

Postgraduate Academy

Mental Health

MSc and PG Diploma Mental Health:

Psychological Therapies

Cultural and Global Perspectives in Mental Health Care



Mental Healthcare

Student Handbook

2017-18

Queen Mary University of London
Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry
Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine
Centre for Psychiatry
Old Anatomy Building
Charterhouse Square
London EC1M 6BQ

This handbook is for all postgraduate students on the MSc in Mental Health programme,
on the Pathways of Psychological Therapies and Cultural and Global Perspectives in
Mental Health Care Mental Healthcare

This handbook should be used together with the Academic Regulations and the Student Guide. This handbook provides information specific to the Centre for Psychiatry/School of Medicine and Dentistry, while the Student Guide gives information common to all students at Queen Mary University of London (QMUL). The Academic Regulations provide detailed information on progression, award and classification requirements.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Nothing in this handbook overrides the Academic Regulations, which always take precedence.

This handbook is also available online at:

QMPlus: <https://QMPlus.qmul.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=8644>

This handbook is available in large print format. If you would like a large print copy, or any other requirements for the handbook please contact the Mental Health Academy admin team (MHA-admin@qmul.ac.uk).

The Student Guide is available online at:

<http://my.qmul.ac.uk/studentguide/>

The Academic Regulations are available online at:

www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/policy/index.html

Disclaimer

The information in this handbook is correct as of September 2017. In the unlikely event of substantial amendments to the material, the Centre for Psychiatry/School of Medicine and Dentistry will inform you of the changes.

QMUL cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy or reliability of information given in third party publications or websites referred to in this handbook.



Barts and The London

School of Medicine and Dentistry

Table of Contents

An introduction to the course.....	6
Welcome to the course.....	6
Aims of the course.....	7
Cultural and Global Perspectives in Mental Health Care Mental Healthcare.....	7
Psychological Therapies.....	7
Difference between full and part time.....	7
Distance Learning.....	7
Expectations.....	8
QAA Level Seven (Master’s Level) descriptors, or what this course will teach you to do	8
Staff expectations of students.....	9
Student expectations of staff.....	10
Course information and administration.....	11
Communication with students.....	11
Contacting lecturers and tutors.....	11
Offices.....	11
Course staff.....	12
Course Tutors.....	12
Administration.....	12
QMPlus and e-learning.....	13
Contacting lecturers and tutors.....	13
Personal information and data protection.....	13
Safety and Emergencies.....	14
QMPlus Introduction.....	14
Technical requirements.....	14
Tablets and Mobile Devices.....	15
Methods of teaching.....	15
Lectures.....	15
Academic and research tutorials.....	15
Methods of assessment.....	16
Oral Exams.....	16
Written exams.....	16
Placement/Supervised Clinical Work reports.....	16
Research Protocol.....	17
Presentations.....	18
Pilot study.....	18
Research dissertation.....	18

Placements	20
Psychological Therapies: Supervised Clinical Work Placement	20
What is supervised clinical work?	20
Suggestions for Supervised Clinical Work	20
Cultural and Global Perspectives in Mental Health Care: Work Placement	21
What is a work placement?	21
Suggestions for placements.....	22
What if you are not already working in a clinical setting?	23
A note about criminal record checks	23
Potential places to contact for placements	24
What If I get stuck?.....	25
Rules and regulations	25
Re-submission Rules and Examination Re-sits	25
Interruption of Study or Withdrawal from the Course.....	26
Plagiarism	26
Turnitin	27
Marking.....	27
Marking of assignments and exams	27
Extenuating Circumstances and Late submissions	27
Submissions in excess of word count	29
Marks for degree classification	29
Marking guidelines	29
Marking criteria for all assessments	29
Feedback Form.....	32
Additional information for student services	33
Libraries and online resources access	33
Language and Learning.....	33
Student welfare	34
Disability and Dyslexia Service.....	34
Careers and Enterprise Centre	34
Student Enquiry Centre.....	35
Graduation.....	36
Further information – Research Protocol.....	36
Example systematic review research protocol.....	36
Introduction.....	36
Research question and aims	37
Methods.....	37
Further information on systematic reviews.....	38
Empirical study research protocol	38
Title page/research question	38
Introduction.....	38
Hypothesis/aims/research questions	39
Methodology	39
Further Information - Dissertation	39
Summary	39
General requirements	40
MSc Dissertation formatting.....	40
Standard Format of your research project.....	41
Title page	41

Abstract	42
Introduction	42
Research question	42
Aims, Objectives	42
Research Methods & Methodology	42
Results	43
Discussion, Limitations & Conclusion	43
Research ethics approval.....	43
What is ethical approval?.....	43
What is involved in obtaining NHS or Queen Mary ethical approval?	44
The NHS, honorary contracts and research passports	45
Distance learning students	45
References & Academic Skills	45
General Writing Skills	45
Academic writing	46
Learning and Remembering Techniques	46
Reading Techniques	47
Time Management	48
Some final tips on study skills!	48
Listening and Note-taking.....	48
Preparing for Exams	49
Writing Tips	50
Useful Contacts	53
Important points to note	54

An introduction to the course

Welcome to the course



A very warm welcome to the MSc Programmes at the Centre for Psychiatry, Queen Mary University of London.

You have chosen your postgraduate course wisely. QMUL is one of the world's leading universities (in the top one per cent of universities in the world according to the Times Higher Education). We have an impressive reputation for academic excellence, reinforced by our membership of the Russell Group of leading UK universities, which helps us to attract some of the brightest minds to study, teach and research here.

The Centre for Psychiatry, which is a part of the Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine, is at the forefront of research internationally into the prevention and treatment of mental illness through biopsychosocial mechanisms. We also have an active suite of postgraduate teaching in mental health, including programmes on psychological therapies; cultural and global perspectives on mental health; creative arts and mental health; and forensic mental health, attracting over 50 students in 2016-17. These programmes provide students with a unique, culturally-informed approach to clinical and research work in mental health settings.

Both our courses in Psychological Therapies and Cultural Global Perspectives in Mental Healthcare are designed to appeal both to those who are beginning their steps to a clinical or research career in mental health, or those who have already established a professional identity in mental health and are looking to broaden their knowledge or practice. Many of the lecturers you will encounter are clinicians or researchers who are internationally respected for their work and have considerable expertise to impart. I encourage you to take full advantage of your contact with them and not to be shy in asking questions or challenging accepted knowledge around mental health.

I sincerely hope you find your studies here challenging and enjoyable.

Dr Mark Freestone

Senior Lecturer and Taught Programmes Lead

Aims of the course

We aim to develop our students' ability to think critically about working in mental health and mental health research, based on an in-depth understanding of cultural and global perspectives in mental healthcare and psychological therapies. Module 1 provides students with a review of core mental health skills, such as assessment, diagnosis and formulation. In Module 2, the course splits into pathways, providing students with lectures on contemporary and classical issues in the respective fields. In Module 3, students receive training in research skills. The MSc Mental Health is multidisciplinary, and we have established ourselves as a world-leading centre offering an innovative curriculum.

Cultural and Global Perspectives in Mental Health Care Mental Healthcare

The Cultural and Global Perspectives in Mental Health Care pathway primarily focuses on cultural capability in mental health, social care and research. Students will develop an understanding of the impact of socio-cultural factors on mental health, mental illness and mental health care and about mental health research and practice in various multicultural societies and settings worldwide. Students will be introduced to key topics in cultural mental health, such as refugee and migrant mental health; violence and human rights, globalization, spirituality and suicide prevention. Students will also learn about ethnographic and other relevant research methodologies and reflect on ethical issues in carrying out research in culturally diverse contexts.

Students undertake a placement related to cultural mental health care for reflective practice and complete a research project or systematic literature review on a related topic.

Psychological Therapies

The Psychological Therapies pathway focuses on developing an understanding of the main psychotherapeutic approaches available and contemporary issues and debates in the field. Students will be introduced to the major psychological therapies (e.g. cognitive-behavioural, cognitive analytic, psychoanalytic, group and family therapies), with particular emphasis being placed on how diversity can impact upon the therapeutic relationship. Consideration will also be given to ethical issues, and the methodological challenges of carrying out research in this area, and students will complete a research project / systematic review. In supervised clinical work in settings that offer therapeutic or supportive interventions, students can link theory to practice and gain valuable skills.

Difference between full and part time

Full-time MSc students complete all three modules in one year, full time PG Dip students the first two modules respectively. The part time course consists of Modules 1 and 2 (all lectures and exams) in Year One and Module 3 in Year Two.

Distance Learning

Distance Learning (DL) students will have online access to all course materials and submit assignments through the Virtual Learning Environment (QMPlus). Pre-recorded lectures

will be available so that the learners can engage with the material prior to the weekly, live Distance Learning tutorials. Tutorials are compulsory as these are invaluable in assisting you in successfully meeting the demands of the course.

Distance Learning students are required to have access to a stable high speed internet connection and a suitable computer. We recommend an internet connection speed of >1Mbps. You can check this using www.speedtest.net. You will also need a webcam and either headphones and a microphone or a headset with microphone.

The Virtual Learning Classroom (VLC) is a fast paced tutor/lecturer facilitated learning experience that provides all the technology you would find in a 21st century classroom. The VLC provides access to video, audio, power point presentation and interactive whiteboard, so that all students can engage with the tutor/lecturer and other students in real-time collaborative learning. Students will also have access to chat rooms and other webhosted activities designed to enhance the Distance Learning experience and promote collaborative learning with other students on the course.

Links for the weekly classes will be announced on QMPlus.

Expectations

Students on the course are a diverse group with a range of previous experiences, skills and expectations. Sometimes students expect a lot more individual assistance than is practical or suitable for an MSc course. This section outlines the UK Quality Assurance Agency (QAA) level 7 descriptors for a Masters level course, some key expectations course staff have of students and what students can expect of course staff.

QAA Level Seven (Master's Level) descriptors, or what this course will teach you to do

The Quality Assurance Agency for Higher Education (QAA) expects that graduates of specialised/advanced study master's degrees typically have demonstrated:

- a systematic understanding of knowledge, and a critical awareness of current problems and/or new insights, much of which is at, or informed by, the forefront of their academic discipline, field of study or area of professional practice
- a comprehensive understanding of techniques applicable to their own research or advanced scholarship.
- originality in the application of knowledge, together with a practical understanding of how established techniques of research and enquiry are used to create and interpret knowledge in the discipline
- conceptual understanding that enables the student:
 - to evaluate critically current research and advanced scholarship in the discipline

- to evaluate methodologies and develop critiques of them and, where appropriate, to propose new hypotheses.

Typically, holders of the qualification will be able to:

- deal with complex issues both systematically and creatively, make sound judgements in the absence of complete data, and communicate their conclusions clearly to specialist and non-specialist audiences.
- demonstrate self-direction and originality in tackling and solving problems, and act autonomously in planning and implementing tasks at a professional or equivalent level
- continue to advance their knowledge and understanding, and to develop new skills to a high level.

And holders will have:

- the qualities and transferable skills necessary for employment requiring: -
 - the exercise of initiative and personal responsibility
 - decision-making in complex and unpredictable situations
- the independent learning ability required for continuing professional development.

