

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۵ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۱

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

1- Which one doesn't exist in the definition of research?

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Systematic analysis | 2. Subjective analysis |
| 3. Controlled observations | 4. Development of generalizations |

2- Why was positivism less successful in its application to the study of human behavior?

Because

1. human behavior is too complex to be accounted for by observation
2. in positivism unobservable phenomena could be researched
3. positivism believes that unobservable things are also meaningful
4. positivism excludes natural phenomena and their interrelations

3- The scientific method involves the process of inference. An inference may be or

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. relevant / irrelevant | 2. scientific / nonscientific |
| 3. subjective / objective | 4. inductive / deductive |

4- Which one is NOT a characteristic of research?

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|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Natural | 2. Reductive | 3. Replicable | 4. Generative |
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5- Finding an answer to a question leads to new questions. This refers to characteristic of research.

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|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. systematic | 2. generative | 3. logical | 4. replicable |
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6- When researchers try to utilize the outcome of research in everyday life, they are performing research.

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|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| 1. exploratory | 2. confirmatory | 3. applied | 4. pure |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------|

7- After selecting method to conduct research, the researcher

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. forms a research question | 2. defines the variables |
| 3. prepares the research report | 4. tests the hypothesis |

8- refers to the availability of all sorts of facilities required to complete a research project.

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|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Interest | 2. Systematicity | 3. Manageability | 4. Relevance |
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9- A researcher narrows down the topic by

1. eliminating the variables step by step
2. eliminating some words from the research question
3. limiting the required facilities
4. limiting the number of participants in the study

10-What kind of research questions seek to find causal relationships between the factors of interest?

1. Descriptive
2. Correlational
3. Cause – effect
4. Frequencies

11-..... is a tentative and suggested answer to the question.

1. Topic
2. Hypothesis
3. Research question
4. Relationship

12-In hypothesis, the researcher predicts the existence of a relationship between two factors.

1. non-directional
2. directional
3. null
4. positive

13-What kind of hypothesis is this?

"There is no relationship between the age and the degree of language acquisition of the learners?"

1. Positive
2. Negative
3. Directional
4. Null

14-The process of documenting related materials is referred to as

1. review of literature
2. testing the hypothesis
3. formulating the research question
4. reporting the research

15-Which one helps the researcher to avoid mere duplication of previous research?

1. Data collection
2. Data interpretation
3. Review of literature
4. Forming a hypothesis

16-The variables such as knowledge, happiness, and motivation that cannot be directly measured is called

1. operational
2. concrete
3. theoretical
4. abstract

17-Which one is done first in the process of literature review?

1. Finding the sources of information.
2. Reading and organizing the materials.
3. Recording bibliographical information.
4. Documenting the sources.

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18- Variables which range from minimum to maximum are called

1. discrete 2. continuous 3. concrete 4. abstract

19- definition deals with the variable in terms of its measurable characteristics.

1. Concrete 2. Abstract 3. Operational 4. Theoretical

20- Through scaling, people or objects are ranked on a particular variable.

1. nominal 2. ordinal 3. internal 4. ratio

21- In scale, one can determine the negative values.

1. ratio 2. interval 3. ordinal 4. nominal

22- variable is under the control of the researcher.

1. Directional 2. Intervening 3. Dependent 4. Independent

23- External criticism of documents relates to and internal criticism of documents relates to of the document.

1. writer / content 2. content / writer
3. category / vocabulary 4. vocabulary / category

24- Each piece of evidence should be compared with all other pieces of information. This is to the data.

1. cross-validate 2. interpret 3. collect 4. analyze

25- A(n) is a phenomenon or characteristic available to anyone who knows how to observe it.

1. behavior 2. opinion 3. fact 4. action

26- In a study, a researcher makes an intensive investigation of a social unit.

1. causal-comparative 2. correlational
3. field 4. case

27- Two key terms in field studies are and

1. direct observation / controlled events
2. direct observation / naturally occurring events
3. indirect observation / controlled events
4. indirect observation / naturally occurring events

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28- Longitudinal studies

1. have exploratory purposes
2. focus on fewer variables
3. are done within a short period of time
4. include a large number of subjects

29- Which one is NOT a characteristic of experimental method?

1. Pretesting
2. Non-random sampling
3. Treatment
4. Control group

30- Whenever one of the requirements of the true experimental method is not met, the method changes into a method.

1. compensatory
2. time-series
3. quasi-experimental
4. pre-experimental