



نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۱)

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

زمان آزمون: تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: -- دقیقه

آزمون نمره منفی دارد ○ ندارد ⊗

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مجاز نیست.

استفاده از: فرهنگ لغات

کد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

امام علی (ع): برتری مردم به یکدیگر، به دانشها و خردهاست؛ نه به ثروتها و تبارها.

Select, a, b, c, or d which best completes each test item.

- The main criticism against using sensory experience as a source of information is its
a. Availability b. Accumulation c. Dependability d. Sensitivity
- Observing detailed facts and putting the facts together to draw a conclusion is a/ an approach.
a. Deductive b. Scientific c. Verification d. Inductive
- If a researcher intends to investigate the best time for learning vocabulary, s/he would probably formulate a/ an question.
a. Correlational b. Cause- effect c. Directional d. Descriptive
- Experimentation basically follows a/ an question.
a. Historical b. Cause- effect c. Descriptive d. Correlational
- A hypothesis is supposed to be a " tentative " statement which implies
a. A causal relationship b. Being factual c. Uncertainty in nature d. its format
- The choice between a directional / non- directional hypothesis by the researcher depends on
a. Manageability b. The researcher's interest
c. Researcher's expectation d. Research method
- If a researcher is capable of predicting a certain relationship between variables, s/he formulates a hypothesis.
a. Directional b. Non- directional c. Null d. Mixed



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8. In review of literature section of the research, the term " literature " implies related

- a. Reports and documents
- b. Procedure of the research
- c. Scales of measurement
- d. Literary materials

9. Supporters of logical positivism in research basically emphasize

- a. Verifiability
- b. Generalizability
- c. Validity
- d. Practicality

10. The requirement that researchers should report details of their research precisely increases research

- a. Systematicity
- b. Replicability
- c. Prediction
- d. Authenticity

11. The final step in conducting a research is

- a. Validation of results
- b. Generalization of findings
- c. Research design
- d. Hypothesis testing

12. To formulate a research question, a researcher should consider

- a. Needed facilities
- b. Limitation of variables
- c. Its effectiveness
- d. Its correlation

13. Selecting an appropriate type of a research question depends on the

- a. Type of research hypothesis
- b. Factors involved in research question
- c. Sources available to the researcher
- d. Styles of research

14. Identifying the limitations and delimitations of previous research is basically obtained by

- a. Researchers intuition
- b. Consulting practitioners
- c. Reviewing the literature
- d. Selecting an appropriate method



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23. Degree of relationship between two variables is determined by use of studies.
a. developmental b. experimental c. correlational d. longitudinal
24. If some requirements of the experimental method are not met, a method is used by the researcher.
a. Pre-experimental b. Quasi-experimental c. Descriptive d. True experimental
25. A representative sample can be obtained only byin research.
a. Sampling b. Randomization c. Treatment d. Pre-test
26. To guarantee the relationship between dependent and independent variables, the researcher needs to investigate in research.
a. Internal validity b. External validity c. Placebo d. Treatment
27. When a teacher intends to test the efficiency of two methods in his/her classes, is recommended.
a. One shot case study b. Intact group study
c. Correlational study d. One group pretest posttest
28. Causal-comparative is a subcategory of research.
a. Developmental b. Survey c. Interrelational d. Experimental
29. A main criticism against case studies is their
a. Generalizability b. Practicality c. Manipulation d. contextualization
30. A main shortcoming of causal-comparative research is by the researchers.
a. Lack of control b. Absolute certainty c. Facilities needed d. Insufficient sample