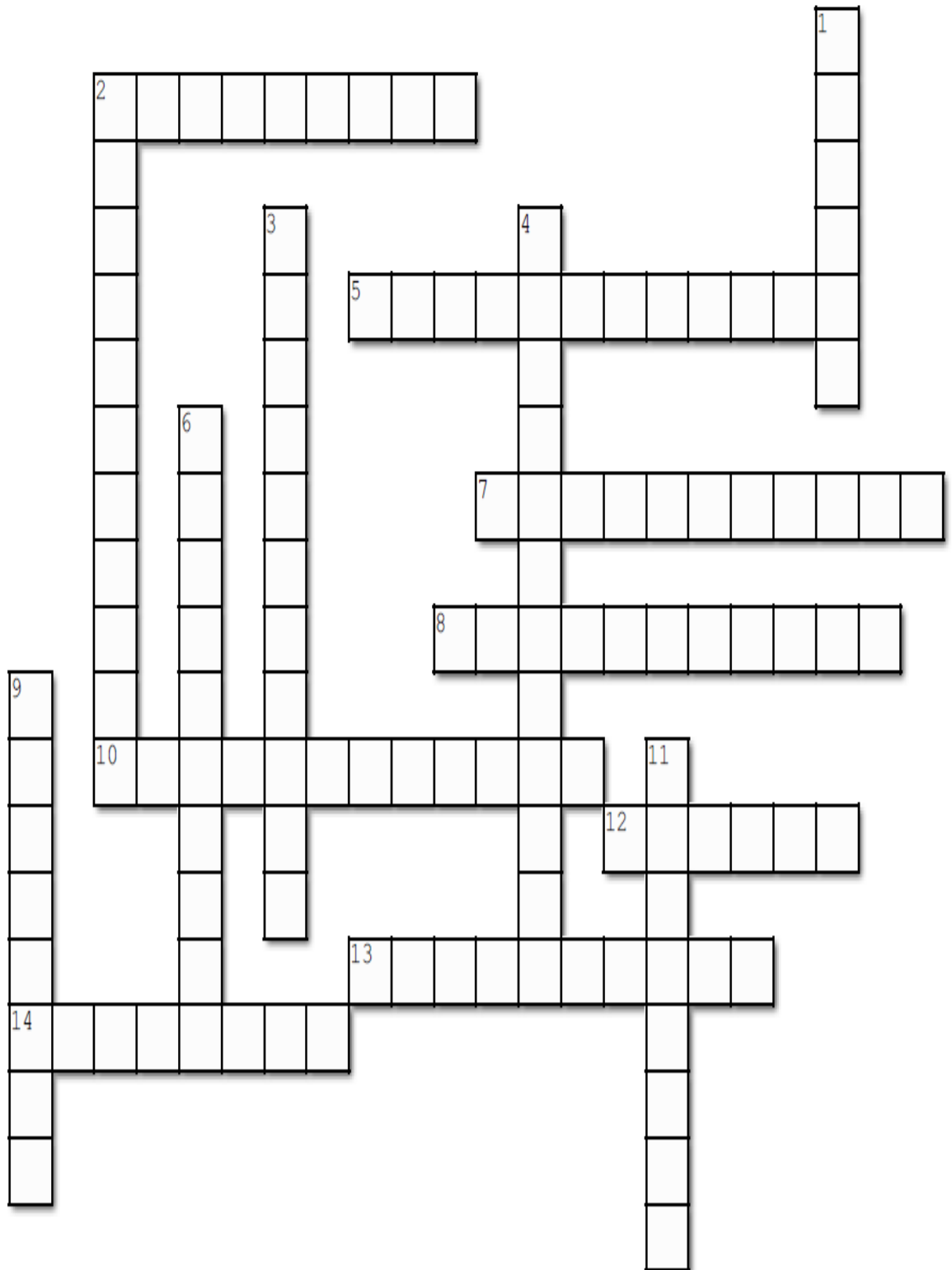


COMPLETAR LOS CRUCIGRAMAS



- **Repuesta correcta: 5 puntos**
- **Repuesta correcta con falta ortográfica: 2 puntos**
- **Dejar un casillero libre en caso de repuestas con 2 o 3 palabras. Por ejemplo: BUEN_VIVIR**

VERTICAL

1. _____ RESEARCH focuses on nonlinguistic images. Pictures may be used as a source of data, as a method of data analysis, and as means of data representation. (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

2.A _____ is a form of qualitative research conducted in a group interview format. The _____ typically consists of a group of participants and a researcher who serves as the moderator for discussions among the group members. In _____ there is not always the usual exchange of questions and answers between the researcher and the group that one would commonly envision in an interview setting. Rather, the researcher often ensures that specific topics of research interest are discussed by the entire group in hopes of extracting data and self-disclosure that might otherwise be withheld in the traditional researcher-interviewee environment. (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