Staff expectations of students

We expect students to:

- **Be responsible for their own learning:** As this is a Master's level course and one of the aims is to develop critical thinking, students will be expected to be responsible for their own learning. This means students identifying their own learning needs, doing additional reading, studying outside of the course lectures and using all possible resources to help reach their own learning goals.
- **Be professional:** Working in forensic mental health requires a high level of personal responsibility, commitment, resilience and respect for professional boundaries. In this course you will learn more about these attributes, but we expect all our students to model professional conduct whenever they are engaging with the course or their external placements.
- **Identify and use available resources:** Queen Mary University of London provides a wide range of resources to assist with learning. We expect students to familiarise themselves with these resources (e.g. library, IT resources, Language Learning Centre) and access them as required.
- **Be responsible for securing their own placement or supervised clinical work placement:** Whilst the course can offer some guidance and signposting with regards to placements, it remains the responsibility of the student to identify and secure their own relevant placement.
- **Follow the Attendance Policy (available on QMPlus).**

- **Attend lectures promptly and on time:** Turning up late is distracting to the lecturer and other students. Please be on time and **do not enter the lecture room if you are more than 10 mins late.** Mobile phones should be switched off during lectures and tutorials. No food is allowed in lecture rooms during lectures.
- **Communicate with course staff:** Course staff are here to assist you with your learning and to help you get the most out of your MSc. We rely on feedback from students to improve the course. We are also here to help if you are having any problems on the course; however, we rely on you contacting us to let us know of any issues.
- **Adhere by the rules of Conduct as instructed by the College:** All students are expected to adhere to the rules and regulations of the University for student Conduct. Please follow the link below to learn more about the Code of Student Discipline:

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/students/student-appeals/Misconduct/index.html>

Note that at the start of Module 1, students are required to select two or three student representatives who will then have regular meetings with staff through the Staff-student liaison committee.

Student expectations of staff

You can expect staff to:

- **Support you with your learning and development:** Course staff will provide you with a range of resources to assist your learning and development. These resources will include:
 - **Group tutorial sessions:** We generally provide tutorials in a group format as we find that this is the most effective way to assist students with learning.
 - **Lectures:** Lectures are provided live, with recorded versions available online which can also be reviewed at other times to help consolidate learning.
 - **Feedback on assignments:** Students will receive feedback on their course work assignments. Due to college regulations, it is not possible to give individual feedback on examinations.
 - **Individual assistance:** Students can approach any of the course tutor team for further assistance or help with any aspects of the course. It is the responsibility of students to raise any concerns about their learning or personal circumstances with the relevant tutor.
- **Support you with your research:** You will be allocated a research supervisor at the start of Module 1. Research supervision will be provided in group tutorials, with individual meetings in exceptional circumstances. You will be offered six group research tutorials in Module 3.
- **Provide you with information in a timely and accurate manner:** We understand that studying can be stressful, so we will endeavour to provide you with all necessary information in a timely and efficient manner. Mistakes can sometimes be made and we need you to let us know if something goes wrong, so that we can address it as soon as possible.

Course information and administration

Communication with students

QMUL will communicate with you in a variety of ways. Formal correspondence will be sent to you by electronic letter, and it is important that you keep Queen Mary up to date with your personal details and address. You can do this online via the MySIS record system:

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/students/mysis-record/index.html> .

It is most common for the school/institute, QMUL and the Students' Union to contact you by your QMUL email. You are assigned a university email address when you enrol, and you are responsible for checking this account on a daily basis. All major notifications and updates will be sent to you by email first.

The QMPlus Online Learning Environment will be used for all course communications, such as announcements, cancellation of lectures and similar, so check the announcements section of the Virtual Learning Environment regularly.

You can access your email account by logging on to a QMUL computer, or, if you are not on campus, at: <http://mail.qmul.ac.uk> . To contact a member of staff, please use the details below.

Contacting lecturers and tutors

In general, any questions about the course content, teaching or questions about the course should be directed towards course tutors in the first instance. They are primarily responsible for the delivery of the MSc and will be able to answer questions on a wide range of topics. Email is the preferred method for contact.

Offices

The offices for the Centre for Psychiatry are located at:

Old Anatomy Building
Queen Mary University of London
Charterhouse Square Campus
London EC1M 6BQ

Please note that visits to the office are by appointment only.

Course staff

Senior Lecturer/Taught Programme Lead

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m.c.freestone@qmul.ac.uk

Senior Lecturer

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Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 2019

MSc Lecturer (PT)

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Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 2014

MSc Lecturer (CGP)

Dr Sultana Choudhry

(Tues - Weds)

s.choudhry@qmul.ac.uk

Programme Administration Lead

Rehana Patel (Mon-Fri)

Rehana.patel@qmul.ac.uk

Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 2038

Course Administrators

Sabina Adams (Tues -Thurs)

sabina.adams@qmul.ac.uk

Zara Reeves (Tues-Thurs)

z.reeves@qmul.ac.uk

Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 2013

Shared mailbox: MHA-Admin@qmul.ac.uk

E-Learning Technologists

(Tues - Thurs)

e-learningmentalhealth@qmul.ac.uk

Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 2016

Course Tutors

You will be assigned a research supervisor /tutor for your dissertation and for semesters 1 and 2. If you have any issues or problems, please contact your tutor.

If you have any additional concerns or complaints, in the first instance please contact the MSc Coordinator, Dr Mark Freestone (m.c.freestone@qmul.ac.uk).

Administration

For any difficulties related to administration of the course, such as ID cards, sickness, wanting to change from full to part time, in the first instance contact the course administrator.

For any issues related to finance and payment of fees, contact the Fees Office.

Fees office:

Melecia Lewin

m.lewin@qmul.ac.uk

Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 7676

Admissions Office:

Tel: 0207 882 5511

PGadmissionsSMD@qmul.ac.uk

Student Enquiry Centre

**(For confirmation of attendance letters
& other relevant services):**

studentenquiry@qmul.ac.uk

Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 5005

Student Registry:

Student Records Officer
Molly Beaumont
Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 7907
m.r.beaumont@qmul.ac.uk

Student Records Administrators:

Maria Georgoula / Ken Shuttleworth
m.georgoula@qmul.ac.uk
k.shuttleworth@qmul.ac.uk
Tel: +44 (0) 207 882/ 5578/7919

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/students/sec/>

Student Guide and New Student information

A lot of useful information on college regulations, support and resources available can be found in the college handbook and induction website:

<http://my.qmul.ac.uk/studentguide/>
www.qmul.ac.uk/newstudentinduction/

QMPlus and e-learning

Any problems with QMPlus or other e-learning resources, please contact the Learning Technologist on e-learningmentalhealth@qmul.ac.uk or the IT helpdesk on 020 7882 8888 or <http://helpdesk.qmul.ac.uk>

Contacting lecturers and tutors

In general, any questions about the course content, teaching or questions about the course should be directed towards course tutors in the first instance. They are primarily responsible for the delivery of the MSc and will be able to answer questions on a wide range of topics.

Personal information and data protection

During application and at enrolment/re-enrolment you provide us with personal information about yourself such as relevant addresses and information about your background, which is held in systems such as MySIS and you give QMUL consent to process this. It's important that you ensure this information is accurate and keep it up to date. Throughout your studies (or after you graduate) you may also provide, or we may collect, other personal information and you should be aware that this also includes any work you submit for assessment in the course of your studies. Tutors may occasionally use anonymised student essays (or portions from them) as part of the teaching process. We hope you will be willing to support your fellow students by allowing this, but you may opt out by contacting your school office. Other markers of engagement are monitored to help support students.

We ensure that all personal data is held securely and not disclosed to third parties without your consent, unless we are obliged to do so by law - for example the annual student record that we submit to the [Higher Education Statistics Agency](#) - or other conditions allow. When you graduate, your details will be transferred to our Alumni database so that we can stay in touch with you in the future.

HESA requires us to collect details of our students' ethnicities and disabilities as a means of monitoring the success of equal opportunities policies at a national level. This information is

kept confidential and helps us to provide you with support and information on facilities and services that may be useful.

When you enrol or re-enrol online you will be asked to read a declaration about the purposes for which we use your personal data and to whom we may disclose it when required. You must read this declaration carefully. All personal data is maintained in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998. For more information, visit:

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/governance/information-governance/index.html>

Safety and Emergencies

You should familiarise yourself with emergency procedures for all areas in which you work, noting the location of emergency exits, assembly points and equipment. On hearing a fire alarm in a QM building, you should immediately leave through the nearest emergency exit, unless redirected by a Fire Marshall. Do not go to any other part of the building for any reason. Proceed to the designated emergency assembly area and report to the Fire Marshal. Do not leave the assembly area or re-enter the building until instructed to do so. Failure to follow these procedures may lead to disciplinary action. **The assembly point for the Rotblat Teaching rooms on Charterhouse Square is the grassy area in front of Dawson Hall.**

Tampering with fire alarms or fire-fighting equipment is a serious offence, and we will take disciplinary action may be taken against any student responsible who break this rule.

In an emergency, dial 3333 from any internal phone and clearly state the nature and location of the problem, your name, and the number you are calling from (if known). If there is no internal phone available, call 999 and follow the normal procedure. You should ensure that corridors and doorways are not obstructed and that firefighting equipment is not removed from its station.

First aid assistance for minor accidents can be obtained by dialling 3333 from an internal phone, or 020 7882 3333 from any other telephone.

QMPlus Introduction

QMPlus is Queen Mary's Online Learning Environment. It is an on-line resource where you can access all of your teaching materials, which include presentations, hand-outs, video and other content. Assignments are always submitted through QMPlus. This means students do not have to visit the department to deliver a piece of work. There are also discussion boards; some of the discussions are directed, others are student generated.

Access to QMPlus is the same username and password you use to access your email, this link will take you to QMPlus: <http://QMPlus.qmul.ac.uk/>

Technical requirements

To get the best from QMPlus, you will need a computer running at least Windows 7, Mac OS 10.4. You will be accessing QMPlus using a web-browser; we recommend the latest versions of these popular browsers: Google Chrome, Microsoft Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari.

We also recommend you have the latest versions of the following software:

- Adobe Flash Player (www.adobe.com)
- Adobe Reader (www.adobe.com)

- QuickTime (www.apple.com/quicktime)
- Java (www.java.com)

All students will need speakers or headphones to listen to the pre-recorded lecture material. DL students you will need headphones and a microphone or suitable headset. In addition we prefer you also have a webcam.

If you are considering buying a PC specifically for this course, then the below specs will cover everything and leave you with a good computer for the future.

Platform	PC	Mac
Operating System	Windows 7, 8 or 10 (64-Bit is Preferred)	OS X Version 10.6 (or higher)
Processor Speed	Laptop or Tablet: Intel Core i3 (or higher)	Core 2 Duo 2.4 GHz (or higher)
Memory (RAM)	4 GB minimum'	4 GB minimum'
Hard Disk Drive	250 GB or bigger	250 GB or bigger
USB External Hard Drive / Back-up Drive (Optional)	250 GB	250 GB
Removable Storage	USB Flash Memory – 8 GB or higher	USB Flash Memory - 8 GB or higher
Software	MS Office 2010 or later. McAfee anti-virus software (or other anti-virus programme)	MS Office 2010 or later. McAfee anti-virus software (or other anti-virus programme)

Tablets and Mobile Devices

Tablets and mobile devices are excellent tools for e-learning although they have some limitations. Please be aware we are always looking to new technology to improve how to deliver this on these devices. At the moment there are some limitations for watching video on these devices. It is also not possible with many of these devices to prepare your assignments and upload them, we advise you to use a computer/laptop for assignment work.

Methods of teaching

Lectures

Onsite students are required to attend weekly lectures. You will be required to read lecture materials prior to the lectures. The pre-recorded lectures will also be available to onsite students as supplementary materials. Due to copyright and college regulations, students are not permitted to record lectures.

