

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
اللهم صل على محمد و آل محمد



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برای دریافت سوالات دروس دیگر  
می توانید به آدرس زیر مراجعه کنید

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تعداد سؤالات: نسی ۴ تکمیلی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۹۰ دقیقه تدریسی - نوبه

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

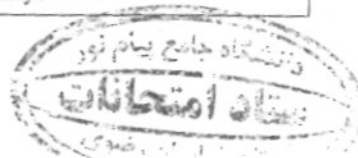
تعداد کل صفحات: ۴

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۷۰۳۹۱ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۷۱۲۳۷

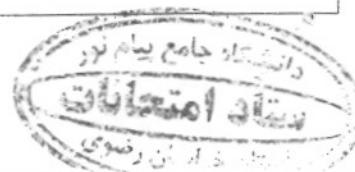
Choose the best item ( a , b , c or d ) and then mark it on your answer sheet.

- What is the main drawback of taking personal experiences as proven facts?
  - Personal experiences cannot be verified and enhanced.
  - People are susceptible to making errors in their experiences.
  - Personal experiences are not easily available.
  - A large number of people make mistakes in observing the same thing.
- Which of the following statements does apply to "expert opinion" as a source of obtaining information?
  - Researchers should be cautious in taking the words of authorities for granted.
  - The nature of this kind of knowledge is objective.
  - Experts should not be taken into account as a thought - provoking source of information.
  - Seeking advice from authorities is not recommended.
- The scientific method , used in both natural and social sciences , is derived from a system of philosophy known as .....
  - positivism
  - naturalism
  - deductive reasoning
  - inductive reasoning
- "Constancy" in nature means that .....
  - generalizations can be formulated only by observing and classifying systematic events.
  - there is uniformity in nature and natural events happen systematically in the world.
  - the real world is not controllable and it exists beyond the capacity of human mind.
  - some phenomena do not change their basic characteristics in a given period of time.
- Grouping of objects, events and other phenomena is possible by ignoring ..... differences and focussing on .....
  - major individual - common differences
  - minor individual - common characteristics
  - common individual - basic characteristics
  - basic individual - basic differences
- Replication acts as a ..... technique in research.
  - logical
  - reductive
  - validation
  - systematic
- Through the process of research , researchers face many unexpected situations in which different factors interact and create new situations leading to new questions. This is a characteristic of research being .....
  - replicative
  - reductive
  - confirmative
  - generative
- The ultimate goal of research is to ..... phenomena.
  - explain
  - improve
  - describe
  - predict
- In terms of kind , there are two kinds of research called .....
  - pure and applied
  - exploratory and applied
  - exploratory and confirmatory
  - pure and confirmatory

10. The exact or partial replication of previous research in order to consolidate already discovered facts and relations among facts is called ..... research.
- a. pure  
b. exploratory  
c. applied  
d. confirmatory
11. What is the starting point for research?
- a. Stating a hypothesis  
b. Selecting a research method  
c. Reading the findings of the previous research.  
d. Formulating a research question
12. A schematic representation of the factors involved in research is referred to as .....
- a. data collection  
b. research design  
c. review of literature  
d. research hypothesis
13. The evaluation an individual makes and customarily maintains with regard to him / herself is a factor in the ..... domain.
- a. emotional  
b. cognitive  
c. social  
d. affective
14. The inner drive , impulse emotion or desire to achieve something is called .....
- a. motivation  
b. anxiety  
c. inhibition  
d. self - esteem
15. Strategy and style are the terms used in the domain of ..... factors.
- a. social  
b. affective  
c. cognitive  
d. linguistic
16. The state where the learner wishes to associate himself with the culture of the target language is referred to as .....
- a. instrumental motivation  
b. negative attitude  
c. integrative motivation  
d. positive attitude
17. What is the problem with a research question which does not significantly contribute to the improvement of the immediate environment?
- a. The research question is not relevant.  
b. The researcher is not interested in the question.  
c. The research is not manageable.  
d. The research question is too general.
18. The kind of hypothesis , where no relationship is predicted , is called a ..... hypothesis.
- a. positive  
b. alternative  
c. null  
d. directional
19. Which of the following is Not among the goals of literature review?
- a. To avoid inadequacies of previous research.  
b. To avoid mere duplication of previous research .  
c. To help researchers put the topic within a scientific perspective.  
d. To help researchers to formulate their research questions.
20. Which of the following is the most valuable and informative source of information for a researcher to refer to?
- a. Book lists  
b. Periodicals  
c. Book reviews  
d. Directories
21. All of the following are recommended while taking notes from materials except that .....
- a. the researcher should not ignore seemingly unimportant points.  
b. the notes should be kept in file and organized.  
c. the researcher should limit the notes to supporting statements.  
d. all aspects of the phenomenon should be taken into account impartially.



22. The main difference between the two formats of preparing bibliography lists lies in the .....
- pieces of information presented in each format.
  - usage of the two international formats.
  - organization, sequence and presentation of the pieces of information.
  - amount of information presented in each format.
23. Variables that can be measured objectively are called ..... variables.
- abstract
  - discrete
  - objective
  - concrete
24. Nationality is an example of ..... variables.
- continuous
  - concrete
  - discrete
  - abstract
25. The processes of narrowing down the topic and manageability rest upon the .....
- relationship between variables.
  - number and nature of variables.
  - theoretical framework of variables.
  - characteristics of variables.
26. An operational definition deals with the variable in terms of .....
- its measurable characteristics.
  - the structural theory behind it.
  - the monitor theory behind it.
  - its general theoretical foundation.
27. In which measurement scale of variables, numbers refer to the superiority or inferiority of the class to which they are assigned?
- Ordinal
  - Nominal
  - Interval
  - Ratio
28. The most objective scale of measurement in research is ..... scaling.
- ordinal
  - ratio
  - nominal
  - interval
29. The variable which is selected, manipulated and measured by the research is called ..... variable.
- dependent
  - independent
  - moderator
  - control
30. Variables which are not observed and cannot be measured but exist as an underlying reason for the change in the dependent variable are usually ..... variables.
- intervening
  - moderator
  - independent
  - control
31. A moderator variable is different from the independent variable because it.....
- influences the outcome of the research.
  - cannot be manipulated by the researcher.
  - is help constant to neutralize its effect.
  - cannot be measured or observed.
32. The nature of historical research necessitate all the following except .....
- the control of phenomena
  - the collection of data
  - explaining
  - predicting
33. A historical researcher should cross-validate the data, that is the researcher should.....
- be careful about the bias and motives of the writer.
  - examine the time elapse between the event and the creation of the document.
  - obtain information about the knowledge and competence of the author.
  - compare each piece of evidence with all other pieces of information to check the degree of agreement among them.



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