptive summary of existing literature
- A presentation of your own argument
- Organised by source or written as an annotated bibliography
- An account of every existing piece of research related to your topic

### <u>IS</u>

- A critical, analytical account
- A synthesis of the arguments of others
- Organised around ideas or arguments
- An account of a selection of writings relevant to your work

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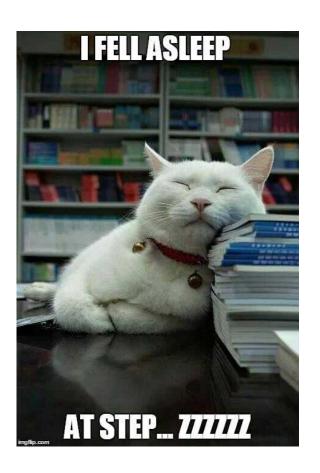
## What Should a Literature Review Cover?

- Background Information (historical, political, cultural or scholarly)
- Definitions of Key Words or Topics
- Theoretical Foundations
- Related Studies, Experiments or Findings
- Current practice or issues e.g., methods
- Various arguments and viewpoints surrounding the issue
- Media Representation



# Steps in Writing a Literature Review

- 1. Refine your Topic
- 2. Organisational Planning
- 3. Search for Sources
- 4. Read and Record
- Reflect and Organise
- 6. Outline
- 7. Write, Revise, Write Revise
- 8. Refine your Reference List





# 1. Refine your Topic

### Brainstorm

- What do you already know?
- What information do you still need?
- What are related topics?
- What angle do you anticipate your writing will take?



### Refine

- Write a possible aim for your literature review
- List some keywords and synonyms that may identify the sources you will seek to review



# 2. Organisational Planning

- Before you begin reading, decide how you will track bibliographic information e.g., Refworks, Zotero
- How will you record important points and ideas that you are gathering e.g., digital document, notes sheets
- How will you organise sources e.g., printed or electronically
- How you not lose track of time e.g., backward mapping

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Author(s):			Author(s)/Source		
Title:			Tid		
D. bii - ti - D-t	Assess Date:		Title		
Publication Date:	Access Date:		Web-site		
Source:	Location:		Date	Access Date	
Keywords:			Publisher or Journal	Place	
Neywords.			Volume	Issue Number	
			Author's position/theoretical position		
Important points, notes, quo	<u>tations</u>				
		Page No.			
			Essential background information		
			Overall argument or hypothesis		
			Conclusion		
			Supporting reasons 1.	5.	
			1.	3.	
			2.	6.	
			3.	7.	
				,	
			4.	8.	
			Strengths of the line of reasoning and	supporting evidence	
			Flaws in the argument and gaps or oth	her weaknesses in the argument and supporting evide	ace
Connections to other author	(s) or source(s):				
		· ·			



# **Research Document Notes**

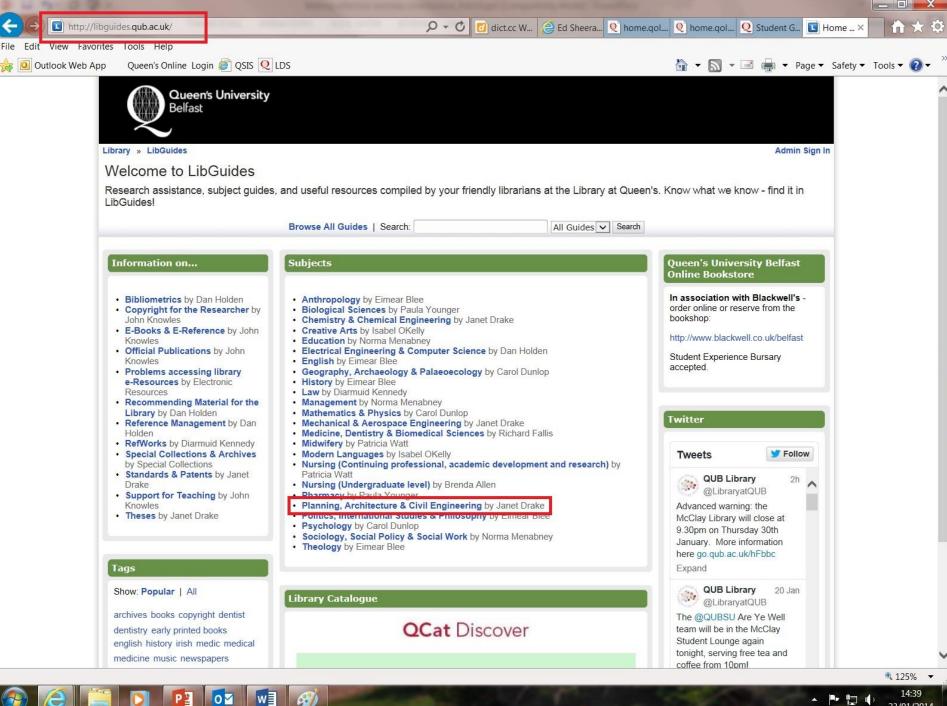
(using Excel)