Academic and research tutorials

In all three Modules, students will attend weekly group tutorials with their supervisor/tutor to discuss matters on the course. For Module 2, onsite students enrolled in the Psychological Therapies programme will also attend weekly experiential groups, in addition to their tutorials. For Module 3, all students will attend six group tutorials purely for their research project.

Part-time students will have separate research tutorials from full-time students. Part time students will not attend group tutorials in Module 3, year 1, but instead will organise with their tutors to have 2 research meetings each term in year 2.

Supervision and group tutorials serve several functions. They are an opportunity to develop your academic, writing and critical thinking skills. Developing these skills is an essential part of the course and will help with completion of your dissertation.

In addition, these sessions will also help you to develop your research project and gain the skills you need to complete your dissertation.

Methods of assessment

Multiple assessment methods are used throughout the course to aid learning and development. These include exams, regular written coursework and assignments and the research dissertation.

All written assessments EXCEPT for exams must be submitted through QMPlus.

Dissertation submission – see information on page 39.

Oral Exams

At the end of Modules 1 and 2, students must participate in a 10 to 15 minutes oral exam. The purpose of the oral exam is to use a different format to written exams to test knowledge acquired throughout the module of the course. The exam comprises of one or two questions, or a case study on any subject from the Module. Different question formats may be used, for example: being asked to discuss an important concept or theoretical approach, provide a summary or critique of a particular approach, or to formulate a clinical case vignette.

Written exams

At the end of modules 1 and 2, students are asked to complete a written exam to test knowledge acquired through the module. The written exams are usually 2 ½ hours long. Exam content is focused on the topics covered throughout that module. Questions may consist of a mixture of short answer questions, where fewer marks are awarded for each aspect of the question or longer questions, where all marks are awarded for one question.

Placement/Supervised Clinical Work reports

Students on both pathways are required to complete placement/supervised clinical work for reflective practice.

The placements are assessed through two pieces of written work.

1. The first is a report completed towards the end of Module 1 describing and reflecting on the placement/supervised clinical work as well as discussing links to the

evidence base, theory and practice. These reports are up to 1,500 words in length (excluding references). The report should cover the following areas:

- **Background to the organisation:** e.g. organisation, supervisor, type of work, methods and approaches used.
 - **Goals or plans for the placement/supervised clinical work:** e.g. work to be undertaken, aims and goals, reflections on learning outcomes and what you hope to achieve, expected challenges.
 - **Theory and practice links:** connecting the placement/supervised clinical work and work to be undertaken to the evidence base and theory.
2. The second piece of work is handed in at the end of Module 2. This is an account of the placement/supervised clinical work itself and what happened. It is a reflective piece and is meant to demonstrate what you have learnt from the placement/supervised clinical work and links between theory and practice. This report should be no more than 1,500 words in length. The report should include links to theory and literature, as well as reflections on the experience of the placement/supervised clinical work. Some suggestions for areas to cover are:
- **How the placement/supervised clinical work met your goals and learning outcomes**
 - **Successes and challenges from doing the placement/supervised clinical work**
 - **A description of a case/ practice which was identified for change**
 - **How the placement has supported your learning**
 - **Reflections on links between the placement/supervised clinical work, theory and the evidence base**
 - **Reflections on the placement/supervised clinical work as a whole**
 - **What you would do differently in the future**

The ideas above are guidelines, as everyone's placement will be very different. The overall aim of these assignments is to help you to start thinking about applying theory and evidence in a real setting and to help you to reflect on this.

Students are expected to secure their own placements. Distance Learning Students typically undertake their clinical / work placement locally.

Note that it is the student's responsibility to assure they are covered by the host organization insurance and/or to stipulate private insurance.

If there are any difficulties with this, then students are able to discuss placement opportunities with Rehana Patel, Business Administrator Rehana.patel@qmul.ac.uk who is based at the Centre for Psychiatry, Queen Mary University of London.

At the start of the year, we recommend that students also contact the Career service for advice in securing their placement (e.g. CV and interview preparation).

Research Protocol

The research protocol should be up to 1,500 words (excluding references). The aim of the research protocol is to outline your overall approach to your research dissertation. The type of information you will include may vary depending on the type of project you are

proposing to do. Please refer to page 36 of this handbook for more details and for an example structure.

Presentations

In Module 3 all students will give a presentation to staff and other students about their research project. Presentations are 10 minutes in length, followed by 5 minutes for questions and comments.

The following guidelines should be used for preparing the presentation:

- The first slide displays the project title, your name and your supervisor's name.
- Provide an introduction to the chosen research topic with reference to the evidence base.
- Explain why the topic has been chosen.
- Explain why there is a need for this research.
- Clearly state your research question, aims, and objectives and methods. Consider the potential benefit/impact of the research on individuals and the wider community.
- Present a research plan with appropriate stages and timeframe.
- Where available, present preliminary results of discussion.

Pilot study

In Module 2, students undertake a pilot study for their final research dissertation. Depending on the topic and methodology this can be either: 1) a brief systematic review with a limited number of papers; or 2) a small pilot study involving participants. The aim of the pilot study is to test out the major methodology for the final study. The report should be up to 5,000 words and address key literature, methodology, results, and discussion of feasibility.

In terms of layout, it will have the same sections and headings as your dissertation, with the main difference being that it is a lot shorter. In the discussion you will need to have a section covering how you will adapt your methodology for your final study. For systematic reviews it is suggested that you pilot your search strategy and then review approximately five papers. If you are doing research involving human participants, you should pilot your methods using one or two participants.

Remember that the aim of the pilot study is for you to test out all your methods and methodology from search, analysis, integration, and discussion, so you will need to report your methods and how you conducted your search. This will also help you refine these methods for your final dissertation.

Research dissertation

The dissertation is the major piece of assessed work for Module 3, accounting for 100% of the final mark for that module. The dissertation is up to 15,000 words in length.

The format of the dissertation (please see page 39 for detailed information) is as follows:

- Title page
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Aims, Hypothesis & Objectives
- Research Methods & Methodology
- Results
- Discussion, Limitations & Conclusion
- References
- Appendix (Acknowledgements, detailed information on quality assessment, evidence of ethical clearance, copy of the questionnaires, and any supporting documents, for example, consent forms and relevant tables).

Full-time students with no previous background in research methods do not have enough time to secure an ethical approval for their research project as well as carry out primary data collection, data analysis, and write up. This is evident from experience; those trying to do so have consistently not been successful. Our advice is to carry out a systematic review, but students can elect to follow original research if they wish, and take responsible actions to deliver this within the time available. However, this is unlikely to be successful unless they are already experienced and secure ethical approval early. We also provide students with the opportunity to join existing research projects. So we would encourage those who are keen to carry out qualitative and quantitative research to join our on-going research projects, rather than developing research from scratch.

If you are interested in conducting empirical research (i.e. using participants or empirical data) then you will need to start this process early, as you must get ethical approval and in time for your pilot study; this can take several weeks to months depending on the study you are conducting. We advise that you speak to a supervisor about this as soon as possible.

If you do not secure ethical approval for your project then you:

- Will not be able to start your project; and
- Will not be able to use participants for your pilot study.

Key outcomes of the dissertation are:

- Literature searching abilities
- Critical thinking skills, specially applied to reading research papers
- Understanding the link between research and health improvement
- Understanding different types of research approaches and methodologies
- Understanding how to identify and formulate a research question
- Formulating research/ideas question following a review of the literature or original research papers
- Organising and presenting information and ideas from a variety of sources in a clear and concise manner

More information for your research project can be found in this handbook – page 36.

Placements

Psychological Therapies: Supervised Clinical Work Placement

What is supervised clinical work?

The Psychological Therapies pathway requires you to undertake some supervised clinical work. You will need to find a placement where you can undertake supervised clinical work involving psychological practice. The amount of sessions required will be either of the following: with one client (25-40 sessions), with two different clients (12-20 sessions each), a group of clients (25-40 sessions). A combination of individual and group sessions combined (totalling to 25-40 sessions). Students are expected to complete their placement sessions by May 2017.

Note: You must organise the supervised clinical work placement yourself, as part of this assignment is to develop your skills in independently researching information and contacting different organisations. Because of the nature of the work and commitment involved, some organisations may require you to attend for longer each week or to make a longer commitment than necessary just for the purposes of your assignments. This is for you to negotiate, but do bear in mind that placements will only provide training and supervision to individuals where it is also beneficial to the service, so a longer commitment may be required by some services and will be useful for you to gain further skills and experience.

At the end of Module 1, you are expected to provide a written account detailing your supervised clinical work and your work plan. We recommend that students plan to start their placements before you hand in your first written account, so that you have enough time to complete up to 40 sessions. At the end of your placement you must provide a report of your supervised clinical work with clients, reflecting on the processes, challenges and successes and what you would do differently later in the course.

If you are already working in a clinical setting (e.g. the NHS) or a setting where you offer help or advice to people (e.g. a social care or voluntary organisation), it is likely that you will be able to organise a supervised clinical placement with that organisation. *Crucially the placement needs to be clearly defined and different from your usual work role.*

Note: Because of the time taken to organise placements, we recommend that you organise this and contact relevant organisations as soon as possible from the start of term.

Suggestions for Supervised Clinical Work

The aim of the supervised clinical work is to provide experience of developing a helpful and supportive relationship with individuals in distress. Although some of you will be in contact with psychological therapy services and have some prior experience, and so will take up CBT, or group work, CAT or a similar therapy, some of you may not have this previous experience. However, our definition of “therapy” is very broad and does not just apply to psychotherapy or psychology services treating people with disorders. It could also include:

- Working as a befriender or mentor with an individual that you meet once per week.
- Working as a support worker to help vulnerable individuals or families to address social problems they experience.
- Doing behavioural activation or exposure work with clients who experience anxiety or need assistance in building up confidence in an area of their life.

The clinical work must be supervised so that you develop some reflective understanding of therapeutic processes. Your placement must therefore include a named supervisor. The course does not provide any clinical supervision to students.

Your choice of supervised clinical work placement will partly depend on your own skills, experience and interests. If you are already a practicing counsellor or therapist you may want to choose a more demanding placement than if you have very little therapy experience. Previous placements have included:

- Conducting assessments and interventions for a substance use charity.
- Working as a support worker in a community domestic violence project.
- Providing motivational interviewing in an NHS substance misuse service.
- Providing Cognitive Analytic Therapy in an NHS psychotherapy department.

You will provide a written statement of the placement plan by the end of Module 1, although you may already have started if you are a full-time student. At the end of Module 2, you must submit reports of your supervised clinical work with clients, showing your experiential and theoretical learning. These reports will be marked.

Students will require a letter signed by their placement supervisor confirming that they have undertaken the Clinical Work Placement; this needs to be submitted with the placement report.

Note: If you are unsure about whether a placement is suitable, then contact your tutor.

Cultural and Global Perspectives in Mental Health Care: Work Placement

What is a work placement?

The Cultural and Global Perspectives in Mental Health Care pathway includes a work placement, which needs to be completed by May 2018. You will be required to spend one day a week (totalling a minimum of 50 hours) doing a placement that is broadly related to what you are learning about on the course. Placements can be in health or mental health services or organisations that provide support to people (e.g. organizations for people from immigrant and/or refugee backgrounds, asylum seekers, global mental health and development agencies). The aim of the placement is for you to gain some practical experience of the field you are studying and to help you reflect on and apply some of what you learn on the course. Through participant observation, you will identify a single area of practice that is worthy and appropriate for change within the organisation. This practice can be a positive practice you observe within the organisation that isn't yet standardised in their service delivery (e.g. an observed engagement strategy) but would benefit the organisation, a current practice within the organisation that could be improved using

techniques or tools introduced during the course (e.g. the BEMI) or a new practice that might assist the organisation in managing a challenge or gap they face in their current service delivery (e.g. guidelines for using translators). You will feedback your observations to the organisation and present them with your proposal for change. Where possible, you will attempt to support them in making that change, talking to people and working with them to achieve it. Examples of placements can be identified by discussion with the course lecturers and tutors.

