



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ 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 ----- in taking the words of authorities for granted.

1. will be finally interested
2. are never interested
3. should be quite cautious
4. have never doubted

2- Coming to a conclusion from general premises is essentially a(n) ----- process.

1. deductive
2. scientific
3. inductive
4. objective

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

1. Determinism
2. Behaviorism
3. Socialism
4. Positivism

4- Which of the following statements is true?

1. The predictions in behavioral sciences are invariant.
2. Common sense can be considered scientific.
3. Scientific method has limitations.
4. Observation is error free.

5- The finding of an answer to a research question can lead to new questions. This refers to the ----- characteristics of research.

1. generative
2. systematic
3. reductive
4. selective

6- ----- research refers to exact or partial replication of previous research.

1. Exploratory
2. Confirmatory
3. Pure
4. both a and c

7- Out of different sources, ----- are the most valuable and informative source of information for researchers.

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

8- ----- in the title of the book is capitalized in APA.

1. None of the words
2. Only one word
3. The first letter of every word
4. The first letter of the first word

9- Which of the following variables is concrete?

1. happiness
2. height
3. motivation
4. knowledge



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10- ---- scaling is the most objective scale of measurement in research.

1. Interval 2. Ratio 3. Ordinal 4. Natural

11-The ---- variable is selected in order to investigate whether the results of research are modified because of this variable.

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

12-The researcher can manipulate ---- variable.

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

13-The purpose of ---- is justification or consolidation of a position on an issue.

1. experimental research
2. historical research
3. review of literature
4. statistical analysis

14-A hypothesis in historical method may not be as rigorous as the one in ---- sciences.

1. physical 2. social 3. psychological 4. mental

15-Which of the following sources are considered as official records in historical research?

1. records of speech, phonographs and records
2. foundations, laws and decrees
3. published materials including books and periodicals
4. artistic remains including drawings and painting

16-What tests are employed to establish the authenticity of documents in historical research?

1. signature 2. scripts
3. language wage 4. all of them

17-Comparing each piece of evidence with all other pieces of information to check the degree of agreement among the pieces is called ----.

1. coordination 2. cross-validation
3. documentation 4. generalization

18-Which of the following types of information can be verified?

1. facts 2. opinion 3. behaviors 4. both a and c



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19- A case study is -----.

1. more extensive in nature than a survey
2. more quantitative in nature than a survey
3. more qualitative in nature than a survey
4. none of them

20- In experimental research we offer a ----- to the experimental group and a placebo the control group.

1. description
2. procedure
3. treatment
4. limitation

21- In order to increase the internal validity, the researcher should make sure that the outcome -----.

1. is due to the manipulation of the variables
2. is not due to the manipulation of the variables
3. is not due to other uncontrolled variables
4. both a and c

22- The more controlled the research condition is, ----- the outcome will be.

1. the more generalizable
2. the less generalizable
3. the more subjective
4. the more descriptive

23- The results of the pre-experimental method of research are subject to the problems of -----.

1. internal and external validity
2. test effect and maturation
3. external validity
4. internal validity

24- The factor ----- is related to both internal and external validity of research.

1. maturation
2. testing effect
3. mortality effect
4. subject selection

25- When a sample is selected randomly, it can be a representation of -----.

1. the group
2. the instrumentation
3. the population
4. the subjects



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26-Causal-comparative research lacks -----.

1. an independent variable
2. dependent variable
3. manipulation of variables
4. intervening variable

27-In ----- research, questionnaires are often employed.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. case | 2. survey |
| 3. correlational | 4. interrelational |

28-Which of the following scales does not have many uses in applied linguistics?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. ordinal scaling | 2. ratio scaling |
| 3. interval scaling | 4. both a and c |

29-Which of the following is not a goal of review of literature?

1. to help researchers to find the answers to the research questions
2. to help researchers to put the topic within a scientific perspective
3. to help researchers to reformulate their research questions
4. to help researchers to delete a particular factor from their research questions

30----- motivation refers to the state where the learner wishes to associate himself with the culture of the target language.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Instrumental | 2. Affective | 3. Cognitive | 4. Integrative |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|