Development of critical thinking skills is a significant component of this course. Using this template you will be able to recognize, discriminate between, and critically evaluate the *pieces* of scientific inquiry: hypothesis, data, the techniques used to gather data, and the conclusions drawn from the results. **Put quotation marks around any exact wording you write down so that you can avoid accidental plagiarism when you later cite the article.**

Complete citation. Author(s), Date of publication, Title, Journal, Volume #, Issue #, pages. If web access: url; date accessed

Subject: Why is the subject of the paper important? How does this article relate to other work in the field; how does it tie in with key issues and findings by others. Be logical and thoughtful.

Hypotheses and Rationale: What are the hypotheses, and what are the logically formulated rationales for each?

Methodology: How was each experiment carried out and why (i.e., did methods directly test the hypothesis)? Examine data in the tables and figures and briefly describe what was done (techniques) to generate them) and indicate the reasons for the particular experiment. Don’t confuse Methods with Results. Be clear, complete, and concise.

Results(s): What were the general results of the paper? Use numerical descriptions: percentages, means, averages, etc. Be clear, complete, and concise. Do not mix up results with conclusions.

Conclusions: What were the general conclusions made by the authors? Be logical and/or indicate alternative conclusions.

Critical Thinking and Analysis: List the limitations of the paper. Evaluate whether the research is current, up-to-date and accurate. Check for bias or unsubstantiated assumptions. Discuss whether the data or opinions presented genuinely proves the claim(s)

Cited References to follow up on (cite those obviously related to your topic AND any papers frequently cited by others because those works may well prove to be essential as you develop your own work):