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 generative means that some time. 	^{2.} inductive	^{3.} reductive	^{4.} replicable
 generative means that some time. 	^{2.} inductive	^{3.} reductive	^{4.} replicable
5 means that some time.	phenomena do not cha		
4		ange their basic characte	eristics in a given period of
1. constancy	^{2.} systematic	^{3.} uniformity	^{4.} infirmity
6-A phenomenon re a general statement.	efers to observing, class	ifying, and reducing ma	any individual instances into
1. logical	^{2.} argumentative	^{3.} conceptual	^{4.} practical
7-The generative nature o	of research means that		
1. the two research proj	jects may lead to differe	ent outcomes	
^{2.} it attributes to the var	riations in the situation,	, time and subjects	
^{3.} findings of the previo	us research can be eith	er confirmed or rejected	
^{4.} answer to every new	question would lead to	still further questions	
⁸⁻ Accumulating knowledg that may occur at a part		will enable the research	er toa phenomenon
1. describe	^{2.} predict	^{3.} explain	^{4.} improve
9-By finding the effectiven some in order to t			nore material or eliminate
1. explain	^{2.} modify	^{3.} improve	^{4.} extend

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ن می مسوال : یک ۱ سری مسوال : یک ۱ ۱۲۱۲	زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۸۰ تشریحی : ۰		نعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰ عنـــوان درس: اصول وروش تحقیق ۱	
2 ¹² 1111	۱۲۱۲ – ،زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۶	، انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۰۸۳	رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان	
0- The kind of research re	ferring to the nature of	research includes confirm	natory and	
1. historical	^{2.} experimental	^{3.} descriptive	^{4.} exploratory	
1-The replication of previ among facts are called		o consolidate already disc	overed facts and relations	
1. confirmatory	^{2.} applied	^{3.} causal	^{4.} pure	
2-The schematic represer	ntation of the factors in	volved in research is calle	d	
1. research hypothesis		^{2.} data collection		
^{3.} data analysis		^{4.} research design		
3-Which one is NOT amo	ng the affective factors	?		
1. inhibition	^{2.} motivation	^{3.} interest	^{4.} anxiety	
4-Which factor is NOT am	ong the factors influen	cing TEFL?		
1. communicative	2. social	^{3.} affective	^{4.} cognitive	
5-A good research question	on has the following ch	aracteristics EXCEPT:		
1. relevance	^{2.} readability	^{3.} interest	^{4.} manageability	
6- The availability of all so	rts of facilities required	to complete a research p	roject is called	
1. narrowing	^{2.} practicality	^{3.} compatibility	^{4.} manageability	
7 questions ask ab	out the degree of relati	onship between two or m	ore factors.	
1. descriptive	^{2.} cause-effect	^{3.} correlational	^{4.} experimental	
8-A directional hypothesis	s predicts relation	nship between the factors	involved in research.	
1. either a positive or n	egative	^{2.} a positive		
^{3.} a negative		^{4.} neither positive n	or negative	
9-Which one is NOT amo	ng the goals of literatur	e review?		
1. To avoid inadequacie	es of previous research.			
^{2.} To help researcher p	ut the topic within a scie	entific perspective.		
^{3.} To be familiar with th	-	-		
^{4.} To avoid mere duplic	ation of previous resea	rch.		

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WW.	قه): تستی: ۸۰ تشریحی: ۰	زمان آزمون (دقيا	تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰ عنـــوان درس: اصول وروش تحقیق ۱				
NN	۱۲۱۱ – ،زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۶	انگلیسی،آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۲۰۸۳	درشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان ا				
20-The variables such as knowledge, happiness and motivation that cannot be directly measured is called variables.							
1. discrete	^{2.} abstract	^{3.} concrete	^{4.} affective				
21-The variables that r population is called	range from a minimum poir I variables.	nt up to a maximum poin	t such as height and				
1. theoretical	^{2.} operational	^{3.} continuous	^{4.} practical				
22-Through scal high to low or vice-	ing, people or objects are r versa.	anked on a particular var	iable along a scale from				
1. ordinal	^{2.} interval	^{3.} ratio	^{4.} nominal				
23-By conducting	research, one can make s	suggestions for future sta	te of affairs.				
1. experimental	^{2.} historical	^{3.} descriptive	^{4.} inferential				
24-Nonofficial records	include the following EXCE	PT:					
1. Laws, reports, proceedings, decrees. ^{2.} Diaries, autobiographies, letters.							
^{3.} Drawings, painti	ngs, movies.	^{4.} Speeches, phono	ographs, records.				
25-Developmental, survey, and interrelational methods are the types of methods.							
1. quasi-experimen	ital	^{2.} experimental					
^{3.} social		^{4.} descriptive					
26 methods incl	26 methods include field studies, correlational studies, and case studies.						
1. causal-comparat		² . interrelational					
^{3.} rational		^{4.} cognitive					
27 sampling is limited to studying short events or to the events in which measuring the duration is important.							
1. continuous time		^{2.} positive point					
^{3.} random		^{4.} time point					
28-Which sentence is I	NOT true about developme	ntal research?					
1. Cross-sectional r	nethod includes a large nun	nber of subjects.					
^{2.} Longitudinal method compares each observation with earlier/later ones.							
^{3.} Cross-sectional studies focus on more variables.							
^{4.} Longitudinal studies can serve exploratory purpose.							
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عبد المحلية العلية المسلم علي المحلية التي العلي وي المال الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	. ¹¹	، و کارشناسی ارشد ں راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است		دانشگاه پیام نور هرکز آزمون وسنجش			
29-The ineffective treatment given to the control group is called	سري سوال: يک ۱ سري سوال: يک ۱	(دقیقه): تستی: ۸۰ تشریحی: ۰	زمان آزمون				
29-The ineffective treatment given to the control group is called	NN	۱۲۱۲۰۸۳ – ،زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۶	لیسی،آموزش زبان انگلیسی				
30-Among the factors influencing internal validity, refers to any process that involve systematic changes over time, regardless of specific events.	N						
changes over time, regardless of specific events.	1. pretest	2. test	^{3.} posttest	^{4.} placebo			
1. testing 2. mortality 3. maturation 4. historical							
	1. testing	^{2.} mortality	^{3.} maturation	^{4.} historical			
= ۱۰۱۰/۱۰۱۰۹۸۱۷	صفحه ۲ از ۲		سیسال دوم	۱۰۱۰/۱۰۱۰۹۸۱۷ 🚅			