|  |
| --- |
|  |
| **Literature Reviews 3: Recognising Quality Literature Reviews**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Example Number** | **Example text** | **Quality or weaker example?** |
| **1** | As an emerging resource, it is important that we gain a proper understanding of what does and does not work when presenting historic documents online, whether for an academic or general audience. Indeed, understanding the needs of the user is paramount to web usability in general. As such, the UK government has placed the concept of ‘understanding user needs’ and ‘what that means for the design of the service’ as the first point in its 18-point Digital Service Standard guidelines. This literature review surveys the existing research on online manuscript collections, first to explore current observations of good practice and, second, to identify criteria that will be used in the evaluation of the chosen online archive databases for this project. |  |
| **2** | Max Weber introduced the concept of Iron Cage Rationality. He divided rationality into two divisions: rational and non-rational decisions. Rational decisions include calculation and efficiency and focuses on results. Non-rational decisions include values, morals and traditions. Unlike rational decisions, non-rational decisions are focused on the process of decision-making rather than the end results. Weber believed rationalisation is a key aspect of modernisation. |  |
| **3** | Broadly speaking, there is consensus within the literature that there are three key parameters to measuring the success of a project: quality, cost and time, referred to as the ‘Golden Triangle’ of project management or as the ‘dimensions of success’ for information systems.’ As such, a project always begins with the requirements of the people: the users, stakeholders and the project team itself. Indeed, it has been noted that there are six key areas to managing a project: first setting up the project, then managing the schedule, the finances, the benefits, the risks, opportunities and issues, and, finally, seeking independent review. |  |
| **4** | The metacognitive model explains the causes of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). Metacognition is referred to as an awareness about one's thought processes and the strategies used to regulate those. There are two categories of belief that are evident in maintaining OCD. The first covers the three types of metacognitive beliefs about intrusive thoughts. The second belief is that of the necessity to perform the ritual and the negative consequences for failing to do that. |  |
| **5** | In contrast to the more Westminster-centric work of influential Tudor historians, perhaps most notably Geoffrey Elton, the work of later historians, including Penry Williams and John Guy, has given much more weight and attention to the role of the county gentry. Indeed, having explored the court and its controversies, the natural step for political historians was to move outwards from Westminster - the heart of the *body politic* - to the counties to view the court and country from afar, the most successful examples of which being Cheshire, Kent and Suffolk. |  |

 |