



1-Human obtains information through all of the following channels EXCEPT -----.

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

2-A common example of deductive reasoning is as follows:

- 1) All men are mortal.
- 2) Hussein is a man.
- 3) Hussein is mortal.

This kind of reasoning which is a fact but not as general as the first sentence is called

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| 1. axiom | 2. major premise |
| 3. minor premise | 4. secondary premise |

3-It is emphasized that research should be systematic and objective in order to lead to the development of a -----.

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|------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. outcome | 2. hypothesis | 3. generalization | 4. question |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|

4-A deduction argument does not guarantee that the conclusion will be true unless the major and minor ----- are true.

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|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. premises | 2. principles | 3. disciplines | 4. factors |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------|

5-At the conceptual level, reductivity in research involves all of the following steps EXCEPT -----.

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|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Observing | 2. Classifying | 3. Reducing | 4. Generalizing |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|

6-A type of research that is an exact or partial replication of previous research in order to consolidate already discovered facts is called ----- research.

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

7-Exploration of new facts or confirmation of previously found facts refers to the ----- of research.

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|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| 1. type | 2. kind | 3. method | 4. style |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|

8-A systematic group of courses required for graduation or certification in a major is called -----.

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

9-Which of the following affective factors refers to the defense system that an individual builds around himself?

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|----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Self-esteem | 2. Self-protection | 3. Self-reaction | 4. Inhibition |
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زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۱

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

10-Scholars working in content analysis stress the systematic presentation of materials. This assumption led to a new approach in material development referred to as -----.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. systematic instruction | 2. systematic education |
| 3. programmed instruction | 4. programmed education |

11-It has been suggested that the researchers should follow an atomistic procedure. What does the underlined term mean?

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|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Narrowing down the topic | 2. Cutting the number of variables |
| 3. Reducing the number of participants | 4. Limiting the depth of study |

12-Which of the following research question types asks about who, what, when, and where of an event or a behavior?

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

13-Which of the following statements is an example of H0 (H zero) hypothesis?

1. Instruction has effect on the learners' strategy preference.
2. Instruction has positive effect on the learners' strategy preference.
3. Instruction has negative effect on the learners' strategy preference.
4. Instruction has no effect on the learners' strategy preference.

14-Based on different areas of interest and the nature of the factors involved in the research question, different types of questions including: descriptive, cause-effect, and ----- questions can be formulated.

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|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. correlational | 2. imaginative | 3. academic | 4. formal |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|

15-Which of the following is NOT among the goals of reviewing literature?

1. Putting the topic within a scientific perspective
2. Avoiding the mere duplication of previous research
3. Avoiding inadequacies of previous research
4. Avoiding replication of previous research

16-The major differences between MLA and APA styles lie in the date of publication and -----.

1. the initialization of the author's name
2. the capitalization of the title
3. the position of the publisher
4. the order of the author's first and second name



17-All of the following pieces of information are recorded by the researcher in reviewing a document EXCEPT ----- .

1. Name of the author
2. Author's birth place
3. Date of publication
4. Title of the document

18-A/an ----- is defined as an attribute which changes from person to person, object to object, place to place, or time to time.

1. scale
2. factor
3. variable
4. principle

19-In ----- scaling, the assigned numbers do not have mathematical values, i.e. in this scaling numbers refer to the superiority or inferiority of the class to which they are assigned.

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

20-The ----- scale is often used in natural sciences rather than in social sciences because social sciences deal with human characteristics and traits.

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

21-The ----- variable is the one that the researcher observes and measures to determine the effect of the treatment.

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

22-It is noted that historical method of research is concerned with all of the following EXCEPT-----.

1. A systematic collection of data
2. An objective evaluation of data
3. Testing hypotheses
4. Studying the history of a phenomenon

23-Correlational methods can be classified into all of the following three major groups EXCEPT -----.

1. Survey
2. Experimental
3. Inter-relational
4. Developmental

24-Why are descriptive studies preferred by most students?

1. Ease of conducting them in classes
2. Requiring limited number of participants
3. Employing manageable statistical procedures
4. Difficulty in using treatment in classes

25-Field research is a useful method of investigating phenomena which require ----- observation.

1. extensive
2. intensive
3. direct
4. indirect



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26-Causal-comparative method of research is similar to ----- method in that both methods attempt to establish cause-effect relationships and both involve groups comparison.

- 1. developmental
- 2. inter-relational
- 3. correlational
- 4. experimental

27-In experimental research, the researchers try to give an ineffective treatment called ----- to the control group that is quite irrelevant to the variable under investigation.

- 1. pretest
- 2. randomization
- 3. placebo
- 4. post-test

28-In order to achieve ----- validity, the researcher tries to control as many variables as possible to limit the outcome to the independent variable only.

- 1. construct
- 2. content
- 3. internal
- 4. external

29-Where it seems quite unlikely that researchers can follow a true experimental research due to the confinements it is recommended to follow a ----- method.

- 1. historical
- 2. intact group study
- 3. quasi-experimental
- 4. equivalent time-series

30-The test used to measure the effect of the treatment is called -----.

- 1. posttest
- 2. pretest
- 3. final test
- 4. mastery test