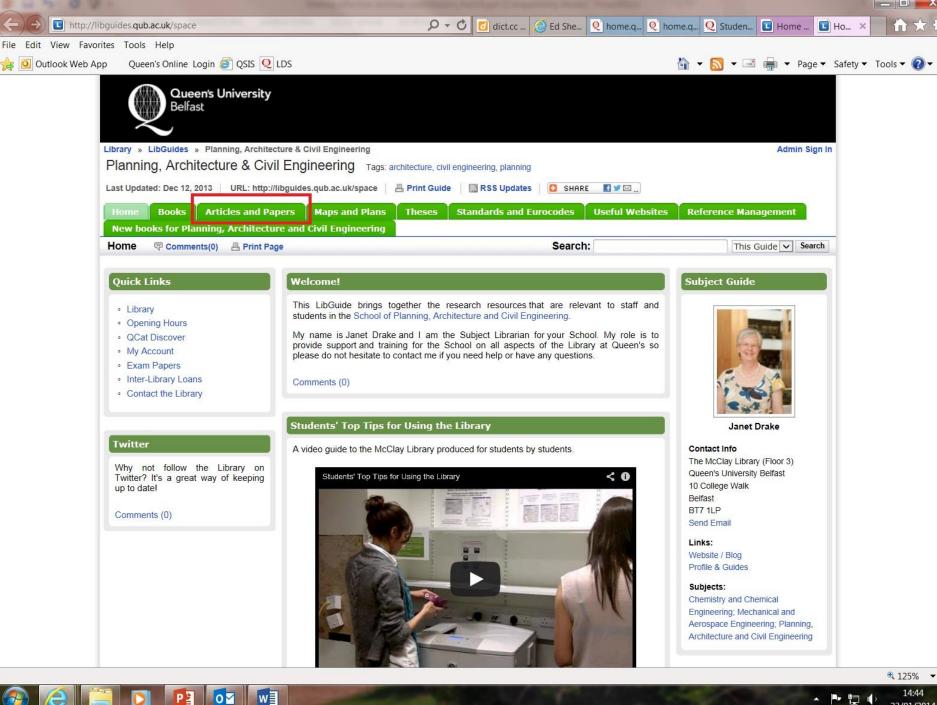
Author(s)	Year	Location/Key words	Title/Notes
Dwyer, Carol Anne	1998	Formative Assessment, teacher training, UK	Assessment and Classroom Learning: theory and practice -Reaction to Black and Wiliam - How you support and train teachers -UK teachers no assessment training -Assessment barriers
Anderson, Jill 2008 NCLB Critique, US		_	Experts Analyze NCLB at Askwith Education Forum  - NCLB not working  - NCLB up for reauthorization  - Accountabilty itself is not solution to decreasing achievement gap!  - statement at Boldapproach.org  - Problem with NCLB accountability is looks only at one thing out of many functions of schools  - suggests different accountability system  - problem is poverty

