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EXAME DE PROFICIÊNCIA LEITORA EM LÍNGUA INGLESA

EXAM CODE

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PART 1: Based on the text below, choose the correct option for each question. Only one item is correct.

Open access & open science

(P1) Embracing open practices can facilitate the creation of practitioner-researchers. Open access brings the promise of immediate, free access to research evidence contained in journal articles. Open access is about more than evidence and results but the advances in theory, methodology, and others that result from increasing access to knowledge. Practically speaking, all but the most recent research can be archived in a repository like Socarxiv or a university repository under publisher's open access policy (Pendell, 2019). Self-archiving, as a practice, would provide immediate public access to print-ready copies of journal articles. Open access is an ethical mandate, and social work's near-total rejection of it renders most social work scholarship invisible to graduates, practitioners, and anyone unaffiliated with a well-funded university library. The ethical mandate to share research and resources free of cost can be almost entirely fulfilled with minimal effort by researchers today under existing open access policies of traditional journals as well as open access journals. All researchers would need to do is deposit a manuscript for each article they have published or plan to publish in the future.

(P2) Under the Open Science Framework (OSF), papers in SocArXiv can point directly to a project site created by the researchers to house data, instruments, and methods. Ideally, this project page would house auditable research data, instruments, and procedures. This is the promise of open science—replication, verifiability, and collaboration. OSF projects are designed to house all but the most sensitive class of data and resources in a cloud storage that can be privately shared among collaborators or publicly available. Researchers choose which components of their project, if any, should be publicly available as the project transitions towards dissemination.

(P3) Integrating openness into the practice of social work research requires a revision of the timeline for publication. The general rule is "as open as possible, as closed as necessary." Openness is certainly not of greater value than confidentiality, anonymity, and the protection of research participants and clients. However, working within existing ethical boundaries, there are many possibilities for open sharing.

(P4) Corker (2021) provides a detailed open science workflow—from project planning through sharing your results—for graduate students and early career researchers. This may sound advanced, but the instructions and background she provides is exception in its depth and ease of understanding.

1. Pre-registering hypotheses and publishing registered reports of the study's methods and measures.

    1.1. This helps make sure researchers do not change their hypotheses or procedures to match their data or selectively report the results that support their hypotheses.

2. Creating project documents and using storage practices that protect confidential information and clearly differentiate between content that is appropriate for public view and that which must remain with the research team. This includes providing clear documentation of how data were collected, cleaned, and analyzed, including a codebook and the computer code for quantitative analyses.

    2.1. Researchers share their data so other researchers can ensure it was analyzed correctly, propose new questions and conduct new analyses, and incorporate the data with similar studies and conduct a meta-analysis.

3. Using open copyright licenses (e.g., Creative Commons licenses) in sharing the data, study information, and journal articles by publishing open access.

4. Facilitating a community discussion using social media, collaborative annotation, and other open platforms through public interest scholarship.

5. Archiving conference presentations, reports, and other products that translate research for different audiences.

(P5) It is worth considering how open science practices may be used to integrate science and social work in a more meaningful way. First and foremost, it would eliminate the paywalls that render most research relevant to social workers inaccessible. At the same time, agency-based data is also inaccessible to both researchers and other practitioners. It is shared with grant funders, board members, and administrators, but not in a way that invites secondary analysis. Given that most schools of social work continue to use expensive statistical software such as SPSS and SAS, rather than free, open-source software like R, the production of social work research knowledge remains structured by ability to pay. Using open practices, social work agency-based practitioners can create and share information about outcomes and processes, engage in immediate dialogue with the research literature, and collaborate on joint implementation projects.

1. According to paragraph 1(P1), what is one of the benefits of open access?

A. It focuses on the accessibility of evidence and results, disregarding theoretical and methodological advancements.

B. It primarily benefits professional researchers, with minimal impact on practitioner-researchers or their practices.

C. It ensures that research evidence in journal articles becomes immediately and freely available, promoting knowledge sharing.

