

سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰ 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- If one or two requirements of an experimental method are not met or deliberately ignored, the method is called -----.

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|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. non-experimental | 2. post-experimental |
| 3. pre-experimental | 4. true-experimental |

2- A distinct characteristic of the experimental method of research is to enable the researcher to make ----- about variables.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. randomization | 2. casual statements |
| 3. placebo treatment | 4. internal validity |

3- The method in which the treatment is introduced and reintroduced between every other pretest and posttest is called -----.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. equivalent time-series | 2. quasi experimental |
| 3. intact group study | 4. instrumentation bias |

4- If the magnitude of a variable increases but the magnitude of the other variable decreases, there is a ----- correlation between the two variables.

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. positive | 2. absolute | 3. relative | 4. negative |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

5- In any research, ----- effect is caused by the loss of subjects during the experiment.

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|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. maturation | 2. avoidance | 3. mortality | 4. ceiling |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|

6- One of the uses of longitudinal studies is that they can serve ----- purposes as well.

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|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. confirmatory | 2. descriptive | 3. exploratory | 4. causal |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|

7- Variables such as knowledge, happiness, and motivation that cannot be directly measured are called ----- variables.

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

8- Variables that cannot be defined in definite operational terms and cannot be easily measured are ranked using a(n) ----- scale.

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

9- Attributes of people or objects that are selected, defined, operationalized, and assigned certain functions in different research projects are called -----.

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|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. functions | 2. scales | 3. variables | 4. ratios |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|

10- A ----- variable is included in the research to modify the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable.

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|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. moderator | 2. control | 3. functional | 4. intervening |
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11-The function of a variable is determined by the researcher and the -----.

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| 1. participants | 2. proficiencies |
| 3. research method | 4. control group |

12-Avoiding the inadequacies of previous research is one of the goals of -----.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. research method | 2. alternative hypothesis |
| 3. review of literature | 4. organizing the materials |

13-Due to abundance of materials, the researcher should concentrate on some key authors, key topics, and key studies. The word *key* is used here to mean ----- .

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|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. the most relevant | 2. the most accessible |
| 3. the oldest | 4. the newest |

14-The purpose of a ----- is to investigate the characteristics of a variable or to determine the relationship between two or more variables.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. indirect question | 2. display question |
| 3. theory question | 4. research question |

15-The extent to which the change in the dependent variable is due to manipulations of the independent variable constitutes the degree of the ----- of research.

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|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. internal validity | 2. external validity | 3. history effect | 4. selection effect |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|

16-Most researchers administer a ----- to check the initial differences existing between the groups of research.

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|-------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. posttest | 2. pretest | 3. class interval | 4. cross validation |
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17-The term ----- refers to the procedures employed in order to answer the research questions.

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. government publication | 2. review of literature |
| 3. method | 4. hypothesis |

18-What is the last step in conducting a research?

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|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. selecting an appropriate method | 2. preparing a research report |
| 3. data analysis | 4. data collection |

19-A person's likes or dislikes towards a particular language or speakers of a language is referred to as -----.

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|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. attitude | 2. motivation | 3. anxiety | 4. inhibition |
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20- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good research question?

1. Interest 2. Relevance 3. Manageability 4. Interference

21- The term ----- in research means that some phenomena do not change their basic characteristics in a given period of time.

1. reductive 2. constancy 3. generative 4. explanatory

22- In any research a ----- usually states a relationship between two or more factors.

1. survey 2. method 3. measurement 4. hypothesis

23- Which of the following is among the cognitive factors which can be used in a research about language learning and teaching?

1. Process 2. Motivation 3. Attitude 4. Inhibition

24- Avoiding the mere duplication of previous research is one of the goals of -----.

1. hypothesis 2. research method
3. conclusion 4. literature review

25- Which of the following is NOT among the four major methods of studying the interrelations of factors?

1. Causal-Comparative studies 2. Public opinion surveys
3. Field studies 4. Correlational studies

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

1. time-series 2. correlational 3. field 4. comparative

27- Interrelation method is a subcategory of ----- methods of study.

1. experimental 2. correlational 3. descriptive 4. casual

28- The extent to which the outcome of research would apply to other similar situations is called -----.

1. internal validity 2. face validity 3. content validity 4. external validity

29- The two methods of investigating the development of a phenomenon are ----- and -----.

1. longitudinal-ex-post-facto 2. longitudinal-cross sectional
3. cross sectional-point sampling 4. ex-post facto-point sampling



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30-The method in which the researcher appears on the scene after the events have occurred and has no control over the events is called -----.

1. ex-post-facto
2. casual- comparative
3. point sampling
4. cross sectional