بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم اللهم صل على محمد و آل محمد



تعدد سقال: نعني م تعلي زمان امتمان نستى و تكميلى ١٠ دفيله تشريدى تعلدكل صفعادد

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

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1	What is the	main drawh	ack of taking	personal e	experiences a	s proven	facts?

- a. Personal experiences cannot be verified and enhanced.
- b. People are susceptible to making errors in their experiences.
- c. Personal experiences are not easily available.
- d. A large number of people make mistakes in observing the same thing.
- 2. Which of the following statements does apply to "expert opinion" as a source of obtaining information?
 - a. Researchers should be cautious in taking the words of authorities for granted.
 - b. The nature of this kind of knowledge is objective.
 - c. Experts should not be taken into account as a thought provoking source of information.
 - d. Seeking advice from authorities is not recommended.
- 3. The scientific method, used in both natural and social sciences, is derived from a system of philosophy known as
 - a. positivism

b. naturalism

- c. deductive reasoning d. inductive reasoning
- 4. "Constancy" in nature means that
 - a. generalizations can be formulated only by observing and classifying systematic events.
 - b. there is uniformity in nature and natural events happen systematically in the world.
 - c. the real world is not controllable and it exists beyond the capacity of human mind.
 - d. some phenomena do not change their basic characterisities in a given period of time.
- 5. Grouping of objects, events and other phenomena is possible by ignoring differences and focussing on
 - a. major individual common differences
 - b. minor individual common characteristics
 - c. common individual basic characteristics
 - d. basic individual basic differences
- 6. Replication acts as a technique in research.
 - a. logical

b. reductive

c. validation

- d. systematic
- 7. 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
 - a. replicative

b. reductive

c. confirmative

d. generative

8. The ultimate goal of research is to phenomena.

a. explain

b. improve

c. describe

d. predict

9. In terms of kind, there are two kinds of research called

a. pure and applied

b. exploratory and applied

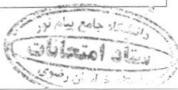
c. exploratory and confirmatory

d. pure and confirmatory



	10.	The exact or partial replication of previous research in order to consolidate already		
		discovered facts and relations among facts		
		a. pure	b. exploratory	
		c. applied	d. confirmatory	
	11.	What is the starting point for research?		
		a. Stating a hypothesis		
		 Selecting a research method 		
		c. Reading the findings of the previous res	earch.	
		d. Formulating a research question		
	12.	A schematic representation of the factors i	nvolved in research is referred to as	
		a. data collection	b. research design	
		c. review of literature	d. research hypothesis	
	13.	3. The evaluation an individual makes and customarily maintains with regard to him / herself is		
		a factor in the domain.	Library and the second second	
		a, emotional	b. cognitive	
		c. social	d. affective	
	14		e 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	
	13.	a. social	1 00 .:	
		c. cognitive	b. affective d. linguistic	
	16		ciate himself with the culture of the target language	
	10.	is referred to as	clate miniseri with the culture of the target language	
		a. instrumental motivation	b. negative attitude	
		c. integrative motivation	d. positive attitude	
	171		ion which does not significantly contribute to the	
	1/.	improvement of the immediate environment		
		a. The research question is not relevant.		
		b. The researcher is not interested in the qu	nestion	
		c. The research is not manageable.	action.	
		d. The research question is too general.		
	1.0		tionship is predicted, is called a	
	10.	hypothesis.	tionship is predicted, is called a	
		a. positive	b. alternative	
		c. null	d. directional	
	10			
	19.	Which of the following is <u>Not</u> among the g		
		a. To avoid inadequacies of previous resear		
		b. To avoid mere duplication of previous re		
		c. To help researchers put the topic within		
		d. To help researchers to formulate their re		
-	20.		able and informative source of information for a	
		researcher to refer to?	antarecede to legace will A	
		a. Book lists	b. Periodicals	
53		c. Book reviews	d. Directories	
1	21.	_	le taking notes from materials except that	
		a. the researcher should not ignore seeming		
		b. the notes should be kept in file and organ		
		c. the researcher should limit the notes to s		
		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. 				
	c. organization, sequence and presentation	on of the pieces of information.			
	d. amount of information presented in each	ch format.			
23.	Variables that can be measured objectively	y are called variables.			
	a. abstract	b. discrete			
	c. objective	d. concrete			
24.	Nationality is an example of	variables			
	a. continous	b. concrete			
	c. discrete	d. abstract			
25.		ic and manageability rest upon the			
	a. relationship between variables.	ic and manageactity test upon the			
	b. number and nature of variables.				
	c. theoretical framework of variables.				
	d. characteristics of variables.				
26	An operational definition deals with the v	aniable in towns of			
20.	a. its measurable characteristics.	ariable in terms of			
	b. the structural theory behind it.				
	c. the monitor theory behind it.				
27	d. its general theoretical foundation.	en enjusies of con-			
21.		, numbers refer to the superiority or inferiority of			
	the class to which they are assigned?				
20		c. Interval d. Ratio			
28.	The most objective scale of measurement				
	a. ordinal	b. ratio			
	c. nominal	d. interval			
29.		pulated and measured by the research is called			
	variable.				
	a. dependent	b. independent			
	c. moderator	d. control			
30.		nnot be measured but exist as an underlying reason			
	for the change in the dependent variable as	re usually variables .			
	a. intervening	b. moderator			
	c. independent	d. control			
31.	A moderator variable is different from the	independent variable because it			
	a. influences the outcome of the research.				
	b. cannot be manipulated by the researcher	r.			
	c. is help constant to nuteralize its effect.				
	d. cannot be measured or observed.				
32.	The nature of historical research necessitat	te all the following except			
	a. the control of phenomena	b. the collection of data			
	c. explaining	d. predicting			
33.		ate the data, that is the researcher should			
	a. be careful about the bias and motives of				
	b. examine the time elapse between the ev				
	c. obtain information about the knowledge				
		l other pieces of information to check the degree of			
	agreement among them.				
-	-	AND			



