



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۱

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۸۳ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۶

1- All of the following are among the sources of obtaining information BUT -----.

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Sensory experience | 2. Cognition |
| 3. Expert opinion     | 4. Logic     |

2- In the following kind of reasoning, the first sentence is called -----.

All men are mortal.  
Hossein is a man.  
Hossein is mortal.

- |          |            |              |              |
|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. axiom | 2. premise | 3. principle | 4. inference |
|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|

3- A systematic approach to answering questions is called -----.

- |                    |                  |                  |             |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1. experimentation | 2. qualification | 3. randomization | 4. research |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|

4- Generalizations arrived at from observed events are called -----.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. deduction           | 2. generalization      |
| 3. inductive inference | 4. reasoning technique |

5- As a practical phenomenon, ----- refers to reducing researchers' responsibility.

- |                  |                     |              |                |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. systematicity | 2. generalizability | 3. atomistic | 4. reductivity |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|

6- Which of the following refers to exact or partial replication of previous research to consolidate already discovered facts? ..... research.

- |                |                 |                |            |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Explanatory | 2. Confirmatory | 3. Theoretical | 4. Applied |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------|

7- A tentative statement about the outcome of research is called -----.

- |                |             |               |               |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. probability | 2. variable | 3. hypothesis | 4. experience |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|

8- When researchers try to utilize the outcome of research in everyday life, they are performing ----- research.

- |         |              |            |            |
|---------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. pure | 2. classroom | 3. teacher | 4. applied |
|---------|--------------|------------|------------|

9- A systematic group of courses or sequence of subjects required for graduation or certification in a major field of study is called -----.

- |               |             |           |            |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. curriculum | 2. syllabus | 3. course | 4. program |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|

10- The defense system one builds around himself is called -----.

- |                |               |               |                |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. self-esteem | 2. inhibition | 3. inhabitant | 4. self-denial |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|

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11-In order to select a particular theory of language teaching methodology, it is necessary to -----

- |               |                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. pretest it | 2. simplify the materials   |
| 3. adapt it   | 4. observe the restrictions |

12-The most important factor in asking a research question is the -----.

- |                                |                                    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. context of study            | 2. interest of the researcher      |
| 3. characteristics of subjects | 4. popularity of research subjects |

13-Which of the following type of research questions are asked to find out the frequency, duration, and the intensity of an event?

- |                |                  |                 |                |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Descriptive | 2. Correlational | 3. Cause-effect | 4. Explanatory |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|

14-Which of the following qualifies as a good research question?

1. Why should government finance English classes?
2. Does the audio-lingual method lead to a higher achievement of language abilities than the cognitive method?
3. Is it important to read fast?
4. Why is language learning so important?

15-All of the following are considered as goals of literature review EXCEPT -----.

1. Helping research on the topic within a scientific perspective
2. Avoiding mere duplication of previous research
3. Avoiding inadequacies of previous research
4. Motivating participants to answer honestly

16-Literature review often starts after -----.

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. data collection | 2. finding the area of research |
| 3. data analysis   | 4. formulating the question     |

17-A researcher who has some information about the topic should go to -----.

- |                    |                    |                |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. an encyclopedia | 2. reference books | 3. a newspaper | 4. dictionaries |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|

18-An operational definition of a variable deals with the variable in terms of -----.

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. contextual factors            | 2. its measurable characteristics |
| 3. participants' characteristics | 4. researcher's interest          |

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19- Which of the following scale types has a true score point?

1. Nominal                      2. Ordinal                      3. Interval                      4. Ratio

20- The variable that the researcher observes and measures to determine the effect of the instruction is called -----variable.

1. dependent                      2. independent                      3. intervening                      4. moderator

21- The variable that stands between the independent and dependent variables is called ----- variable.

1. moderator                      2. intervening                      3. continuous                      4. discrete

22- The relationship between the independent and dependent variables is that of -----.

1. scale – function                      2. cause – effect  
3. testing – teaching                      4. measured – unmeasured

23- Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about historical research?

1. It helps researchers to make suggestions for future state of affairs.  
2. It helps researchers to understand the causes and effects.  
3. It enables researchers to reevaluate the data in relation to certain hypotheses.  
4. It uses measurement in the sense of scientific research.

24- External criticism is performed in order to check the ----- of the document.

1. reliability                      2. truthfulness                      3. authenticity                      4. source

25- Descriptive methods can be classified into all of the following groups EXCEPT -----method.

1. Survey                      2. Interrelational                      3. Correlational                      4. Developmental

26- When researchers are interested in observing the behaviors that occur at the end of a specific time interval within the duration of an event, they are advised to employ ----- sampling.

1. continuous time                      2. time point                      3. nonrandom                      4. random

27- Which of the following methods of research often employs questionnaires for data collection?

1. Survey                      2. Interrelational                      3. Case                      4. Cross-sectional

28- Whatever happens to the subjects of the study outside the experimental environment is called -----.

1. history                      2. placebo                      3. background                      4. side effect



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29- Which of the following refers to any process that involves systematic changes over time regardless of specific events?

1. Puberty                      2. Development                      3. Maturation                      4. Acquisition

30- The results of the pre-experimental method of research are subject to the problems of ----- validity.

1. internal                      2. external  
3. both internal and external                      4. neither internal nor external

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