At the end of Module 1, you are expected to provide a written account of the process for identifying the placement and deciding what practice you wish to change. This may include a description of your placement and what you hope to do there. We recommend that students plan to start their placements before your first written account, so that you have enough time to complete your hours. You then need to provide a reflective written piece of work on the participant observation you undertook and the practice you attempted to change discussing processes, challenges and successes you experienced and what you would do differently in the future (Module 2).

If you are already working in a clinical setting (e.g. the NHS) or a setting where you offer help or advice to people (e.g. a social care or voluntary organisation), it is likely that you will be able to organise a supervised clinical placement or work placement with that organisation. Crucially the placement needs to be clearly defined and different from your usual work role.

Note: Because of the time taken to organise placements, we recommend that you organise this and contact relevant organisations as soon as possible.

Students will require a letter signed by their placement supervisor confirming that they have undertaken the Clinical Work Placement; this needs to be submitted with the placement report.

Suggestions for placements

Students in previous years have done a range of placements. People who were already working in an NHS or a clinical setting implemented some aspects of culturally competent practice into the work of their service. For example they:

- Provided a consultation service for colleagues on cultural issues.
- Provided training to other staff members.
- Developed the cultural policy of a service.

These are just suggestions; placements vary a lot and people do many different things. What you choose to do will vary depending on your placement.

When approaching services, try to think creatively about what you can do to help them. For example, you could approach a mentoring service that works with mental health service users from Black and Ethnic Minority groups and offer to provide training or consultation on Cultural and Global Perspectives in Mental Health Care . The placement could then be the time you spend developing this training or conducting this training with the service. Or you could join a service and observe how they deal with cultural issues within their service and then provide feedback to them.

Please note; If you are unsure about whether a placement is suitable, then contact your tutor.

What if you are not already working in a clinical setting?

If you are not already working in a clinical or voluntary setting, then we suggest starting to find a placement as soon as possible. The placement doesn't have to be in an NHS setting, but could also be in the private or voluntary sector. You could contact a range of places telling them what you would like to do, about your MSc course and what you could offer them. Suggestions for contacting organisations can be found below. Here are some examples of the types of organisations you could approach:

- NHS services. Most NHS mental health services would be appropriate for a placement. Examples include:
 - A mental health outreach team
 - A community mental health adult team
 - A child and adolescent team
 - A homeless service
 - A mother and baby unit
 - An eating disorder unit

Most NHS Trusts offer volunteering or work placement services, which include work that will involve contact with service users. Two of the NHS Mental Health Trusts local to QMUL are:

East London NHS Foundation Trust:

<https://www.elft.nhs.uk/Get-Involved/Volunteering>

North East London NHS Trust:

<http://www.nelft.nhs.uk/volunteering>

Barnet, Enfield and Haringey NHS Trust

<http://www.beh-mht.nhs.uk/other-opportunities.htm>

- Many voluntary services that support mental health service users would also be suitable. Examples include organisations which:
 - Provide mental health services to a particular group (e.g. young people, refugees)
 - Provide psychosocial support or advice to service users
 - A mentoring or befriending service
 - A homeless charity that provides outreach services to individuals with mental health problems
 - A voluntary substance use service in an ethnically diverse area of London

A note about criminal record checks

Recently, there have been a number of changes to the law to help protect children and vulnerable adults (including mental health service users). These changes include much stricter rules about who can and cannot work with children and vulnerable adults.

Most public organisations (e.g. schools, NHS trusts and voluntary organisations) are by law required to do a **criminal record check** of anyone working with vulnerable adults or children and this requirement now applies to many voluntary and community organisations. This check is carried out by the Disclosure and Barring Service and is often referred to as a “DBS check” or a “CRB check”. In a DBS check you provide your personal details (name, address etc.) and a check is made against the UK Police National Computer for any records of convictions or cautions (and sometimes arrests) you may have. DBS checks take time to complete (a few weeks to a month or more) and depending on the organisation, you may not be able to start working with clients until your DBS check has been received.

Note: Our understanding of the guidance is that any role where you have regular contact with vulnerable adults or children will require a DBS check, so we expect that most placements will require a check to be completed. This is another good reason to start looking for your placement early!

Potential places to contact for placements

Note to overseas students: Many organisations are keen to have people working for them who can speak English and another language that is spoken within the community in which they work (e.g. Bengali or Turkish). So do not forget that knowing other languages is a huge advantage and that it could be very helpful in getting you a placement. This should be mentioned in any application you make.

Here are some suggestions for organisations to contact about placements.

- **Community service volunteers** - <http://volunteeringmatters.org.uk/>
CSV offer information on different voluntary organisations in the London area
- **Volunteering England** - <http://www.volunteering.org.uk/>
Similar to CSV, they offer information on a range of voluntary organisations
- **Local NHS mental health trusts**
You can find details of all trusts and NHS services in London by looking on the internet. You can find individual services to contact for supervised clinical work placements. You could also consider contacting headquarters to see if you could do some policy based work. A number of trusts also have voluntary departments or links with volunteering agencies. For a list of all mental health trusts in England see: <http://www.nhs.uk/ServiceDirectories/Pages/MentalHealthTrustListing.aspx>
- **Refugee mental health and community-based organisations in London**
There are a range of refugee mental health and different community groups representing many ethnic groups and cultures in London. Some examples are, MRCF (Migrant and Refugee Communities Forum) - an umbrella organisation working with a range of community groups), Halkevi (Kurdish & Turkish Community Centre – Hackney) and St Pancras Refugee Centre.
- **Mental health charities**

There are a number of charities that provide services for different groups such as Mind (<http://www.mind.org.uk/>), and Centrepoint (<http://www.centrepoin.org.uk/>).

- **Search online**

Most of the information above was found using search terms like “BME services London”, “refugee support groups London” “NHS volunteering London” “mental health volunteering” “NHS mental health trusts London”.

What If I get stuck?

If you have contacted many places and you have not been successful, then contact the course tutors **as soon as possible** and they will do what they can to help.

Please note that it is the student’s responsibility to assure they are covered by (the host organization) insurance.

Rules and regulations

Please see the following for college wide administrative topics such as:

- Examinations guidelines
- Academic regulations
- Extenuating circumstances
- Student support services
- Disabilities and learning difficulties
- And many others

Examinations <http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/examinations/index.html>

Student Guide: my.qmul.ac.uk/studentguide

Student Induction <http://www.qmul.ac.uk/newstudentinduction/>

Re-submission Rules and Examination Re-sits

Students will be automatically registered for first sits and resits. They can opt out (and forfeit the attempt) if they choose to do so. There will be no charges for resits. For further information please see the attached Academic Regulations and Assessment Handbook 2016/2017 links below.

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/media/arcs/policyzone/Academic-Regulations-2017-18.pdf>

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/media/arcs/policyzone/Assessment-Handbook-2017-18.pdf>

Please note that all resits will be capped at 50%. This means that even if your re-sit mark is above 50% your final mark on the exam will be 50%.

You will be allowed to re-sit an exam or re-submit an exam or assessment that you have failed once your provisional overall Module mark is released. Failing a module means that you received an overall module mark below 50%. Students who fail in Modules 1 and 2 will have an opportunity to re-sit exams in the following summer. Please refer to the course deadlines.

Interruption of Study or Withdrawal from the Course

If you wish to interrupt or withdraw from your studies, you should inform the course tutors immediately. The deadline for students to apply for interruption of study is 21st April 2017. Students cannot interrupt their studies beyond this deadline without evidence of extenuating circumstances that prevented them from submitting this request before the deadline.

Students who wish to interrupt or withdraw from the programme are strongly advised to seek advice from course tutors and the College's Advice and Counselling Service about their position with their tuition fees. An Interruption of Study form and Withdrawal from College forms can be found at:

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/media/arcs/students/study/interrupting/Instructions-and-Interruption-of-Studies-form-2016.doc>

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/media/arcs/students/study/withdrawing/Withdrawal-form-14.9.14.doc>

Students who wish to either interrupt or withdraw from the course should read the 'Notes on Completing the Interruption of Study/Withdrawal from College Form', which can be found at:

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/students/study/interrupting/>

The following dates are a guide for students who wish to interrupt, withdraw or change their programme of study.

- Deadline for Change of Programme: Friday 2nd March 2018
- Deadline for interruptions and withdrawals: Friday 20th April 2018

In rare cases students who wish to change pathways are able to do this. The deadline for this is 30th November 2017.

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is taken very seriously by the course and the College and there are severe penalties for anyone who plagiarises work. Bear in mind that it is also possible to self-plagiarise by using your own previous work in another context without citing that it was used previously, and it is best to avoid this where you can. The college policy and further information on plagiarism can be found here:

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/students/student-appeals/assessment-offences/index.html>

<http://www.library.qmul.ac.uk/plagiarism>

Turnitin

Turnitin is a piece of software that the course uses to check work for possible plagiarism and self-plagiarism. It works by scanning a very wide range of published and online material and looking for similarities between the submitted work and previously published or submitted work. We use Turnitin as a part of assignment submission. While it is a useful piece of software, it can at times give false results, for example giving you a high plagiarism score (e.g. 30% plagiarised), when in fact it has only identified several sentences or words that are commonly used together (e.g. 15 instances of very commonly used sets of words). Course staff will only be using it to identify assignments where the work has been clearly plagiarised, i.e. a paragraph has been directly copied.

Please note that when you use Turnitin to submit your dissertation, you will need to allow the programme 10-30 minutes, to give you a score for plagiarism. Turnitin may work more slowly in periods with many large submissions, such as July-August.

Marking

Marking of assignments and exams

All written examinations and the research dissertation are double-marked. All other submitted work is marked by one examiner with a proportion of submissions double marked to ensure consistency between examiners.

Extenuating Circumstances and Late submissions

There are strict rules concerning the late submission of work. Work can only be submitted late without a penalty in extenuating circumstances. So if something happens that is beyond your control and that may have a negative impact on your ability to undertake or complete any assessment, it is essential that you contact course staff as soon as possible. Students are required to report their extenuating circumstances formally PRIOR to the deadline of the assessment. QMUL does not accept retrospective applications for extenuating circumstances so students need to inform someone about their problems as soon as possible.

Extenuating circumstances are defined by Queen Mary as:

Circumstances that are outside your control which may have a negative impact on your ability to undertake or complete any assessment so as to cast doubt on the likely validity of the assessment as a measure of your achievement.

Extenuating circumstances are usually personal or health problems. Health problems include your emotional wellbeing and mental health, as well as your physical health. Extenuating circumstances do not include computer problems, misreading your exam timetable, planned holidays or local transport delays.

Queen Mary operates a fit to sit policy, which covers all assessments including coursework and exams. If you sit an exam or submit a piece of coursework you are deemed to be fit to do so. In such instances a request for extenuating circumstances will not normally be

considered. If you do not feel you are well enough to attend an invigilated exam then you should not attend and should submit a claim for extenuating circumstances instead. You will need to attend a medical consultation within three days of the date of your exam that you missed. Similarly if you get sick during an exam and have to leave you will need to attend a medical consultation within three days.

To submit an extenuating circumstance request you must fill out the relevant form, which can be obtained from the course administrator as soon as the extenuating circumstances occur. The form is also available on QMPlus. The form should be completed and returned to the course administrator as soon as possible.