3. La ----- común puede transformarse en una técnica de investigación muy interesante. Para que se constituya en una técnica esta debe ser: a) orientada y enfocada a un objetivo de investigación; b) planificada de acuerdo a fases, lugares, y aspectos que se desee conocer; c) controlada y relacionada con algunos elementos de la investigación; y d) someterla a controles de veracidad, precisión y fiabilidad (Valles, 2000). De acuerdo a Valles (2000) existen diferentes roles que puede asumir el investigador al momento de realizar su tarea y utilizar la técnica de ----- . Estos roles diferenciales dependen del grado de ocultación o revelación de la identidad del investigador, y de su grado de participación o distanciamiento. Según Corbetta (2007), algunos posibles objetos de ----- son los siguientes: • el contexto físico (ambiente físico, estructura de espacios). • el contexto social (ambiente humano, características de la población, actividades que se realizan). • las interacciones formales (interacciones que se producen dentro de instituciones y organizaciones donde existen funciones y vínculos prefijados).

4. _____ research studies produce results that can be used to describe or note numerical changes in measurable characteristics of a population of interest; generalize to other, similar situations; provide explanations of predictions and explain causal relationships. (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

6. Whether studying a contemporary social issue, such as drug abuse or terrorism, or the history of an individual person or of a concept, such as freedom, ----- research provides the critical contextual link of the past to the present. Using a ----- research design is of particular relevance to research about contemporary social and cultural issues, as it enhances an understanding of the present. Any contemporary issue is bound intrinsically with the social and ----- milieu of the past. Most ----- research involves some type of conceptual idea, theme, or person in history. This entry discusses the stages in ----- research design, the types of data used, and the forms such research can take. It also explores issues in the evaluation and analysis of such data and briefly reviews the impact of technology on ----- research. (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

9. "Las características centrales de la técnica de _____ son: 1. En la _____ la información se adquiere mediante observación indirecta, a través de las respuestas de los sujetos. 2. La información abarca una amplia cantidad de aspectos, que pueden ser objetivos (hechos) o subjetivos (opiniones, actitudes). 3. La información es recogida de forma estructurada: se formulan las mismas preguntas en el mismo orden a cada uno de los participantes. 4. Las respuestas de los individuos se agrupan y cuantifican para posteriormente ser analizadas a través del uso de herramientas estadísticas. 5. Los datos obtenidos son generalizables a la población a la que muestra pertenece."

11. "Una encuesta por _____ es un modo de obtener información preguntando a los individuos que son objeto de la investigación, que forman parte de una muestra representativa, mediante un procedimiento estandarizado de cuestionario, con el fin de estudiar las relaciones existentes entre las variables (Corbetta: 2007)."

HORIZONTAL

2. _____ is an integral part of social science research with the real world and a fundamental component to generate knowledge. Conceptual frameworks keep researchers focused during _____ (Lew 2011). _____ can have several meanings. First it can refer to primary research that is conducted outside of the controlled setting (library or laboratory). Field methods are usually nonexperimental in approach and employ qualitative or quantitative (or a mix of both) observational techniques. Second, it refers to the time in which data collection is undertaken in a field setting. Third, this approach has roots in the concept of reflexivity and refers to the involvement of the researcher with the subject matter (McCall, 2016). (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

5. "Según Corbetta (2007), se puede clasificar a las entrevistas según su grado de estandarización, es decir, el grado de libertad o restricción que se concede a los dos actores, el entrevistador y el entrevistado. En una entrevista _____: se hacen las mismas preguntas a todos los entrevistados, con la misma formulación y el mismo orden. "

7. _____, in the simplest sense, refers to the writing or making of an abstract picture of a group of people. The term was traditionally used to denote the composite findings of social science field-based research. That is an _____ represented a monograph of fieldwork. In contemporary research the term is used to connote the process of conducting fieldwork, as in "doing _____". A current guiding assumption about _____ is that ethnographic research can be conducted

across place, people, and process as long as patterns of human social behavior are central.
(REPUESTA EN INGLES)

