تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰   تشریحی : ۰

سری سوال : یک ۱   زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۷۵   تشریحی : ۰

عنـــوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: زبان وادبیات انگلیسی۱۲۲۵۱۱۵

1- The computer offers a simple and efficient way of searching for a_____.

1. particular author by its decade
2. particular author by its name
3. particular author by its birthday
4. particular author by its title

2- Words that crucially define your topic, are_____.

1. key words
2. subject words
3. resources
4. both a & b

3- The most common search strategies consist of using_____.

1. two or more keywords at the same time
2. three or more keywords at the same time
3. no keywords at the same time
4. just one subject word

4- The number of references the catalogues finds that satisfy your search criterion are the_____.

1. search strategies
2. operators
3. hits
4. links

5- Boolean operators consist of all options below, except_____.

1. and
2. but
3. not
4. or

6- Subjects such as_____ literature is so popular on the web that it is almost impossible to keep up with the number of sites offering information on.

1. postcolonial
2. realistic
3. postmodernist
4. Marxist

7- _____ bibliography is concerned with the close analysis of individual copies of books in the light of our knowledge of how books were produced.

1. Descriptive
2. historical
3. analytical
4. Enumerative

8- The information that is offered in_____ bibliography is much less detailed than that presented in descriptive bibliographies.

1. analytical
2. historical
3. enumerative
4. codicology

9- The need to pursue and record the ideal copy has given rise to_____ bibliography.

1. enumerative
2. analytical
3. historical
4. descriptive

10- Greetham say that_____ bibliography is sometimes called "Darwinian".

1. historical
2. descriptive
3. analytical
4. enumerative

کارشناسی

حضرت علی(ع): دانش راهبر نیکویی برای ایمان است

دانشگاه پیام نور
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11- To most students, a "bibliography" is just_____, this is certainly the most common meaning of the word.

1. a list of books consulted

2. the meaning and nature of literary work

3. handmaidens to the production of a critical edition

4. a list of suggested books for reading

12- The physical analysis of a given book or books, in the light of known printing practice is called_____ bibliography.

1. enumerative   2. historical   3. descriptive   4. analytical

13-_____ is the history of what people actually read in the past.

1. the history of printing   2. publishing and general book trade history

3. the history of libraries   4. the history of reading

14- The_____ is an international learned society which tends to concentrate on Anglophone countries.

1. Book Trade History Group   2. society for the History of Authorship

3. Bibliographical Society   4. Indian Bibliographical Society

15- The most important primary material for the study of literature is_____.

1. the archives   2. the literature

3. bibliography   4. the book production database

16- All the following options are true about "difference", except_____.

1. it is a word coined by Derrida   2. it is a Russian word

3. it means difference   4. it means deferral

17-_____ in its turn depends on a commitment to what Derrida calls "the metaphysics of presence".

1. Structuralism   2. Deconstruction

3. Ultra-Structuralism   4. Logocentricity

18- Deconstruction rejects the commitment to binary opposition in_____.

1. Logocentricity   2. Formalism   3. Semiotics   4. Structuralism

19- Deconstruction can be regard as a form of_____.

1. Ultrastructuralism   2. Saussurean Linguistics

3. Structuralism   4. Formalism

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20- Derrida's best-known work is _____ a collection of essays which contains two of his most trenchant critiques of Structuralist methodology.

1. On Deconstruction

2. An introductory Guide to Post-Structuralism and Postmodernism

3. Writing and Difference

4. The Deconstructive Turn

21- _____ becomes Derrida's way of demonstrating that there is always slippage of meaning.

1. sous rature   2. deferral   3. difference   4. deconstruction

22- Puns are a particularly favored weapon of_____ because they are considered to have an inherent instability of meaning.

1. Structuralism   2. Postmodernism

3. Deconstruction   4. Post-Structuralism

23- Which of the following options can be the definition of la parole?

1. the shared network of linguistic relationships

2. particular acts of speech or writing

3. analysis of narrative offered to identify the common language

4. a grammar of narrative

24- By "cultural code" Barthes means_____.

1. a body of shared knowledge about society

2. a body of shared knowledge about history

3. a common narrative paradigm

4. a body of shared knowledge about education

25- _____ according to Barthes was entirely an effect of the manipulation of a variety of codes which organize information already in the readers possession.

1. cultural code   2. narrative realism

3. proairetic code   4. hermeneutic code

26- Machery conceives the author of a text like_____.

1. a potter who molds the clay of his materials into a unified work

2. a creator who creates a new item

3. a mother who conceives a child

4. a producer who assembles pre-existing material

27- **Anglo-American criticism supposes that the_____ critic is an ideal reader.**

1. Formalist

2. Marxist

3. skilled and attentive

4. interpretive

28- **A literary text for Macherey works to conceal its origins within the process of cultural production, a key element of which is_____.**

1. ideal

2. ideaology

3. conventions

4. language

29- **Pre-existing materials in writing according to Macherey, consists of all the following options, except_____.**

1. law

2. ideologies

3. language

4. literary conventions

30- **One of the principal effects of "New Criticism" in literary studies was to shift the focus of scholarly attention from author to_____.**

1. structure

2. reader

3. authorial intention

4. text