Your form must be accompanied by relevant supporting evidence (for example medical certification, death certificate, police report and crime number, or other written evidence from a person in authority). Please note that, although accompanying documentation can be submitted after the form, claims without any evidence cannot be considered.

All extenuating circumstances claims are kept confidential until they are considered by a subcommittee of the examination board. All proceedings of the subcommittee are strictly confidential, and will not normally be discussed at the full examination board meeting.

It is your own responsibility to submit any claims for extenuating circumstances, not that of your tutor. Please ensure that if you have what you believe is a valid case, you must complete the submission process in accordance with the School/Institute guidelines and deadlines.

Full details and guidance on extenuating circumstances can be found at:

<http://www.welfare.qmul.ac.uk/documents/leaflets/extcircs/151311.pdf>

For any application to be considered in the next weekly sub-board, students must complete the appropriate form and submit this, together with accompanying evidence, to the designated member of staff at least three days before the meeting of the extenuating circumstances sub-board for the Subject Examination Board. Please note that the sub-board for EC's take place weekly on Tuesday mornings. If the accompanying evidence cannot be submitted together with the Extenuating Circumstances form, final decision on extension cannot be taken until such evidence has not been received by the sub-board.

Please refer to the full guidance notes on extenuating circumstances from the Advice and Counselling service or online at

<http://www.welfare.qmul.ac.uk/publications/studentadvice/index.html>

The mark for work submitted late, without approval of extenuating circumstances is reduced by a rate of 5% each day, or part there of where the assignment is handed in late, up to a total of three days. Therefore, work that is submitted one hour late will automatically have 5% deducted, a submission that is over one day late will automatically have 10% deducted and a submission that is over two days late will automatically have 15% deducted. Work submitted later than three days after the submission deadline, without the prior approval of course staff, will receive a 0 mark.

Submissions in excess of word count

Word counts are provided to help students learn how to write concisely and must be followed. Submitted work should clearly display the word count on the front page of the work and will be checked to ensure that it is within the stipulated number of words. A five percent (5%) margin of words over the word limit will be allowed, however, any words written over the 5% margin will not be included when deciding on a mark.

The word count for all work includes everything within the text, except reference lists and appendices at the end of the piece of work.

Marks for degree classification

To obtain a distinction in the course, it is necessary to get an overall average course mark of 70% or higher and a mark of 65% or higher for your dissertation. Likewise, “Merit” or “Pass” marks are awarded depending on the average of your marks across all modules.

Classification is as follows:

- Fail: 49.9% and below
- Pass: 50%-59.9%
- Merit: 60%-69.9% (incl. 60%+ for your dissertation)
- Distinction: 70%-100% (incl. 65%+ for your dissertation)

The marks above refer to overall averages of the three modules in order to be awarded an MSc. You will also need to have at least 50% in each Module. If your overall average is below 50%, you will have failed the course and will not receive an MSc.

If a student fails an assessment or exam they will be automatically entered for a re-sit / resubmission of the work (see page 23).

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/media/arcs/policyzone/Assessment-Handbook-2017-18.pdf>

(Assessment Handbook)

Marking guidelines

Marking criteria for all assessments

Examiners consider a number of criteria when determining what mark to award. One relates to the coverage of the particular topics or questions addressed: relevant issues should be identified and implications addressed.

Students are expected to display a critical understanding of the issue. Argumentation is expected to be clear, consistent **and balanced**, and should be supported by **relevant evidence** and **exemplification**. Depending on the nature and difficulty of the topic, an appropriate level of originality, imagination, insight or ingenuity in exemplification, argument, approach, problem statement or solution is expected.

From a presentational point of view, work should be neat and tidy, **clearly structured**, **well written**, precise and directly **relevant** to the topic, without unnecessary digression or

errors in spelling or grammar, with proper attention to **presentation** of examples, **citation** and the form in which **bibliographical information** is presented. Technical terms should be used correctly. **Conciseness is important** (e.g., length restrictions should be adhered to).

A brief outline of the qualities expected of assessments in each level is presented below:

Distinction (70% and above)

1. It follows the assignment brief; is confident in handling key terms and concepts; may also productively challenge and question key terms and concepts.
2. Excellent knowledge/understanding of the topic of the assignment; excellent knowledge/understanding of the wider subject area, including relevant theoretical/critical approaches; the assimilation and integration of additional material not directly covered in the module. The assignment can analyse complex, incomplete or contradictory areas of knowledge and take appropriate action in order that the task may be completed. The assignment offers solutions to problems in terms of advanced states of knowledge.
3. A coherent line of argument throughout the assignment backed up with excellent analysis; an ability to go beyond the arguments presented in the critical literature; evidence of independent and/or original thinking. The assignment applies novel methods to analyse and process information.
4. Logically structured and presented argument that ensures excellent organisation of material and detail.
5. Excellent command of language, including accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the use of a suitable scholarly register; fluency, flair and an assured use of difficult and specialised terminology.
6. Impeccable referencing and bibliography presented according to the guidelines outlined in the handbook.
7. Can engage confidently in academic and professional communication with others within her/his field. Excellent presentation of work (word processed in at least 11 point font, one and a half line spacing, pages clearly numbered, etc.).

Merit (60 -69%)

1. Follows the assignment brief; is confident in handling key terms and concepts.
2. Good knowledge/understanding of the topic of the assignment; good knowledge/understanding of the wider subject area, including relevant theoretical/critical approaches. Can analyse complex areas of knowledge and take appropriate action in order that the task may be completed. The assignment offers some solutions to problems.
3. A coherent line of argument throughout the assignment backed up with good analysis; good understanding and synthesis of the arguments presented in the critical literature. Applies validated methods to analyse and process information.
4. An appropriate structure that ensures good organisation of material and detail.
5. Good command of language, including accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the use of a suitable scholarly register.

6. Good referencing and bibliography presented according to the guidelines outlined in the handbook.
7. Engages in academic and professional communication with others within her/his field. Good presentation of work (word processed in at least 11 point font, one and a half line spacing, pages clearly numbered, etc.).

Pass (50 – 59%)

1. Follows the assignment brief; satisfactory handling of key terms and concepts.
2. Satisfactory knowledge/understanding of the topic of the assignment; satisfactory knowledge/understanding of the wider subject area, including relevant theoretical/critical approaches. The assignment offers partial solutions to problems.
3. An identifiable line of argument throughout the assignment backed up with satisfactory analysis; some problems understanding and synthesising the arguments presented in the critical literature. Applies methodology to analyse and process information.
4. A functional structure that ensures satisfactory organisation of material and detail.
5. Satisfactory command of language, including reasonably accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the use of a suitable scholarly register.
6. Satisfactory referencing and bibliography presented according to the guidelines outlined in the handbook.
7. Engages in professional communication with others within her/his field. Satisfactory presentation of work (word processed in at least 11 point font, one and a half line spacing, pages clearly numbered, etc.).

Poor <50%

1. Does not always stick to the assignment task set; problems handling key terms and concepts.
2. Weak knowledge/understanding of the topic of the assignment; weak knowledge/understanding of the wider subject area, including relevant theoretical/critical approaches. Offers limited solutions to problems.
3. Weak argument throughout the assignment not well integrated with weak analysis; problems understanding and synthesising the arguments presented in the critical literature. Applies weak methodology to analyse and process information.
4. A weak and incoherent structure that does not ensure satisfactory organisation of material and detail.
5. Weak command of language, including inaccurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; failure to use a suitable scholarly register.
6. Inconsistent and/or incomplete referencing and bibliography; does not follow the preferred referencing system according to the handbook.
7. Engages in little communication with others within her/his field. Weak presentation of work (not word processed, illegible font, pages not numbered, etc.).

Very Poor <30%

1. Does not always stick to the assignment task set; problems handling key terms and concepts.
2. Poor knowledge / understanding of the topic of the assignment; poor knowledge / understanding of the wider subject area, including relevant theoretical / critical approaches. Problems on the topic are not addressed and offer no solutions to problems.
3. Poor argument throughout the assignment not well integrated with weak analysis; problems understanding and synthesising the arguments presented in the critical literature. No methodology used to analyse and process information.
4. A poor and incoherent structure that does not ensure satisfactory organisation of material and detail.
5. Poor command of language, including inaccurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; failure to use a suitable scholarly register.
6. Inconsistent and/or incomplete referencing and Bibliography. Does not follow the preferred referencing system according to the handbook.
7. No communication with others within her/his field. Poor presentation of work (not word processed, illegible font, pages not numbered, etc.).

Note - Narrative or descriptive (rather than analytical) work will not normally be given a grade higher than Pass.

Feedback Form

This is the feedback form that tutors will use to mark all your assignments.

	Distinction ≥70%	Merit 60-69%	Pass 50-59%	Poor <50%	Very Poor <30
1. Follows assignment brief					
2. Knowledge/understanding					
3. Argument/analysis					
4. Structure and organisation					
5. Written English					
6. Referencing					
7. Presentation					
Overall Grade					

Marker's comments:

Provisional Grade:

Please note – this is not a grid that adds up to a particular grade. The overall grade is based on the items above and academic judgement. These items indicate strengths and weaknesses in order to allow you to target areas that need work.

Students who are having difficulty with written English should take advantage of the support offered by the Language Centre — <http://language-centre.sllf.qmul.ac.uk/> — and/or use the following online resource — <http://aeo.sllf.qmul.ac.uk/>

Additional information for student services

Libraries and online resources access

The libraries at Queen Mary offer a whole range of services and courses which can be useful for students. The library webpage is also the access point to e-journals, databases and other online resources:

<http://www.library.qmul.ac.uk>

The Library is the part of Academic Information Services responsible for library provision in all subjects at Queen Mary. To this end the Library offers:

- extensive collections of books, journals and other materials in support of teaching and research
- electronic access to library catalogues, online databases and electronic journals
- accommodation for silent study with facilities for group study within the Library and elsewhere, offering a conducive learning environment
- 7-day/week and vacation opening with late opening on weekdays in term and the Easter vacation

Points of contact with the Main Library are as follows:

- General and reference enquiries: Main enquiry desk, ground floor
Phone: + 44 (0)20 7882 3300
Email library-enquiries@qmul.ac.uk
- Loans and loan enquiries: Issue counter, ground floor
Phone + 44 (0)20 7882 3312
- Interlibrary loans: Issue counter, ground floor
Phone + 44 (0)20 7882 3314
Email: library-interloans@qmul.ac.uk

West Smithfield Library – near the Charterhouse Square site

http://www.library.qmul.ac.uk/locating_libraries

Language and Learning

The Queen Mary Language and Learning Centre provide a range of resources for students with English as a second language and students who want to develop their academic English Skills. There are workshops for Academic Writing and Dissertation skills.

<http://www.languageandlearning.qmul.ac.uk/index.html>

The Learning Development Centre is based in the Mile End Library, and includes services such as:

- ✓ bookable one-to-one tutorials to discuss your approaches to study, a written assignment, a spoken presentation or a knotty area of grammar.
- ✓ bookable one-to-one tutorials with one of our Royal Literary Fund Fellows to talk about your writing.
- ✓ advice on Maths, Statistics and Science - on a drop-in basis in the first floor study centre .
- ✓ brief consultations on writing and study skills, such as researching an assignment, referencing or using your time effectively on a drop-in basis in the ground floor Help Zone.
- ✓ retreats and protected reading and writing spaces to help you focus, manage your time, develop better practices for reading and writing
- ✓ access to QM study skills books collection located on the ground floor. To find out more details, go to: www.learningdevelopment.qmul.ac.uk

Student welfare

The student advice and counselling service offers a confidential service for a range of student problems and concerns. They are also the contact point for advice on visas and other related issues for overseas students.

