تعداد سوالات: تستى : 30 تشريحي: 0

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۵٪ تشریحی: ۰

سرى سوال: يك ١

www.PnuNews.com www.PnuNews.Net	۱۲۱۲۰ - ،زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۶٬		ـــوان درس: اصول وروش تحقیق نته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبا		
1-Which one <u>doesn't</u> ex	ist in the definition of rese	earch?			
1. Systematic analysis		^{2.} Subjective analysis			
3. Controlled observations		 Development of generalizations 			
2-Why was positivism lo Because	ess successful in its applica	tion to the study of huma	n behavior?		
1. human behavior is	too complex to be account	ted for by observation			
2. in positivism unob	servable phenomena could	be researched			
3. positivism believes	that unobservable things a	are also meaningful			
4. positivism exclude	s natural phenomena and t	heir interrelations			
3-The scientific method	involves the process of in	ference. An inference may	, be or		
1. relevant / irrelevant		2. scientific / nonscientific			
3. subjective / objective		4. inductive / deductive			
4-Which one is <u>NOT</u> a cl	naracteristic of research?				
1. Natural	^{2.} Reductive	3. Replicable	^{4.} Generative		
5-Finding an answer to a question leads to new questions. This refers to characteristic of research.					
1. systematic	^{2.} generative	3. logical	4. replicable		
6-When researchers try to utilize the outcome of research in everyday life, they are performing research.					
1. exploratory	^{2.} confirmatory	^{3.} applied	^{4.} pure		
7-After selecting metho	d to conduct research, the	researcher			
1. forms a research question		2. defines the variables			
3. prepares the research report		4. tests the hypothesis			
8 refers to the availability of all sorts of facilities required to complete a research project.					
1. Interest	^{2.} Systematicity	3. Manageability	^{4.} Relevance		

	، به میزان دانایی و تخصص اوست	حضرت على(ع): ارزش هر كس	/// مرکز ازمون وسنجش
سری سوال: یک ۱	بقه): تستى: 85٪ تشريحى: .	زمان آزمون (دق	اد سوالات: تستى: ٣٠٪ تشريحى: ٠
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9-A researcher narrows	down the topic by		
 eliminating the vari 	ables step by step		
2. eliminating some w	ords from the research q	uestion	
3. limiting the require	d facilities		
4. limiting the numbe	r of participants in the stu	ıdy	
10-What kind of research	questions seek to find ca	nusal relationships betwee	n the factors of interest?
1. Descriptive	^{2.} Correlational	3. Cause – effect	4. Frequencies
11 is a tentative a	nd suggested answer to t	he question.	
1. Topic		^{2.} Hypothesis	
3. Research question		4. Relationship	
12-In hypothesis, t	he researcher predicts th	e existence of a relationsh	ip between two factors.
1. non-directional	^{2.} directional	3. _{null}	^{4.} positive
13-What kind of hypothe "There is no relationsh		the degree of language ac	quisition of the learners?
1. Positive	2. Negative	3. Directional	4. Null
14-The process of docum	enting related materials i	is referred to as	
1. review of literature		2. testing the hypoth	esis
3. formulating the research question		4. reporting the rese	arch
15-Which one helps the re	esearcher to avoid mere	duplication of previous re	search?
1. Data collection		2. Data interpretatio	
3. Review of literature	<u> </u>	4. Forming a hypothe	esis

16-The variables such as knowledge, happiness, and motivation that cannot be directly measured is called 3. theoretical

17-Which one is done first in the process of literature review?

2. concrete

1. Finding the sources of information.

2. Reading and organizing the materials.

4. abstract

3. Recording bibliographical information.

1. operational

4. Documenting the sources.

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سری سوال: یک ۱	ن (دقیقه) : تستی : ۶۵٪ تشریحی : ۰	زمان آزمور	اد سوالات: تستى : 30٪ تشريحى: ٠
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18-Variables which range fro	om minimum to maximum	are called	
1. discrete	2. continuous	3. concrete	^{4.} abstract
19 definition deals w	ith the variable in terms o	f its measurable chara	acteristics.
1. Concrete	2. Abstract	^{3.} Operational	^{4.} Theoretical
20-Through scaling, p	eople or objects are ranke	ed on a particular varia	able.
1. nominal	^{2.} ordinal	^{3.} internal	^{4.} ratio
21-In scale, one can d	etermine the negative val	lues.	
1. ratio	^{2.} interval	^{3.} ordinal	^{4.} nominal
22 variable is under th	ne control of the research	er.	
1. Directional	2. Intervening	^{3.} Dependent	^{4.} Independent
23-External criticism of docu		nd internal criticism of	documents relates
1. writer / content		2. content / writer	
3. category / vocabulary		4. vocabulary / cate	gory
24-Each piece of evidence sh the data.	nould be compared with a	ll other pieces of infor	mation. This is to
1. cross-validate	^{2.} interpret	3. collect	^{4.} analyze
25-A(n) is a phenomer	non or characteristic availa	able to anyone who ki	nows how to observe it.
1. behavior	2. opinion	^{3.} fact	^{4.} action
26-In a study , a resea	rcher makes an intensive	investigation of a soci	al unit.
1. causal-comparative		2. correlational	
^{3.} field		^{4.} case	
27-Two key terms in field stu		••	
1. direct observation / co			
2. direct observation / na			
3. indirect observation /			
·· indirect observation /	naturally occurring events		

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۵ تشریحی: ۰ نمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۵ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستى: 30 تشريحي: 0

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عنــوان درس: اصول وروش تحقيق ١

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۸۳ – ، زبان وادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۲۶ میسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۸۳ – ، بربان وادبیات انگلیسی ۲۱۲۱۲۶ میلاسی ۱۲۱۲۰۸۳ و www. PnuNews . Net

28-Longitudinal studies

1. have exploratory purposes

2. focus on fewer variables

3. are done within a short period of time

4. include a large number of subjects

29-Which one is NOT a characteristic of experimental method?

1. Pretesting

2. Non-random sampling

3. Treatment

4. Control group

30-Whenever one of the requirements of the true experimental method is not met, the method changes into a method.

1. compensatory

2. time-series

3. quasi-experimental

4. pre-experimental