	22.	. The main difference between the two for	ormats of preparing b	ibliography lists lies in the		
		pieces of information presented in each format.				
		b. usage of the two international formats.				
		c. organization, sequence and presentation of the pieces of information.				
				nation.		
	22	d. amount of information presented in each				
	43.	. Variables that can be measured objectively		variables.		
		a. abstract	b. discrete			
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	24.	Nationality is an example of	variables.			
		a. continous	b. concrete			
		c. discrete	d. abstract			
	25.	The processes of parrowing down the tonic		t upon the		
20.		The processes of narrowing down the topic and manageability rest upon the				
		b. number and nature of variables.				
		c. theoretical framework of variables.				
	0.0	d. characteristics of variables.	and a			
	26.	An operational definition deals with the va	riable in terms of			
		 a. its measurable characteristics. 				
		 b. the structural theory behind it. 				
		c. the monitor theory behind it.				
		d. 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?	, manoers refer to the	superiority of anteriority of		
			c. Interval	d. Ratio		
	20	o. Itomini				
	20.	The most objective scale of measurement i		. scanng.		
		a. ordinal	b. ratio			
		c. nominal	d. interval	43 HO In the said to the said to		
	29.	The variable which is selected, manip	ulated and measured	by the research is called		
		variable.				
		a. dependent	b. independent			
		c. moderator	d. control			
	30.	Variables which are not observed and can	not be measured but ex	cist as an underlying reason		
		for the change in the dependent variable are				
		a. intervening	b. moderator			
		c. independent	d. control			
		A moderator variable is different from the		eques it		
	51.		independent variable of	cause it		
		a. influences the outcome of the research.				
		 b. cannot be manipulated by the researcher. 				
		c. is help constant to nuteralize its effect.				
		 d. cannot be measured or observed. 		100		
	32.	The nature of historical research necessitate	all the following exce	<u>pt</u>		
	1 8	a. the control of phenomena	b. the collection of dat	a		
		c. explaining	d. predicting			
		A historical researcher should cross-valida		researcher should		
		a. be careful about the bias and motives of				
		b. examine the time elapse between the eve		he document.		
		c. obtain information about the knowledge				
		d. compare each piece of evidence with all	other pieces of inform	ation to check the degree of		
		agreement among them.				
			Y**	and the same of the same of the same of		

34,	Descriptive methods can be classifi	ed into three groups of survey, interrelational and		
	a. developmental methods	b. naturalistic methods		
	c. case studies	d. field studies.		
35.	Which of the following cases can be research?	investigated through causual -comparative method of		
	 To find out the relationship between errors made by students. 	n the degree of language proficiency and the number of		
	b. To examine the behavior of students	s who attend a college library over a term.		
	c. To find out why some students have	higher language achievement than others.		
	d. To investigate the language acquisit	tion of a child ever two years.		
36.	The strongest method in educational re	esearch to answer a question is		
	a. pre experimental method	b. ex - post - factor method		
	c. true experimental method	d. quasi - experimental method		
37.	There is a trade-off between external and internal validity in research. That is, the less control over the variables leads to the validity and the validity.			
	a. less internal, more external			
	c. more internal, more external			
38.		ost during the experiment in longitudinal studies, they		
	are more susceptible to			
	a. testing	b. selection		
	c. mortality	d. placebo		
39.		rch, randomization helps researchers to		
	a. make casual statements about variab			
	b. select a representative sample of sub	pjects.		
		ndependent variable.		
		een the groups on the variable under investigation.		
40.		the researcher does not have		
	a, enough variables			

c. an experimental group d. dependent variables.