<http://www.welfare.qmul.ac.uk/>

Should you have personal issues which may cause you difficulty on the course, please contact one of the course tutors to discuss these issues in confidence. The college has procedures and policies in place to support students who may be having difficulties.

Disability and Dyslexia Service

If you have a physical and/or mental disability that you think may adversely affect your performance, please discuss this issue for with Queen Mary Disability and Dyslexia Service. Queen Mary University of London offers support for all students with disabilities, specific learning difficulties and mental health issues at the Disability and Dyslexia Service. The Queen Mary Disability and Dyslexia Service is located on the second floor of the Francis Bancroft Building at the Mile End Campus. For further information about this service, please see:

<http://www.dds.qmul.ac.uk/>

Careers and Enterprise Centre

The Careers and Enterprise Centre support Queen Mary University of London students in all aspects of career development - from finding work experience and graduate jobs to starting your own business, or pursuing further study.

Whether you know what you want to do, or have not yet decided, book an appointment to see a Careers Consultant and attend events to meet employers, network with alumni and explore your options.

For further information about this service see link below:

<http://www.careers.qmul.ac.uk/about/book/index.html>

Student Enquiry Centre

The Student Enquiry Centre provides a general service for prospective and current taught students and is the front of house for the Academic Registry and Admissions Teams.

Services for current students*

Bank letters

Student status letters (e.g. enrolment letter, confirmation of status)

Confirmation of address letters

Provisional transcripts

Replacement of ID cards

Bursary form submissions (e.g. Access to learning fund, hardship loan forms)

Bursary/Emergency loan, cheque collection

Emergency loan appointment bookings

Student status change form submissions (withdrawal, interruption, change of programme, module amendment forms)

Changes to personal details (e.g. name change)

General bursaries, students records and exam queries

Rail card form approvals

Services for Graduates* (*useful for after you graduate*)

Face to face requests for:

Confirmation of degree letter (also known as degree award letter)

Transcripts

Certified copies of degree certificates

*The Exams & Awards handle email requests (from stuverification@qmul.ac.uk) for the above, along with third party student verification requests.

Signposting to other student support services

The Student Enquiry Service does not deal with:

Fee Payment Requests

* *Queries are currently handled, face-to-face, by telephone (ext. 5005), email studentenquiry@qmul.ac.uk.*

Please note that all letter-related requests are only handled over email

For more information please go to the following link:

<http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/students/sec/>

Finally!

Graduation

The date for Graduation for this Course is in December.

Although you will be notified from the College how and when to book your place you can check the Graduation page for more information.

Please follow this link: <http://www.qmul.ac.uk/graduation/>

Further information – Research Protocol

Example systematic review research protocol

A systematic review is a review of the evidence on a clear research question. The important aspect of a systematic review, which makes it different to a literature review, is that it follows a methodology that is documented and uses explicit and systematic methods (e.g. searching, reviewing, and quality assessment). Statistical methods are sometimes used (e.g. meta-analysis), or a review may be narrative (describing and commenting on the findings). Systematic reviews are useful as they help to combine findings using a replicable and scientific approach. Unless you have a good understanding of statistics and are willing to learn procedures for meta-analysis, we expect most students to undertake a narrative review of the literature. There is an example proposal below but your proposal will have to be a lot more detailed. ***For further examples look at published systematic reviews or previous theses for ideas.***

Title page/research question

This is self-explanatory, but the title should reflect what you are doing.

Example title: The effects of post-migration stress on the mental health of refugees. A systematic review.

Introduction

In this section you describe the reasons for your study and why it is necessary. You are setting the context, explaining what you are doing and justifying why you are doing it. You will want to define and explain any concepts you are using (e.g. what is “CBT”, what is “attachment”). You will also want to draw on previous literature to explain what has been done before and use that to help explain why your study is necessary. Look at published reviews to get a better idea of how to write an introduction.

This is a very important part of the proposal as this is where you justify your study and outline what you are doing and why. It should form the basis of your study and your research question. By the end of this section you should be in a position to state your aims and your research questions.

Example background: Define “refugees”. Use previous literature to set the context (traumatic experiences, exile, many sources of trauma and loss in home country and country of asylum). Literature on mental health problems of refugees. Define post-migration stress and report on the existing literature (studies that show a relationship between post-migration stress and increased symptoms). Explain there have been no previous reviews about this and why it is useful to do so.

Research question and aims

This is where you will state your research question and aims. You may have a primary and secondary research question or just one question depending on your topic.

Example aims: The aim of this study is to conduct a systematic review looking at the relationship between post-migration stress and mental health problems.

Example research question: What is the relationship between post-migration stress and mental health problems in refugees and asylum seekers in high income countries?

Methods

This is where you will describe your methods. You will want to address the following issues:

Introduction to a systematic review: You should give a brief description somewhere of what a systematic review is and why they are useful.

Databases: Report what databases you will be searching (e.g. Medline/PubMED, PsycINFO, EMBASE, Web of Science, etc.).

Search terms: Give an idea of what types of search terms will be used. You are not expected to have a full list of search terms or a fully developed search strategy at this point, but some indication of the types of search terms would be useful.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria: Say what your inclusion and exclusion criteria will be. Remember this is the proposal and your criteria may change later on, but it is important to be explicit at this stage about what they might be. You do not need to justify all of your inclusion and exclusion criteria as many of them may be obvious from the rest of the proposal. However, if you are using criteria which may be a little controversial or unclear (e.g. you are excluding a gender and it is unclear why) a line or two justifying this would be helpful.

Assessment of quality: The assessment of quality uses a specified set of criteria to judge the research quality of the study. You can find several examples of quality assessment in previous published literature reviews. If you have an idea of the quality assessment tool you may use, then you can say that. Otherwise you can just give an idea of the type of criteria you may use (e.g. sample size or definition of terms).

Findings/synthesis of research: Here you will describe the method you will use to synthesise your results (e.g. qualitative narrative synthesis).

Further information on systematic reviews

If you want further information on systematic reviews, what they are or how you do them, these links may help. The first is very detailed and is aimed at research teams who are undertaking big reviews or meta-analyses, so do not be scared by it! It does however give a good introduction to what systematic reviews are.

<http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/SysRev/!SSL!/WebHelp/SysRev3.htm>

Moreover, the research methods used in the following two reviews will also be good references for systematic reviews, as these are good examples of systematic reviews and the methodology, e.g. search terms, inclusion criteria and quality assessment.

- Dinos, S., Khoshaba, B., Ashby, D., White, PD., Nazroo, J., Wessely, S., & Bhui, KS (2009) A systematic review of chronic fatigue, its syndromes and ethnicity: prevalence, severity, co-morbidity and coping *Int. J. Epidemiol.* (2009) 38(6): 1554-1570 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19349479>
- Bhui, K., Warfa, N., Edonya, P., McKenzie, K & Bhugra, D. (2007). Cultural competence in mental health care: a review of model evaluations. *BMC Health Services Research* 2007, 7:15 <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6963/7/15>

Empirical study research protocol

An empirical study is a research study where you will be conducting some original research. A study can use participants, audit data or pre-existing data sets. It can be qualitative or quantitative. There is an example proposal below. However, obviously your proposal will have to be a lot more detailed. **For further examples look at published systematic reviews or previous theses.**

Title page/research question

This is self-explanatory, but the title should reflect what you are doing.

Example title: The relationship between post-migration stress and the mental health of refugees.

Introduction

In this section you describe the reasons for your study and why it is necessary. You are setting the context, explaining what you are doing and justifying why you are doing it. You will want to define and explain any concepts you are using (e.g. what is “CBT”, what is “attachment”). You will also want to draw on previous literature to explain what’s been done before and use that to help explain why your study is necessary. Look at published reviews to get a better idea of how to write an introduction.

This is a very important part of the proposal as this is where you justify your study and outline what you are doing and why. It should form the basis of your study and your research question. By the end of this section you should be in a position to state your aims and your research questions.

Example background: Define “refugees”. Use previous literature to set the context (traumatic experiences, exile, many sources of trauma and loss in home country and

country of asylum). Literature on the mental health problems of refugees. Define post-migration stress and report on the existing literature (studies that show a relationship between post-migration stress and increased symptoms). Explain there have been no previous reviews of this or that previous reviews are limited by being unsystematic.

Hypothesis/aims/research questions

This is where you will state your research question, aims and, if applicable, hypothesis. You may have a primary and secondary research question/hypothesis or just one question depending on your topic.

Example aims: *The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between severity of post-migration stress and mental health problems in a sample of refugees and asylum seekers attending NHS trauma clinics in London.*

Example hypothesis: *Post-migration stress will be associated with PTSD symptoms and emotional distress.*

Methodology

This is where you will describe your methods. In your methods section you will describe:

- Participants
- Measures/tools
- Procedure
- Data analysis
- Ethical approval

Further Information - Dissertation

Summary

This section contains **guidance** notes on how to write a good MSc research dissertation, as well as notes on general study skills. By “research dissertation”, we are referring to a work produced within scientific standards. All MSc students are required to conduct a research dissertation, overcome barriers to completion, and develop core skills for interpretation and communication of findings. Students are expected to become familiar with core research processes including the use of scientific databases and relevant online and offline sites to locate both published and unpublished sources for their own research projects to pursue original research involving data collection.

During term one (Module 1), students will submit a research protocol. Students receive a mark and feedback on this protocol. The mark constitutes part of their Module 1 overall mark. In Module 2 students are expected to build on and pilot the research topic they have chosen for Module 3. This includes reviewing the literature around the subject of interest, taking into account the research parameters (access to pre-existent scientific material, translation, purchase of articles, inter-library loans) in order to assess the feasibility of the proposed study. Students will receive a mark and feedback on their pilot study. This mark constitutes part of their Module 2 overall mark. In Module 3 students are required to complete the research dissertation they have been working on since the beginning of the course. This means writing up the research questions, explaining the background, aims

and objectives, findings and discussions. Supervisors/tutors will comment on the first completed draft dissertation **once**. The dissertation mark is part of the overall mark of Module 3.

General requirements

All MSc candidates are required to submit a typed dissertation on a research project. **This will be up to fifteen thousand words and is not normally less than 10,000 words.**

- We encourage all students to undertake systematic reviews of the existing literature. Literature reviews should show systematic search strategies and systematic extractions and synthesis of information. On occasions, where students have enough research background and are experienced in research methods, students may undertake primary research with new data collection or a service evaluation with sufficient original data in it to show originality and academic merit in the evaluation and dissertation.
- Original research projects should include adequate time for ethical clearance for which the student will be responsible. Ethical approval is often required prior to conducting research that involves human participants. Further details are available on the following QMUL link: <http://www.qmul.ac.uk/research/ethics>
- During the production of the research dissertation, students are expected to overcome barriers to successful completion. Students are also expected to develop core skills for scientific interpretation and communication of findings. Students are expected to become familiar with core research processes including the use of scientific databases and relevant sites to locate both published and unpublished sources for their own research projects. These challenges are supported through group tutorials.
- Students are required to complete their dissertation in three terms. Reports of dissertations should be strictly prepared in a precise format as recommended in this handbook.

Dissertation should show a high standard of presentation (for example, writing style, spelling and academic referencing).

