



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۸۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۱

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

1-Researchers should be ----- in taking the words of authorities for granted.

1. traditional                      2. confident                      3. economic                      4. cautious

2-One form of perfect induction is -----.

1. accumulation                      2. prediction                      3. enumeration                      4. minimization

3-The scientific method used in both natural and social sciences is derived from a system of philosophy known as -----.

1. positivism                      2. collectivism                      3. individualism                      4. reductionism

4----- acts as a validation technique in research.

1. Investigation                      2. Replication                      3. Expectation                      4. Formulation

5-In the field of English language teaching, most research projects are -----.

1. exploratory                      2. expository                      3. confirmatory                      4. preparatory

6-Which of the following is the last step in conducting a research?

1. making conclusions                      2. discussing the findings  
3. testing the hypothesis                      4. preparing research report

7-Which of the following can considered an affective factor in learning?

1. anxiety                      2. learning style                      3. Cognition                      4. interaction

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

1. Manageability                      2. Relevance                      3. Effectiveness                      4. Authenticity

9-Descriptive questions are asked to find out a number of features of an event. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be one of them?

1. frequency                      2. duration                      3. intensity                      4. origin

10-If no direction can be predicted between the two variables, the researcher states a non-directional hypothesis which is also called a(n) ----- hypothesis.

1. typical                      2. null                      3. negative                      4. alternative

11-Which of the following is NOT one of the goals of literature review?

1. to help researchers put the topic within a scientific perspective  
2. to avoid mere duplication of previous research  
3. to avoid inadequacies of previous research  
4. to test a hypothesis on a certain issue



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## عنوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق<sup>1</sup>

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

12-A researcher who is familiar with a topic does not start with -----.

1. books                      2. almanacs                      3. periodicals                      4. encyclopedias

13-The most up-to-date information about different topic in each field can be found in -----.

1. journals
2. books
3. encyclopedias
4. dictionaries

14- Which of the following is INCORRECT based on APA?

1. Only the first letter of the first word of the title is capitalized
2. The author's first and middle names are initialized
3. The date of publication is recorded at the end of the entry
4. The date of publication is located immediately after the author's name

**15-A ----- is defined as a measurable attribute which changes from person to person, object to object, place to place, or time to time.**

1. framework                      2. variable                      3. construct                      4. component

16-The most objective scale of measurement are ----- scales.

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

17-The ----- variable is selected in order to investigate whether the results of research are modified because of this variable or not.

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

18-The purpose of historical research is ----- about causes, effects, or trends of events in the past.

1. to report what others have said about a particular topic
2. to test a hypothesis
3. to justify a position on an issue
4. to review the latest research on an issue

**19-What is the first step in a historical research?**

1. collecting data
2. criticizing the data
3. formulating the problem
4. interpreting the findings



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20-Which of the following records are nonofficial?

1. constitutions
2. laws
3. information compiled by government agencies
4. artistic remains including drawings, paintings, etc

21-Which of the following questions is related to internal criticism?

1. Is the document real?
2. Is the content of the document true?
3. Is it truly written by the person who is claimed to have been written?
4. Is the document supported by other related documents?

22-External criticism is performed in order to check ----- of the document.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. the authenticity | 2. the source       |
| 3. the reliability  | 4. the availability |

23-Which of the following studies is called naturalistic method?

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. case studies   | 2. field studies         |
| 3. social surveys | 4. correlational studies |

24-All research methods in which variables are not manipulated, controlled, or modified and researcher arrives on the scene after all events have occurred can be considered -----.

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. surveys       | 2. experimental studies |
| 3. ex-post-facto | 4. field studies        |

25-Cross-sectional methods usually have ----- purposes.

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. descriptive or explanatory | 2. exploratory or explanatory  |
| 3. confirmatory or heuristic  | 4. descriptive or confirmatory |

26----- refers to an ineffective treatment given to the control group.

- |             |            |           |          |
|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Practice | 2. Placebo | 3. Sample | 4. Input |
|-------------|------------|-----------|----------|

27-In order to achieve -----, the researcher tries to control as many variables as possible.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. internal validity | 2. external validity |
| 3. reliability       | 4. practicality      |



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28-We can eliminate the selection effect to a great extent through -----.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. instrumentation | 2. approximation   |
| 3. randomization   | 4. experimentation |

29-Morality in research dealing with human beings is sometimes called -----.

- |              |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. reduction | 2. attrition | 3. induction | 4. maturation |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|

30-The most common type of quasi-experimental method is known as -----.

- |                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. one-shot case study | 2. intact group study               |
| 3. time-series study   | 4. one-group pretest posttest study |