UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ
CENTRO DE HUMANIDADES
CASA DE CULTURA BRITÂNICA
EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA LEITORA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

EXAM CODE

1312241440

PART 1: Based on the text below, choose the correct option for each question. Only one item is correct. (*Each question in this part is worth 6 marks, making up a total of 60 marks.)*

WHAT IS RESEARCH METHODOLOGY?

(Why It's Important and Types)

Written by Indeed Editorial Team / Updated September 20, 2024

[P1] In a thesis, dissertation, academic journal article, or other formal pieces of research, there are often details of how the researcher approached the study and the methods and techniques they used. If you are designing a research study, then it may be helpful to understand what research methodology is and the selection of techniques and tools available to you. In this article, we explore what research methodology is, the types of research methodologies and the techniques and tools commonly used to collect and analyze data.

[P2] **What are research methodologies?**
Research methodology is a way of explaining how a researcher intends to carry out their research. It is a logical, systematic plan to resolve a research problem. A methodology details a researcher's approach to the research to ensure reliable, valid results that address their aims and objectives. It encompasses what data they are going to collect and where from, as well as how it's being collected and analyzed.

[P3] **Types of research methodology**
When designing a research methodology, a researcher has several decisions to make. One of the most important is which data methodology to use, qualitative, quantitative, or a combination of the two. No matter the type of research, the data gathered will be as numbers or descriptions, and researchers can choose to focus on collecting words, numbers, or both. Here are the different methodologies and their applications:

[P4] **Qualitative**
Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing written or spoken words and textual data. It may also focus on body language or visual elements and help to create a detailed description of a researcher's observations. Researchers usually gather qualitative data through interviews, observation, and focus groups using a few carefully chosen participants. This research methodology is subjective and more time-consuming than using quantitative data. Researchers often use a qualitative methodology when the aims and objectives of the research are exploratory. For example, when they perform research to understand human perceptions regarding an event, person, or product.

[P5] **Quantitative**
Researchers usually use a quantitative methodology when the objective of the research is to confirm something. It focuses on collecting, testing, and measuring numerical data, usually from a large sample of participants. They then analyze the data using statistical analysis and comparisons. Popular methods used to gather quantitative data are: surveys, questionnaires, test, databases, organizational records. This research methodology is objective and is often quicker as researchers use software programs when analyzing the data. An example of how researchers could use a quantitative methodology is to measure the relationship between two variables or test a set of hypotheses.

[P6] **Mixed-method**
This contemporary research methodology combines quantitative and qualitative approaches to provide additional perspectives, create a richer picture, and present multiple findings. The quantitative methodology provides definitive facts and figures, while the qualitative provides a human aspect. This methodology can produce interesting results as it presents exact data while also being exploratory.

[P7] **Examples of sampling design in research methodology**
When creating a sample design, a researcher decides from who or what they'll collect data. They also choose the techniques and procedures they'll use to select items or individuals for the sample. There are several types of sample design that fall into two main categories: probability sampling and nonprobability sampling.

[P8] **Probability sampling**
This sampling method uses a random sample from the pool of people or items you're interested in, called the population, and is random or chance sampling. Every person or item in the population has an equal chance of being selected. Using this method is the best way to get a truly representative sample, and researchers can generalize the study's results to the entire population.

[P9] **Nonprobability sampling**
Nonprobability sampling is not random, as the researcher deliberately selects people or items for the sample. Researchers also refer to this method as deliberate sampling, judgment sampling, or purposive sampling. Every person or item in the population does not have an equal chance of being selected, and the results are typically not generalizable to the entire population.

https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/research-methodology
accessed on 13/11/2024

1. What is the purpose of paragraph 1 [P1]?
   a) To explain to the reader what research methodology comprises.
   b) To teach researchers how to design formal pieces of research.
   c) To fill the reader up on what the article is all about.
   d) To show the methodology types involved in designing a thesis, dissertation and academic journal article.

2. The word reliable in paragraph 2 [P2] is closest in meaning to
   a) important b) trustworthy c) necessary d) logical

3. In paragraph 3 [P3] the author informs the researcher of the
   a) different sorts of decisions available in making up a research methodology.
   b) importance of the qualitative and quantitative methods used in research.
   c) possibility of focusing on collective words for specific types of research.
   d) reliability of designing a research methodology.