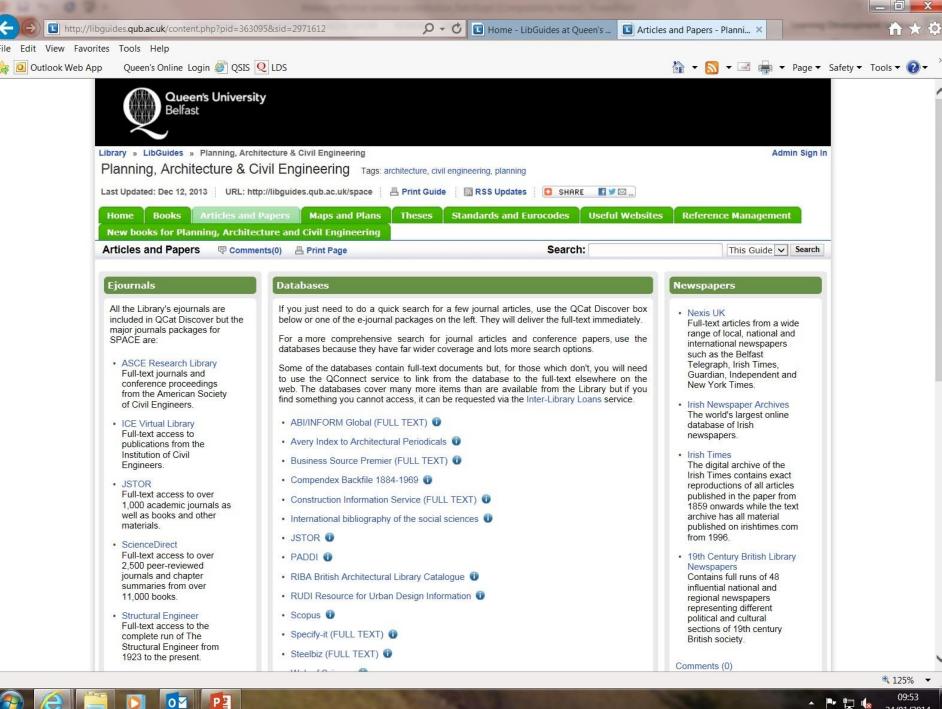


# 3. Search for Sources

- Use your key words
- Timeframe (how recent should sources be?)
- Types of sources (e.g. books, peer-reviewed journals, newspapers and magazines, conference papers, government publications, artwork, publishers' websites, online discussions)
- Begin searching more creatively and narrow as you go
- Library Support: Subject librarian





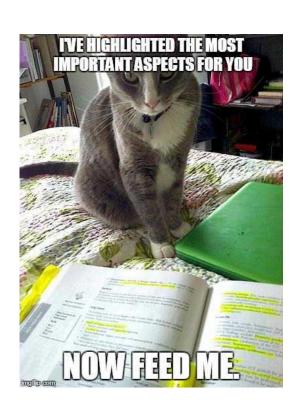




# 4. Read & Record: Strategically

### For instance:

- Highlight i.e., notes in margins
- Summarise i.e., note taking sheets
- Reflect i.e., mind maps
- Store i.e., store source info



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# 4. Read & Record: Critically

### First read

- Skim abstract i.e., focus on your needs
- Identify essential parts i.e., methods, findings, sample etc.

## Dig Deeper

 Evaluate the text i.e., strengths, invalid assumptions, contradictions etc.

## Digging Deeper

 Compare and contrast the source with previous readings i.e., agreements, disagreements, does author acknowledge or neglect the work of others Service

# 5. Reflect and Organise Your Sources

- Review the information (build sample overarching claims / assertions; develop storyline):
  - Mind mapping
  - Free writing
  - Bullet points
  - Organisational Charts (e.g., Microsoft Visio)
  - Notes organised by source
  - Notes organised by theme
  - Notes organised chronologically



## 6. Outline Possible Structure

- A literature review should have an introduction, main body and conclusion
- Main body organised by headings and subheadings informed by your readings
- Organise the structure in a logical way that flows
- Your paper begins to take shape as you organise the information under each heading and subheading
- Be as detailed as possible

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# 7. Write, Revise, Write, Revise

- A detailed outline will make your writing process more thorough and efficient
- Use evidence: sources must be backed up with evidence to show that what you are saying is valid
- Summarize and synthesize your sources: select only the most important points in each source to highlight in the review
- Find a buddy with whom you can swap papers
- Follow the style guidelines recommended by your course