All dissertations must be typed. **Any submitted handwritten dissertations will not be marked.**

MSc Dissertation formatting

Your MSc dissertation must be word-processed with the following format:

Word count	Up to 15,000 words maximum including everything except appendices and bibliography. Note that MSc dissertations are normally expected to be more than 10,000 words in length. The word count should be indicated on the front page.
Font for main text	12 point in Arial or Times New Roman
Spacing	Double line spacing
Page numbers	Insert page numbers in top right-hand corners for all pages

Tables	All tables and figures should be clearly numbered
Margins	Top and bottom margin : 2cm Left margin minimum 3.5 cm to allow for binding Right Margin 2.5 cm
Printing	Print on single sides of A4
Binding	The final document should be bound with a standard coversheet on the front

Please submit 1 electronic copy (Word DOC/DOCX or PDF) through QMPlus and 2 bound copies of your dissertation by the deadline provided.

Please Note: The format (except the word count of up to 15,000 words, which is applicable to the MSc dissertation only) of ALL written work should adhere to the guidelines in the Table above.

Standard Format of your research project

Your pilot study & MSc dissertation should to be structured as follows:

Title page

Abstract

Introduction

Aims, Objectives (& Hypothesis)

Research Methods & Methodology

Results

Discussion, Limitations & Conclusion

References

Appendix (acknowledgements, quality assessment, evidence of ethical clearance, copy of the questionnaires and any supporting documents, for example, consent forms, and other relevant tables)

Each part of this structure is designed to meet specific objectives in terms of both content and format.

Title page

This page should enable the clear identification of the:

- student's name;
- academic affiliation;
- date of the submission;
- title of the research topic;
- supervisor's name;
- Word count (excluding only appendices and bibliography)

The title of the research topic should be written in a clear form, for example:

“A systematic review of the impact of Culture and Ethnicity on the therapeutic alliance in psychotherapy” (Langhoff, 2008); “Does migration cause mental illness? A comprehensive review” (Bulter, 2006).

This will later help you with your search strategy.

Abstract

This is a short summary (up to 300 words) of your dissertation. This will include key information about the background to the research, methods, results and conclusion.

Introduction

This section should cover evidence based literature related to your subject. This must be written from the standpoint of readers who are not familiar with your topic. You should give a background to the subject and then say why further research into this area is necessary. Towards the end of this section, you could outline what you intend to do in the rest of the document.

Research question

Your research question is a key part of your dissertation as it outlines the question you are seeking to answer with your research. For a systematic review, for example, your question might be something like: “What is the evidence that cognitive analytic therapy (CAT) is effective in the treatment of depression?”. If you are conducting a quantitative study, you might be seeking to test a hypothesis, such as: “Is social phobia associated with increased usage of computer-based mental health interventions?”.

Aims, Objectives

Your aims and objectives must be stated here. For example, what are you aiming to do in the proposed dissertation? By carrying out your aims, what are you hoping to achieve? In what way?

Aims are usually broad statements of benefits, and objectives are usually more specific statements informing the reader about how you will carry out your research. Please write in bullet points up to two aims and up to four objectives. Your aims and objectives are very important and must be clearly written. Your dissertation will be examined against your objectives, for example: have you carried out what you aimed to do in your dissertation?

Research Methods & Methodology

The choice of your research design must be appropriate and justified here. For example, what research methods are you using?

- Qualitative?
- Quantitative?
- Mixed-Method?

Why was a particular approach chosen? What compromises were necessary between feasibility and the research objectives? You must also note down all details relating to your search strategy and data synthesis. How was it carried out? What databases were used

when gathering relevant materials/articles? What inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected? What was your quality assessment based on? For example, how would you prioritize the findings of one article over the other? What population was this related to? In which location/setting did this study take place and why? What obstacles did you have to face? How did you overcome these obstacles? During the research process, you must write down everything you did to collect, organize or analyze your study. **This exercise starts and is practiced in Module 1 as a 'writing a research protocol exercise' from which the pilot study can emerge, and from which your final research project can be developed if you select your topic with care from the beginning.**

For systematic reviews a flow diagram is useful to show how papers were identified, and the number of manuscripts at each stage of the review, those that met inclusion criteria and those that were excluded. Forward and backward citation tracking is also used to identify papers. The methods are set out clearly in the course materials.

Results

This section is to report key outcomes and the analysis of your data, and to summarize this in a table before in depth analyses takes place. For example, it reports outcomes and analysis from your key sources and research articles. The actual number of research articles that you need to review depends on your research question. If your systematic review is based on a quantitative topic, then you would need to extract statistical information from your articles, p-values (also Odds Ratios, Rate Ratios etc.) and tabulate these. The exact data will vary across research publications but this is something you will need to factor into your analysis.

Do not repeat in the text what is in the tables or vice versa. Make sure you use words economically and to add to what the tables say, bringing out the key points and comparisons.

Discussion, Limitations & Conclusion

A detailed discussion of the importance and relevance of your topic should be presented here. This must be based on your findings. You should give a summary of the findings, consider how these related to existing knowledge and how they add. Critically examine and interpret the limitations of the work. Then present the future research you think is necessary and, if applicable, clinical, program, policy or other practical implications.

Research ethics approval

Although most students will be expected to do a systematic review of the literature, if you are a part time student interested in research involving participants, you will need to seek ethical approval for your research.

What is ethical approval?

Ethical approval is the process by which a committee approves your research as following agreed ethical standards. It is required for all forms of research involving human and animal participants. It is not required for systematic reviews or audits (although some audits may require ethical approval depending on the data being collected – see below). There are two different types:

- Queen Mary ethical approval is required if you are doing research that **does not** involve NHS patients or services. This could still include research with mental health service users, as long as you do not recruit them through an NHS service.
- NHS ethical approval is required if:
 - Participants are recruited due to them being patients and users of the NHS whether past or present (including recently deceased). It includes NHS patients treated under contracts with private sector institutions;
 - Individuals identified who are relatives or carers of patients or users of the NHS.
 - Access to data from NHS Patients.
 - The use of NHS premises or facilities.
 - NHS staff recruited as research participants by virtue of their professional role.

Some studies **may not** need ethical approval, for example if you are using NHS data that has already been collected and anonymised, or if you are using data that is regularly collected by a service (e.g. audit data).

For all projects it is worth seeking an opinion about whether ethical approval will be needed. This can involve calling the relevant ethics committee or research and development (R&D) department and discussing it over the phone.

If you are taking part in another institution’s research project and wish to use some of the outcomes as your main research project, then you need to seek advice from your supervisor and contact the Ethics’ Committee as soon as possible.

Note: Because of the length of time taken to get ethical approval, sometimes up to four or more months, we encourage full time students to do a systematic review. If you are interested in doing research involving participants, it is necessary to start planning as soon as possible.

What is involved in obtaining NHS or Queen Mary ethical approval?

There are differences in the forms you need to complete and the number of steps required. A major difference is that NHS ethical approval tends to take a lot longer and involves more work than university based approval.

Further details of getting approval from Queen Mary can be found:

http://www.arcs.qmul.ac.uk/academic_board/research_ethics_committee/index.html

To carry out research in the NHS, you need to:

1. Formulate a research question
2. Identify a trust or a service which is willing to host your research.
3. Decide if your research counts as “research” (rather than audit) and needs NHS ethical approval (Trust R&D departments can help with this)
4. Get R&D (research and development) approval from that trust. This may involve getting an honorary contract, unless you already work in the NHS or have a contract. If your research involves more than one site, it may also require Health Research Authority (HRA) approval.

5. Complete and submit the NHS ethics form and all supporting documentation (e.g. R&D ethical approval)
6. Attend an NHS ethical review board (you don't have to attend, but it generally helps, as you can answer any questions there and then).
7. Receive answer from review board.
8. Answer any ethical concerns.
9. Celebrate as you now have ethical approval!

The procedure for NHS ethical approval is outlined in full here:

<http://www.hra.nhs.uk/about-the-hra/our-plans-and-projects/assessment-approval/>

The standard application form for submitting a request for ethics can be found here:

<https://www.myresearchproject.org.uk/>.

The NHS, honorary contracts and research passports

There has been an attempt to make research in the NHS easier, which means that if you already have an NHS contract or honorary contract in one trust, it is unlikely you will need it in another trust. However, local Trust policies vary, so you may still need an honorary contract. More information on research passports can be found in the link below.

<http://www.nihr.ac.uk/policy-and-standards/research-passports.htm> If you do not have an NHS contract, you may need an honorary NHS contract before you can do research that involves patients in the NHS. You will need to check with the Human Resources or R&D (Research and Development) department of the Trust for confirmation of if you need a contract.

Distance learning students

If you are interested in doing research in another country, you will need to enquire about the local procedures for ethical approval.

References & Academic Skills

You must clearly reference all the sources you used to support your arguments in order to show the variety and relevance of your scientific sources. This will also enable your readers to have access to the works you have used. On an ethical point, referencing and acknowledging authors' rights is important. Non-referenced quotation or paraphrase is considered plagiarism (see Section Five). Cutting and pasting from other works is not permitted. The work should all be original.

MSc work – Harvard referencing is the recommended style. Further information under: <http://www.library.qmul.ac.uk/referencing>

General Writing Skills

This section provides basic information to help you improve your writing skills. In each case, suggestions for changes in study habits are given. Do not feel that you must try to change everything at once. You are more likely to succeed if you make small changes and experience positive results than if you try to change everything and set yourself up for

failure. You must have a constructive approach to any difficulties in order to build knowledge from them. You are not expected to have all the skills already, but will develop the skills over the course.

Such strategies have enabled students to conduct quite ambitious projects with rigor and success. The aim is to produce a finished and robust but modest project not an ambitious project which is not credible or finished.

The process of academic dissertation writing requires specific skills:

- I. Academic writing
- II. Writing tips
- III. Learning and remembering Techniques
- IV. Reading Techniques
- V. Time Management

Academic writing

- a) It is important that you learn how to reference your sources according to academic styles. This will indicate that you understand how information is disseminated within the scientific community and that you master its writing techniques. As a consequence, non-academic formats will be penalised.
- b) Many books dedicated to study skills are available from the university library and all bookshops. We strongly recommend that you use them to work on targeted activities. The acquisition of technical writing skills is a long and complex process that can only be achieved with thorough personal investment throughout the year. Reading academic works will also reinforce your skills hence the importance of carrying out both academic writing and reading activities on a regular basis.
- c) The learning Development and Continuing Education Unit runs a number of sessions for academic writing. If you require further assistance on these issues, this is complementary way of developing effective analyses and report writing tools.

Learning and Remembering Techniques

Most students express a wish to be more efficient in their studies. Knowing how your brain takes in and processes information, and then working with this system, will greatly improve your efficiency.

TRY: taking a break of 10 minutes for every 50 minutes of work; this will help you retain information. **WHY?** Because learning does not occur by simply stuffing material into short-term-memory. Learning occurs when what you put into short-term-memory connects and integrates with what you already know (which is stored in long-term-memory). This connection occurs naturally and you experience the peak of your learning when you stop inputting and relax (although you may think about the connections that are occurring).

TRY: reviewing your notes (by doing something with the new material: reading, thinking, writing, or talking about it) and at the end of the day, giving 10 minutes for every hour of new material you took in and want to retain. **WHY?** Because research has shown that if you do not recall or review or work with what you have learned on a given day, within 24 hours you will forget 50-80% of it.

TRY: reviewing your notes (see above) at the end of the week, giving 5 minutes to each hour of new material for that week, then giving the same material 2-4 minutes of review at the end of the month. **WHY?** Because these reviews are also required to be able to remember and reproduce something. If you pay attention to the daily and weekly reviews, the monthly ones may be taken care of in the course of studying for mid-terms.