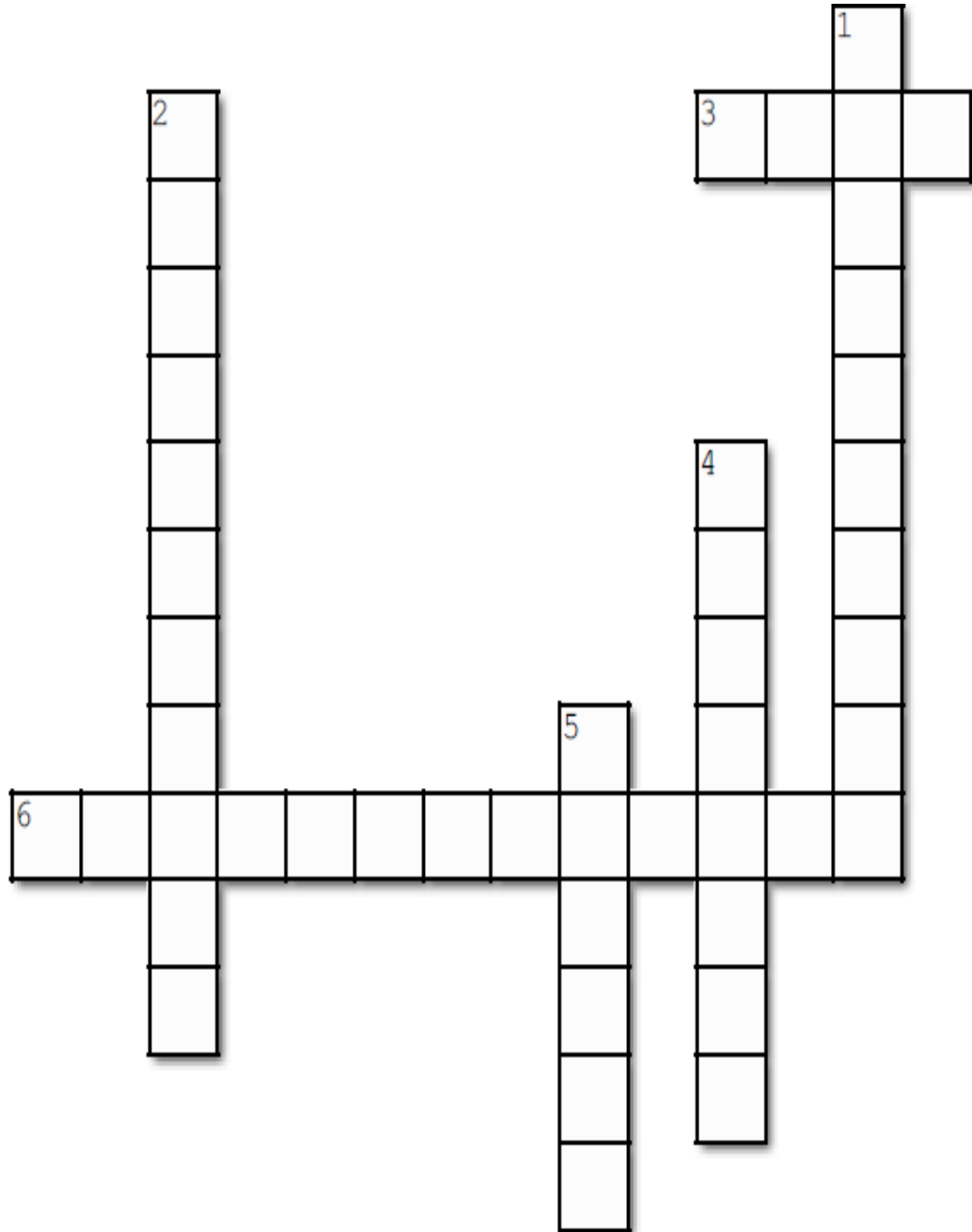
8. As a system to collect and analyze data, _____ refers to the tools, instruments, or procedures designed by a researcher at the outset of a study to conduct his/her inquiry. (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

10. “Por consiguiente, podemos definir la observación _____ como una técnica en la que el investigador se adentra en un grupo social determinado: a) de forma directa; b) durante un período de tiempo relativamente largo; c) en su medio natural; d) estableciendo una interacción personal con sus miembros; y, e) para describir sus acciones y comprender, mediante un proceso de identificación, sus motivaciones (Corbetta, 2007: 305). “

12. A _____ is a data-collection method in which individuals answer specific questions about their behavior, attitudes, beliefs or emotions. _____s are composed of open-ended or closed-ended questions. (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

13. “La ----- se incluye, al igual que la encuesta, dentro del grupo de técnicas denominadas conversacionales. Podemos definir la ----- cualitativa como una conversación: a) provocada por el investigador; b) realizada a sujetos seleccionados a partir de un plan de investigación; c) en un número considerable; d) que tiene una finalidad de tipo cognitivo; e) guiada por el investigador; y f) con un esquema de preguntas flexible y no estandarizado (Corbetta, 2007: 344). «La ----- de investigación es por lo tanto una conversación entre dos personas dirigida y registrada por el investigador con el propósito de favorecer la producción de un discurso conversacional, continuo y con una cierta línea argumental —no fragmentado, segmentado, precodificado y cerrado por un cuestionario previo, sobre un tema definido en el marco de una investigación (Delgado y Gutiérrez, 1999: 228).”