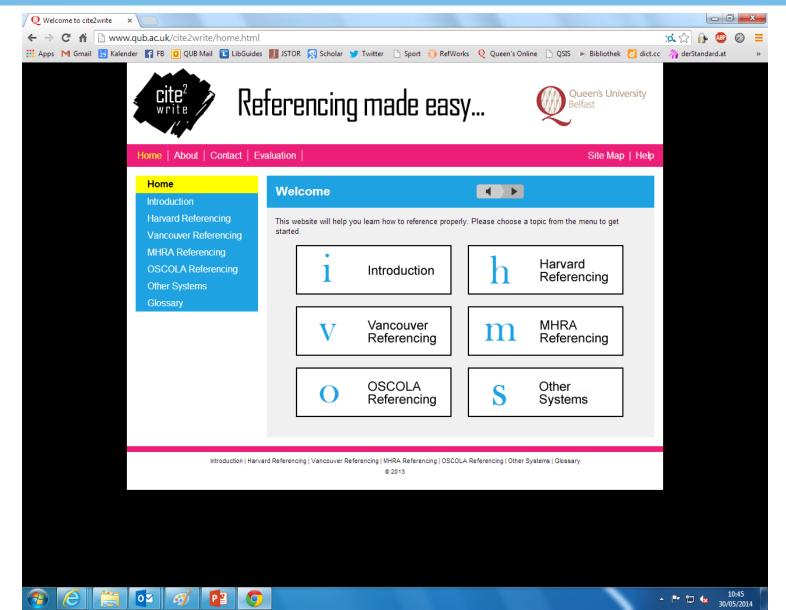
# 8. Refine Your Reference List

- Refer to your student handbook/module guide
- Follow the guidelines of your referencing format (MLA, Harvard, Vancouver?)
- Use your bibliographic software (if applicable)
- Read and reread your final draft with a specific eye for referencing format and consistency: your literature review is led by the sources so they need to be accurately detailed

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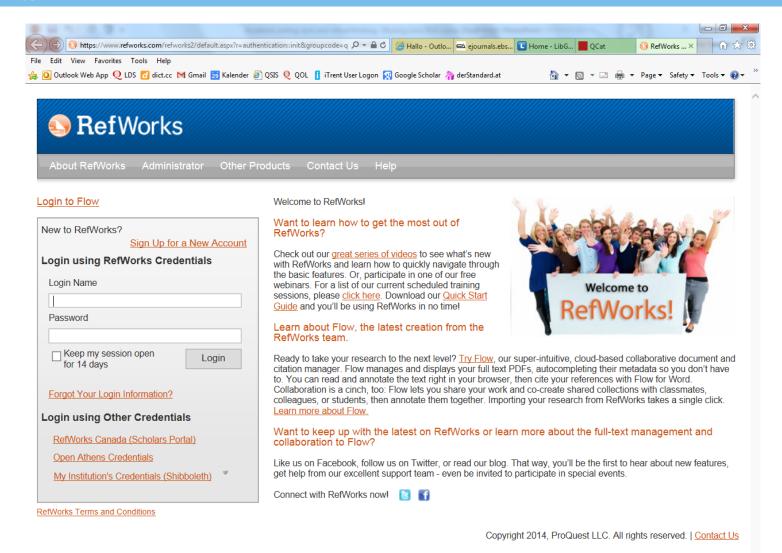


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## **Personal Recommendation**

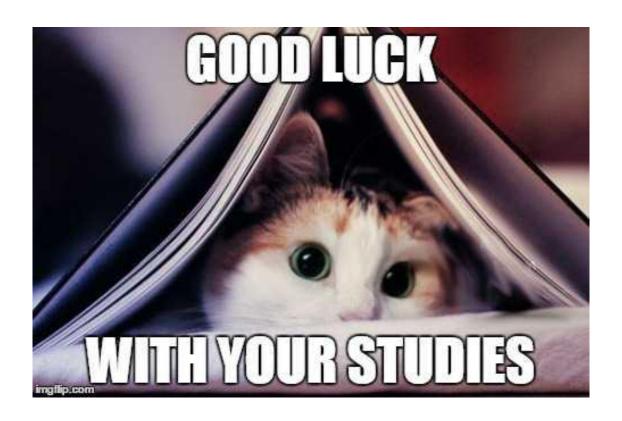
- Have a look at Systematic Literature Reviews in your field
- Cluster the literature around themes e.g., theory, method, focus, common findings etc.
- Ask yourself: What do you actually want to say and achieve with this overview?
- Have a Word document for all you your information
- How do you save documents?





# Questions?







## We can help you develop your academic skills.

## Workshops / Resources

**Contact us:** 

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