D. It narrows the availability of research findings to those involved in academic institutions.

2. The word "renders," in paragraph 01 (P1), is closest in meaning to

A. suggests   B. prohibits   C. delivers   D. makes

3. In paragraph 01 (P1), the author suggests that

A. open access is crucial for making social work research widely available to a diverse audience.

B. most social work research is easily accessible to anyone, regardless of their institutional affiliation.

C. archiving research in repositories is unnecessary because most journals already provide open access to articles.

D. the ethical mandate of open access is mostly accepted and practiced within the field of social work.

4. Why is the following information included in paragraph 01 (P1): "All researchers would need to do is deposit a manuscript for each article they have published or plan to publish in the future"?

A. To suggest that depositing manuscripts requires significant effort and resources from researchers.

B. To highlight the simplicity of complying with open access requirements under existing policies.

C. To argue that traditional journals do not allow researchers to deposit their manuscripts freely.

D. To emphasize that only open access journals permit manuscript deposits for public access.

5. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in "This is the promise of open science — replication, verifiability, and collaboration," highlighted in paragraph 02 (P2)?

A. Open science is primarily focused on creating project sites for researchers to publish their findings directly on SocArXiv.

B. Open science seeks to promote group work and guarantee that findings may be repeated and validated by offering accessible data and methodologies.

C. Open science ensures that all research projects follow the same methodology to maintain consistent collaboration among researchers.

D. Open science guarantees that all research conducted under the Open Science Framework will be free from errors or bias.

6. The word "this" in paragraph 02 (P2), refers to

    A. The project site created by researchers to store their data, instruments, and methods.
    B. The ability of researchers to directly publish their papers on SocArXiv.
    C. The goal of open science to provide replication, validation, and teamwork through accessible research resources.
    D. The ideal scenario where research methods and data are free from errors and universally accepted.

7. In paragraph 02 (P2), the author mentions all of the following, EXCEPT

    A. Researchers have control over which parts of their projects are made publicly accessible.
    B. Projects on OSF transition toward dissemination as researchers decide on public accessibility.
    C. OSF provides cloud storage for project components that can be privately shared or made public.
    D. OSF projects store sensitive data that cannot be shared with collaborators or the public.

8. Paragraph 03 (P3) answers which of the following?

    A. How openness can be balanced with ethical considerations in social work research.
    B. Why social work research should prioritize confidentiality over openness.
    C. When researchers should disregard openness to protect anonymity.
    D. What steps researchers must follow to ensure complete transparency in their work.

9. The word "boundaries," in paragraph 03 (P3), is closest in meaning to

    A. limits
    B. rules
    C. restrictions
    D. guidelines

10. In paragraph 04 (P4), the author mentions all of the following, EXCEPT

    A. Corker (2021) outlines a comprehensive open science workflow covering multiple stages of research.
    B. The instructions provided by Corker (2021) are detailed and accessible to early career researchers.
    C. Corker (2021) emphasizes that the workflow is primarily intended for experienced researchers.
    D. Graduate students can benefit from the workflow described by Corker (2021).

PART 2: Mark each of the statements below as true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

1. (   ) Corker recommends avoiding pre-registering hypotheses or publishing detailed reports of the study's methods and measures.

2. (   ) Procedures such as pre-registering hypotheses and publishing registered reports of the study's methods and measures will ensure researchers avoid altering hypotheses, procedures, or selectively reporting supportive results.

3. (   ) The workflow includes developing project files and storage methods that safeguard confidentiality and distinguish public content from team-only materials.

4. (   ) Creating project documents and using storage practices such as described in the text includes providing minimal documentation of how data were collected and analyzed, without requiring a codebook or computer code for quantitative analyses.

5. (   ) Corker also suggests sharing data, study details, and articles via open access using licenses like Creative Commons.

6. (   ) The workflow steps include limiting community discussion to private channels, avoiding social media, collaborative annotation, and open platforms, despite the focus on public interest scholarship.

7. (   ) Corker suggests access to conference presentations, reports, and other materials, ensuring they remain limited to specialized academic audiences.

8. (   ) Open science can bridge science and social work by removing paywalls blocking research access for social workers and addressing the inaccessibility of agency-based data.

Answer Key

Part 01
1. C
2. D
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. C

Part 02
1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T
6. F
7. F
8. T