



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): ۷۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۱

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

1-The shortcoming of sensory information is that

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| 1. it can be predicted | 2. it is unreliable |
| 3. it may be duplicated | 4. it is related to personal experience |

2-In deductive reasoning, when the conclusion is false

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|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. just the major premise is false | 2. both major and minor premises are false |
| 3. just the minor premise is false | 4. the major or minor premise is false |

3-Because of, positivism went under some modifications such as post positivism.

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|---|---|
| 1. the intangible quality of human behavior | 2. the need for less systematic inquiry |
| 3. the importance of observation | 4. the need for verifiability principle |

4-The foundation of systematic approach in research is formed by the concepts of uniformity and

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|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. replication | 2. constancy | 3. duplication | 4. generalization |
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5-The implication of a research means that a researcher observes many facts, finds similarities among them, put them together, and comes up with a generalization encompassing most of the observed cases.

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|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. practical | 2. literal | 3. conceptual | 4. logical |
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6-Sometimes researchers tend to study the findings reported by other researchers in order to gain more knowledge about the area of their interest. This principle relates to the characteristic of research.

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| 1. replicable | 2. generative | 3. reductive | 4. practical |
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7-The information obtained from observations, questionnaire, and paper and pencil tests are used when the goal of research is

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|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. prediction | 2. explanation | 3. description | 4. improvement |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

8-Conducting exploratory research is difficult because

1. of the existence of already discovered facts
2. of the partial replication of previous research
3. natural sciences are similar in nature
4. of the lack of guideline for the researcher to follow

9-The starting point for research is

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| 1. formulating a research question | 2. collecting the relevant data |
| 3. reviewing the related literature | 4. selecting an appropriate research design |



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10-According to Brown (1987) the term refers to a general mental activity.

1. strategy 2. style 3. process 4. product

11-A factor in the affective domain which refers to the defence system one builds around himself is called

1. responding 2. self-esteem 3. self-expression 4. inhibition

12-In order to formulate a research question, the researcher should consider the parameters such as expertise, financial support, time, and equipment which are related to the of the research.

1. manageability 2. interest 3. complexity 4. relevance

13-The word 'how' should not be included in a research question because

1. the research question cannot focus on accuracy
2. qualitative words are not appropriate in research question
3. the researcher should limit the scope of the research question
4. the subject matter of the researcher must be taken into account

14-Frequency, duration, intensity, and of a behavior performed by a subject should be regarded when dealing with descriptive questions.

1. scope 2. topic 3. accuracy 4. range

15-When the researcher investigates the relationship between X and Y, he conducts the questions.

1. cause-effect 2. prescriptive 3. correlational 4. comparison

16-"There is no relationship between listening to music and reading comprehension of EFL learners" is a type of hypothesis.

1. null 2. positive directional
3. alternative 4. negative directional

17-Which one is NOT among the goals of literature review?

1. Avoiding the adequacies of previous research.
2. Identification of the limitations/delimitations of previous research.
3. Putting the topic within scientific perspective.
4. Avoiding mere duplication of previous research.



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18-When taking notes from the materials, it is recommended that the researcher

1. copy exact words of the author
2. limit the literature review to only supporting statements
3. read the materials and paraphrases the author's words
4. ignore the pros and cons of the issue

19-The difference between APA style and MLA style is that is recorded immediately after the author's name in APA, whereas it is located at the end of the entry in MLA.

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|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. place of publication | 2. publisher's name |
| 3. author's first name | 4. date of publication |

20-Some variables that can range from a minimum point up to a maximum point is called and others that cannot be measured directly is named variables.

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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. abstract, discrete | 2. continuous, abstract |
| 3. discrete, concrete | 4. continuous, concrete |

21-Objects are ranked on a particular variable along a scale from high to low or vice-versa through scaling.

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

22-The variables which are not observed and cannot be measured but exist as an underlying reason for the change in the dependent variable are usually variables.

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|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. moderator | 2. control | 3. independent | 4. intervening |
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23-One of the advantages of research is that it enables researchers to reevaluate the data in relation to certain hypotheses, theories, and generalizations which hold true about the past.

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|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. historical | 2. experimental | 3. field study | 4. descriptive |
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24-Artistic remains including drawings, paintings, movies; and published materials including books, periodicals, articles are the examples of records.

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| 1. physical | 2. official | 3. historical | 4. nonofficial |
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25- Comparing and contrasting facts, opinions, and behaviors in survey method, it can be concluded that

1. opinions can be verified but fact cannot be verified
2. both behaviors and facts can be verified
3. facts can be measured but opinions cannot be measured
4. opinion can be verified but behavior cannot be verified

26- Concerning the differences between casual-comparative and correlational research, which statement is true?

1. Correlational research involves two or more variables and two groups.
2. Correlational method involves comparison.
3. Causal-comparative research involves two or more groups and one variable.
4. Causal-comparative study involves go togetherness.

27- In method, the researcher has no control over the events and he appears on the scene after all the events have occurred.

1. case study
2. field study
3. longitudinal
4. ex-post facto

28- If the researcher tries to compensate for the violation of certain principles, the method is called

1. post-experimental
2. quasi-experimental
3. pre-experimental
4. true experimental

29- The loss of human subjects during the experiment is called

1. attrition
2. selection effect
3. maturation effect
4. matching effect

30- Accumulation of information about the topic under investigation is possible by

1. data collection
2. literature review
3. data analysis
4. sampling