4. The author states/affirms in paragraph 4 [P4] that
   a) It takes longer to apply a qualitative methodology than using quantitative data.
   b) Qualitative research could be more efficient than quantitative data.
   c) Qualitative research is chiefly based on body language and visual elements.
   d) Researchers normally use qualitative methodology when the purpose of the research is self-explanatory.

5. Why is the information collecting, testing and measuring numerical data included in paragraph 5 [P5]?
   a) Because they analyze the data using statistical analysis.
   b) To imply that quantitative methodology is objective.
   c) This is an example of how researchers could use software programs when analyzing the data.
   d) In order to show the main focus of quantitative research.

6. What does the word it refer to in the sentence it presents exact data in paragraph 6 [P6]?
   a) mixed-method
   b) a human aspect
   c) a quantitative approach
   d) the qualitative methodology

7. What does the word they refer to in the sentence They also choose the techniques and procedures... in paragraph 7 [P7]?
   a) data b) a researcher c) procedures d) individuals

8. What does the author mean by chance sampling in paragraph 8 [P8]?
   a) This is a truly representative sample.
   b) The population is randomly chosen.
   c) The pool of people is the one you're especially interested in.
   d) The researcher focuses on specific items to collect data.

9. Which sentence in paragraph 8 [P8] shows that the author regards probability sampling as highly dependable?
   a) This is random or chance sampling.
   b) Every person or item in the population has an equal chance of being selected.
   c) Using this method is the best way to get a truly representative sample.
   d) This sampling method uses a random sample from the pool of people or items you're interested in.

10. What is the main difference between probability versus nonprobability sampling concerning the outcome of the study (paragraphs 8 and 9) [P8 and P9]?
   a) In the nonprobability sampling the researcher chooses people or items for the sample on purpose.
   b) The probability sampling uses a random sample from the pool of people studied.
   c) The probability sampling can generalize the study's results whereas the results are not normally generalizable in the nonprobability sampling.
   d) Researchers refer to nonprobability sampling as purposive sampling.

PART 2: Mark each of statements below as **true** (T) or **false** (F) according to the text.
(*Each question in this part is worth 5 marks, making up a total of 40 marks.)*

1. ( ) The author mentions a thesis, dissertation, academic journal article as examples of formal research.
2. ( ) Research Methodology consists of how a researcher will share their research with other scientists in a systematic way.
3. ( ) Selecting which data methodology to use is of utmost relevance to a researcher.
4. ( ) Qualitative research is as objective and time-consuming as quantitative data.
5. ( ) Researchers frequently use the quantitative methodology when they intend to understand human perceptions.
6. ( ) In the quantitative method, a researcher takes hold of statistical analysis and comparisons.
7. ( ) The mixed-method focuses mostly on the human aspect of the research.
8. ( ) The probability sampling approach is also referred to as deliberate, judgment or purposive sampling.

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ
CENTRO DE HUMANIDADES
CASA DE CULTURA BRITÂNICA
EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA LEITORA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH READING PROFICIENCY EXAMS FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS
Written by CHAT GPT 2.0 on 19/11/2024

ANSWER KEY

PART I - *Each question in this part is worth 6 marks, making up a total of 60 marks.*

1. b)
2. b)
3. a)
4. d)
5. c)
6. a)
7. d)
8. b)
9. c)
10. a)

PART II - *Each question in this part is worth 5 marks, making up a total of 40 marks.*

1. **FALSE** – Reading proficiency exams are crucial for all postgraduate students, regardless of their first language.
2. **TRUE** – The text mentions that postgraduate studies demand reading of specialized and complex materials.
3. **FALSE** – The text states that most groundbreaking ideas are shared in English-language publications.
4. **FALSE** – The exams evaluate reading comprehension, not the ability to participate in conferences.
5. **FALSE** – The exams are described as evaluating students' ability to understand academic texts, not just vocabulary and grammar.
6. **TRUE** – The text highlights that good performance in reading exams enables access to research and collaboration opportunities.
7. **FALSE** – The text emphasizes that these exams ensure fairness by providing an objective measure of skills.
8. **TRUE** – The text advises regular reading practice and expanding vocabulary as part of preparation.