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 Intellectual Curiosity. A researcher undertakes reflective thinking, raises questions to find answer, and continues to read the related literature. As the problem becomes clear he formulates and tests hypotheses which may be accepted or rejected. The result of the hypothesis depends on the analysis of data he gathers.

- Prudence. A researcher uses the 4M's (Man, Money, Materials & Machinery) effectively and economically.
- High Tolerance to Healthy Criticism. A
 researcher is doubtful of the veracity of
 the results are collected honestly.

- Intellectual Honesty. A researcher's success and failure depends on his honest collection of data and its interpretation.
- Other traits of researchers are suggested in the acrostic: R- researchoriented; E-Efficient; S- Scientific; E – Effective; A – Active; R - Resourceful; C – Creative; H- Honest; E – Economical; R - Religious

 Systematic. A research proceeds through a series of steps and stages. It follows a logical flow which must be understood by the researcher.

 Accurate. Research emphasizes the importance of correspondence between what you say, you have observed and what has actually occurred.

 Precise. A research aims at estimating the exact amount of the event that has occurred or may yet to occur. Statistics is useful if you quantify the incidence of the event being observed. Quantitative method is used if the researcher is interested in characterizing the event.

 4. Recorded. Observations must be recorded. It is necessary to document observations with the aid of instruments like questionnaires, tape recorders for interviews. Documentation ensures that other researchers of interested parties will be able to check the validity of the method applied for a particular investigation and the quality of the results obtained.

• 5. Objective. One's observations must not be influenced by personal preferences, prejudices, biases, attitudes and feelings. Scientific research is undertaken through an assessment of what is rather than what ought to be. Subjective influences may take place especially when dealing with human behavior.

• 6. Controlled conditions. Conditions are controlled to eliminate other factors or variables that might intrude into the observation of the major factors variables to be investigated.

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Maraming salamat! That in all things God may be glorified!