14. _____ occurs when researchers examine a portion or sample of a larger group of potential participants and use the results to make statements that apply to this broader group or population. The extent to which the research findings can be generalized or applied to the larger group or population is an indication of the external validity of the research design.
(REPUESTA EN INGLES)



VERTICAL

1.DATA ----- Researchers commonly seek to collect data to explain a phenomenon of interest and then construct theories from the collected data. Theory construction takes place as the data are being collected. ----- is the point in data collection when no new or relevant information emerges with respect to the newly constructed theory. Hence, a researcher looks at this as the point at which no more data need to be collected. When the theory appears to be robust, with no gaps or unexplained phenomena, ----- has been achieved and the resulting theory is more easily constructed. If the researcher does not attain data -----, any resulting theory may be unbalanced, incomplete, and essentially untrustworthy. As a result, the data collection process is considered to be complete only when ----- has been achieved. . (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

2.-----, also known as expert review, independent scientific review, or auditing, is a method used by administrators, funding officials, journal editors, and researchers to inform decision making and to improve the research process and outcomes by engaging independent and qualified experts to provide critical and consultative evaluation of the merits of a research project or product, proposal. Depending on its environment, -----ing can differ as to its purposes, participants, process, and product. In qualitative research, ----- may also be used to improve a research proposal or project's trustworthiness. . (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

5. ----- **RESEARCH** Traditionally, ----- research has been understood as the process of gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data about a particular ----- and the products brands, or services within that -----to help organizations make better business decisions. Finding out what the customer (current, past, or potential) wants lies at the heart of ----- research. Often organizations think, or assume, that they know what their customers need and want and how their products and services are perceived. ----- research can deepen this understanding and can also raise questions about the assumptions that organizations make about their customers. It provides a dispassionate and structured perspective that enables organizations to better understand their customers and, as a result, to develop products and services that more closely match their needs. (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

4.Qualitative research ----- are typically defined as the researchers' interpretations of the data they collected or generated in the course of their studies. In naturalist (or empirical or analytical) qualitative studies, ----- are viewed as derived from data collected in the course of study. Here, results and data (e.g., quotations, fieldnotes, case descriptions) are viewed as readily distinguishable from each other and from the data analysis procedures used to produce those results. For example, the finding in a grounded theory study is a theoretical rendering of an event, not the data in which this rendering is grounded or the coding procedures used to create it. In contrast to the data-based view of ----- in naturalist qualitative studies is the constructed view in interpretive or critical qualitative research in which data are conceived to be generated by both researcher and participant in interaction and, therefore, not easily differentiated from ----- or from any other element of the research process. The word *finding* implies that some reality exists that can be found, an objectivist stance at odds with the constructivist position that everything about the research process is generated within the unique social interactions and sociocultural and historical milieu constituting inquiry. Here, ----- have no existence independent of researchers. Indeed, in certain types of life and oral history projects, autoethnography, and arts-based qualitative inquiry, ----- as a concept does not exist at all. . (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

HORIZONTAL

3. ----- refers to a predisposition or partiality. In qualitative research, ----- involves influences that compromise accurate sampling, data collection, data interpretation, and the reporting of findings. Researchers may show ----- when they reach conclusions that ignore contradictory data or when the collection and analysis of data are designed to lead to predetermined conclusions. Publication ----- occurs when researchers and journals avoid reporting insignificant findings. The traditional scientific method says that researchers should revise a theory when data fail to fit the theory, or they should abandon the theory and look for new explanations. Nevertheless, Thomas Kuhn has shown that most scientists attempt to make the data fit the theory. Kuhn's work helps to explain that scientists are products of their environments and therefore bring their assumptions and personal standpoints to the research enterprise. The potential for ----- enters the research enterprise the moment a researcher chooses one topic over another, one research question to the exclusion of another, and one particular theory over another. Researchers, like everyone else, are products of the social world and therefore have values that will be more or less apparent in their research. ----- . (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

6. ----- in qualitative research has come to mean a multimethod approach to data collection and data analysis. The basic idea underpinning the concept of ----- is that the phenomena under study can be understood best when approached with a variety or a combination of research methods. ----- is most commonly used in data collection and analysis techniques, but it also applies to sources of data. It can also be a rationale for multiple investigators in team research. Questions that commonly arise in discussions of ----- tend to address one of two concerns: the issues of using ----- as a test of validity of research findings and the practical difficulties of using more than one method to study the same phenomenon. . (REPUESTA EN INGLES)

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COMPROMISO DE HONOR

Reconozco que el presente examen está diseñado para ser resuelto de manera individual, y no se permite la ayuda de fuentes no autorizadas ni copiar.

Firmo al pie del presente compromiso, como constancia de haber leído y aceptar la declaración anterior.

Firma de compromiso del estudiante