Reading Techniques

Many students open their books, read until they finish (lose interest, or fall asleep), and are convinced that their concentration, comprehension, and speed are poorer than everyone else's. Sometimes the blame is also put on the book itself that will be considered either boring or too complex. Though this may be grounded assessments, students need to recognize that reading could be the most demanding work here and that nearly everyone reports difficulty with the volume of reading required.

TRY: getting into the material more often but for shorter periods of time. **WHY?** Because some students may only read for 20 minutes without losing concentration. Also, learning is improved by changing tasks each hour, spreading the work over time, and dipping into it more frequently.

TRY: reading groups of words at a time and without mouthing them. **WHY?** Because your brain can read faster than your mouth and more than one word at a time (a single word has little meaning anyway). Speed and comprehension will increase if you read in meaningful phrases.

TRY: establishing a context by beginning with an overview of the material; this will improve comprehension and retention. **HOW?** Read the introduction, headings, charts, graphs, diagrams, conclusion and summary, then take a minute to think about the material before beginning to read in depth.

TRY: reading with a purpose to answer questions and to note the answers (the most important points) where they occur. **HOW?** Establish a list of questions - from questions at the end of the chapter or by turning the headings into questions - and read to answer these. Put ticks in the margins when you think you've found answers. It is better not to take notes, highlight, or underline at this point; you won't know which the most important points are until you are finished. Take one more run through, focusing on the ticks in the margin and now deciding which the most important points are; now you can make an informed judgement, so it's appropriate to highlight, underline, or take notes.

TRY: setting your text up so you can study effectively from it. **HOW?** Write your questions in the margins, opposite the answers. Regularly review the material by covering the page and answering the questions.

Time Management

Students, typically complain about their workload and the amount of unstructured time. On the surface, these two issues appear to go together, but it takes time management skills to resolve them. Time management is also important if you are combining study with work. Here are some tips to help you.

TRY: keeping track of your time for one entire week (account for every 1/2 hour by filling in your schedule every few hours). Add up totals for sleep, studying, and recreation. **WHY?** Because you need to know if you are putting in enough hours. Normal for sleep is 50-60hrs; students who are sleep-deprived have lower marks than students who are getting enough sleep.

TRY: planning your schedule in advance to whatever degree you are comfortable, adjusting your hours to desired totals. Make clear contracts with yourself regarding time, place, and study task. **WHY?** Because you will work best with a clear sense of purpose.

TRY: writing everything down: long term goals (course requirements) on a calendar, short term goals (weekly requirements) on your schedule or "goals" sheet, daily goals (errands) on a "to do" list. **WHY?** Because time management is about goals: clarifying them (on paper, leaving short-term-memory free for learning), setting them, assessing them, developing methods for meeting them, and rewarding them.

TRY: doing some work on a task the day that it is assigned, then developing a plan for finishing it by dividing the task into "chunks" of work with established deadlines and rewards. **WHY?** Because all of these activities help with motivation. First minute motivation is a powerful tool; after using it to gain momentum, set deadlines - with rewards - and chip away at the task to get it done.

TRY: doing your most difficult work during hours when you feel best (save pleasant tasks for less productive times of the day). **WHY?** Because this will make you more efficient. Most of us have high energy time each day, with two periods of medium and one of low energy. Find these times for yourself and work with them - doing difficult work during high time and easier work during lower times.

Some final tips on study skills!

Listening and Note-taking

While it is expected that students come to university with the ability to take a good set of notes, this is not always the case.

TRY being a positive, active listener.

HOW? Pay particular attention during the second 20 minutes (when you tend to lose it) and to the last minutes when a summary might be given or conclusions drawn.

TRY being a positive, active learner.

HOW? Come to class with an interest in the material and with questions to be answered. You can develop these by thinking about and anticipating the lecture and by pre-reading the text (This latter is especially helpful if you find yourself having difficulty keeping up with the material.)

TRY getting accurate notes, with special attention to the main ideas.

WHY? There may be an overhead; if so, get that material down. In addition, look for points of emphasis-- from the lecturer's verbal language, body language, or careful reading of their notes. If you still feel you're missing the main points, try showing your notes to a classmate or to the lecturer.

TRY going over new notes -10 minutes for each class- within 24 hours.

WHY? Because you lose 50-80% of the material if you don't (for a further explanation of this idea, see 1) of this series).

TRY setting your notes up so that you can study effectively from them.

HOW? Leave wide left margins; here you will write questions from which to study your notes. Leave the back of the page blank, so you can fold the page, cover the notes, and answer the questions when studying.

Preparing for Exams

Students know that they need to study and that they should probably start well in advance of the exam. But because high school may not have demanded much in the way of studying, students find they really don't know how to study early and properly.

TRY: not cramming!

WHY? Because short-term-memory hasn't enough space for all you need to know. Also, cramming stupefies long-term-memory (where well-learned material lives), and it can set you up for panic and "blinking."

TRY starting well in advance, breaking your studying into chunks, and reviewing often.

HOW?

1. A week or more before the exam, do an initial overview (a 2-4hr quick review of the material); this will help to motivate you and to determine the structure of the course, where your difficult material is, and the volume to be covered.
2. Develop and follow a plan for getting yourself through this volume of material, starting (if possible) with your most difficult stuff.

3. At the beginning of each study period, do a 10min review of the previous period's material.

TRY: studying by jogging your memory.

WHY? Because real understanding comes not when we stuff information in but when we draw it out. Exams require this same drawing out of information. So this should be the focus of studying: answering questions, solving problems, writing essays, defining, explaining, and applying terms, and working through past exams.

TRY taking in no new material the night before an exam.

WHY? Because you want to build confidence by reinforcing what you know rather than running the risk of scaring yourself by discovering something you don't know. Also, you want to avoid a temptation to cram.

Writing Tips

During the course you will be required to present written material about the work you are doing. **Writing essays, term papers, and your dissertation, is a process:**

1. **Establish, narrow, and define your topic.**
State your thesis or theme in a sentence or two at most
2. **Define your audience.**
Is it your instructor who grades you or a teaching assistant?
Your classmates who will critique your work?
A conference for professionals, for review?
Keep your audience in mind as you write
3. **Plan ahead**
Set a time line and allow for unexpected developments and planned revision
4. **Gather resources**
People: lecturer, teaching assistant, research librarian, tutor, subject matter experts, professionals
References: text book, reference works, web sites, journals, diaries, professional reports
5. **Research**
Read, interview, experiment, gather data, etc. and take notes as completely as possible and document sources. Either use index cards or a system in word processing.
6. **Organise your notes with a prewriting exercise:**
focused free-writing, brainstorming, mapping, and/or outlining.
7. **Write your first (rough) draft**
Determine how you will develop your argument: Use good logic in a reasoned

argument to develop the theme and/or support the thesis. Will you compare or define? Will you criticise or describe?

Your first paragraph

- **Introduce the topic**
- **Inform the reader of your point of view**
- **Entice the reader to continue with the rest of the paper**
- **Focus on three main points to develop**

The first paragraph is often the most difficult to write. If you have trouble, just get it down with the intention of re-writing it later, even after you have finished with the rest. But remember this first entry draws your audience into your topic, your perspective, and its importance to continue with the rest. So:

Development

- **Establish flow from paragraph to paragraph**

Transition sentences, clauses, or words at the beginning of paragraph connect one idea to the next. Topic sentences in each paragraph, also near the beginning, define their place in the overall scheme. Avoid one and two sentence paragraphs, which may reflect lack of development of your point.

- **Keep your voice active**
- **Use quotations to support your interpretations**

Properly introduce, explain, and cite each quote. Block (indented) quotes should be used sparingly, as they can break up the flow of your argument.

- **Continually prove your point of view throughout the essay**

Do not drift or leave its primary focus of the essay.

Do not lapse into summary in the development: wait until it's time for this, at the conclusion.

Conclusion

- **Read your first paragraph and the development.**
- **Summarise, then conclude, your argument.**
- **Refer back** (once again) to the first paragraph(s) as well as the development. Do the last paragraphs briefly restate the main ideas? Reflect the succession and importance of the arguments. Logically conclude their development?

- Finally **edit/rewrite the first paragraph** to better set your development and conclusion

Then take a day or two off!

- **Re-read your paper** with a fresh mind and a sharp pencil.
- **Re-read aloud**, as if you want to communicate with a trusted friend or family member. The person/people can be real or imaginary. You will be surprised what you find to change!
- **Edit, correct, and re-write as necessary.**
- **Turn in the paper!**

Useful Contacts

This section contains some useful contacts within Queen Mary University of London

<p>Disability and Dyslexia Service Queen Mary, University of London Mile End Road London E1 4NS Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 2756 Email: dds@qmul.ac.uk</p>	<p>To Arrange a Campus Tour Education Liaison Queen Mary, University of London Mile End Road London E1 4NS Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 5544 Fax: +44 (0)20 7882 3158 Email: campustours@qmul.ac.uk</p>
<p>Advice and Counselling Service Ground Floor Geography Building Queen Mary, University of London Mile End Road London E1 4NS Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 8717 Fax: +44 (0)20 7882 7013 Email: welfare@qmul.ac.uk</p>	<p>Admissions and Research Student Office http://www.qmul.ac.uk/contact/ Email: admissions@qmul.ac.uk</p>
<p>Residences Officer Accommodation Office Queen Mary, University of London Mile End Road London E1 4NS Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 5104 Email: residences@qmul.ac.uk</p>	<p>Student Health Service Ground Floor Geography Building Queen Mary, University of London Mile End Road London E1 4NS Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 8710</p>
<p>Language and Learning Unit Queen Mary, University of London Mile End Road London E1 4NS Tel: +44 (0)20 7882 2826/2827</p>	

Important points to note

QMUL endeavours to ensure that all published information, including that on the website and other official sources is accurate and up-to-date. This includes the handbook provided to students when starting on the programme.

Certain programmes may run as a distance learning programme rather than an onsite programme depending on student numbers; which signify the number of students recruited to one course. Should a particular programme be unable to run QMUL will inform you of this at the earliest possible opportunity and will suggest alternative programmes at QMUL should you wish to study here.

The tuition fees represent the full compulsory price of the programme. When calculating the total cost of your studies you should also factor in travel, photocopying, printing, stationery, and text books, or similar materials.

Some programmes require students to undertake personal analysis or other forms of training as a compulsory part of their programme. An example of this: is the Intercultural Doctorate in Psychoanalytic Psychotherapy. The cost of this analysis/training is not included in the tuition fees and students are required to meet the costs of this analysis/training themselves.

Please contact the course administrator, at mha-admin@qmul.ac.uk if you have any queries in regards to the above information.

Point 2

The core materials including key texts for study and for assessments are available through the course as open access documents.

During your chosen programme the expectation is that all students engage fully with this programme and undertake all activities, participate fully, attend on time and complete all assignments, whether formally assessed or not, as many assignments are there to develop critical thinking and writing skills.

A register is taken at the start of every lecture which is removed 15 minutes after the commencement. This is in line with the programme attendance policy.

We ask for feedback on individual lectures and group experiences and modular feedback. We ask students to fully engage with this task as this helps us improve the course but also helps us identify any concerns.

There is a student/staff liaison committee in which concerns can be raised and student members are present.

If there are any concerns or difficulties that you face in your studies, either personal circumstances or learning difficulties, please alert the lecturer to whom you are assigned at an early point so that they can fully support your learning and ensure you will receive additional advice and support from other parts of QMUL. Please do not leave such concerns until well into the year or term. This has occurred in the past as we are unable to then retrospectively take into account any difficulties that you are facing.