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ES1262



آخرین بروزرسانی
۳ بهمن ۱۴۰۱

سوالات استخدامی

روش تحقیق

- ✓ ویژه آزمون های استخدامی
- ✓ نسخه رایگان شامل ۵۰ سوال (تعداد کمتر و تنها برخی دارای پاسخ)
- ✓ برای تهیه نسخه اصلی، با ۱۰۱ سوال به همراه پاسخنامه تشریحی، به سایت ایران عرضه مراجعه نمایید.



لینک های مفید آزمون استخدامی دبیر زبان انگلیسی

منابع تخصصی آزمون دبیر زبان انگلیسی	خرید این محصول
منابع عمومی و اختصاصی آزمون آموزش و پرورش	سوالات عمومی و اختصاصی آموزگاری و دبیری
فایل اطلاعات آزمون آموزش و پرورش	جزوات خلاصه حیطه عمومی و اختصاصی آزمون آموزش و پرورش
شبکه های اجتماعی ایران عرضه (فایل های رایگان + تخفیفات هفتگی + اخبار)	اخبار آزمون آموزش و پرورش
آخرین بروزرسانی ها: ۱۴۰۳/۱۱/۳۰ سوالات موجود آپدیت شد.	
(برای مشاهده هر بخش روی آن بزنید )	

۴ سوال ابتدایی این فایل، دارای پاسخنامه تشریحی می باشد. در صورت تمایل به دریافت سوالات بیشتر با جواب تشریحی می توانید این محصول را از سایت ایران عرضه خریداری نمایید.

خرید محصول

❖ سوالات روش تحقیق تالیف ایران عرضه

1- What seems essential to the students and scholars in the field of applied linguistics is the achievement of a fairly thorough knowledge of at least

- 1) Language-related disciplines 2) The basic concepts and principles of research
3) Documented facts 4) A brief historical perspective of research

☑ پاسخ سایت ایران عرضه: گزینه ۲ ⇐ (با توجه به اینکه داشتن درک دقیقی از دانش مفاهیم پایه و اصول تحقیق برای زبان شناسی کاربردی لازم است، گزینه ۲ صحیح است)

2- What is the most immediate way of obtaining knowledge for man?

- 1) Skill or practice
2) expert opinion and logic
3) the information man takes in through his senses
4) 1&2

☑ پاسخ سایت ایران عرضه: گزینه ۳ ⇐ (اطلاعاتی که انسان از طریق حواس خود به دست می آورد، آنی ترین راه کسب دانش است- بنابراین گزینه ۳ صحیح است)

3- Some of the experts' comments and suggestions have not been taken seriously nowadays, and in some cases, they have been ignored or even rejected, because

- 1) The nature of this kind of knowledge is somewhat subjective
2) The statements made by experts is not appreciated in modern research
3) The statements made by authorities didn't have any theoretically sound bases-
4) Authorities should not be considered as a thought-provoking source of information

☑ پاسخ سایت ایران عرضه: گزینه ۳ ⇐ (دلیل رد یا نادیده گرفتن برخی از اظهارات کارشناسان، عدم وجود مبنای نظری درست برای آنهاست، بنابراین گزینه ۳ صحیح است)

4- Which of the following statements is not correct?

- 1) Early man had systematic or scientific approach to acquire knowledge

- 2) Scientific approach provides reliable information which can be supported by evidence
- 3) To move in the direction of a systematic approach, man started to observe the facts and relationships more carefully than before
- 4)- Man used his mental faculty in a logical and systematic manner to respond to his curiosity

☑ پاسخ سایت ایران عرضه: گزینه ۱ ← (با توجه به متن کتاب، انسان اولیه هیچ رویکرد سیستماتیک یا علمی برای کسب دانش نداشت- بنابراین گزینه ۱ صحیح است)

5- With the developments in scientific fields, the traditional techniques were not satisfactory and, more ... and ... ways were needed

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) deductive- logical | 2) certain movements- principled |
| 3) more systematic- principled | 4) more versatility- possible |

6- What are the characteristics of research?

- 1) inductive-derivative- generative- logical- structured
- 2) repeatable- elaborative-differentiated- consolidated
- 3) structured- elaborative- inductive- reductive- generative
- 4) systematic-logical-reductive-replicable- generative

7- Scientists will have neither time nor facilities to uncover all parameters of a phenomenon in their lifetime- Therefore, their findings will be sometimes transmitted to scientists of other generations- This process shows the practical aspects of... in research

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1) Logic | 2) Inductivity | 3) Reductivity | 4) systematicity |
|----------|----------------|----------------|------------------|

8- The generative characteristics of research implies

- 1) That generalization can help to avoid complications
- 2) That there is no end to research
- 3) a deep understanding of researchers' motivations
- 4) the access to detailed, concise and reliable information

9- What is the ultimate goal of research?

- 1) To explain phenomena
- 2) To control the improvement of phenomena
- 3) To access the limited body of facts

4) To help the interested researchers to find some more materials

10- Which of the following statements is correct?

- 1) Pure research is, in simple terms, research for the sake of research-
- 2) Applied research is conducted to show the relationship among different factors-
- 3) Pure research attempts to utilize the findings of applied research-
- 4) Applied research is not very much concerned with the applications or implications of real-world findings-

11- what does it mean by manageability as a factor influencing the formulation of research question?

- 1) It refers to receiving financial support from any organization
- 2) It refers to considering the social and educational context
- 3) It refers to availability of all sorts of support from any organization
- 4) It refers to the availability of all sorts of facilities required to complete a research project

12- are some of the common types of research questions.

- 1) Subjective questions, cause-effect questions, derivational questions
- 2) Direct question, categorical questions, cause-effect questions
- 3) Descriptive questions, correlational questions, cause-effect questions
- 4) Derivational questions, correlational questions, subjective questions

13- 'The statement made on the possible outcome of research is called a ...

- 1) Hypothesis 2) Proposition 3) Argumentation 4) Problem

14- What are two major types of hypothesis?

- 1) Predictive and non-predictive 2) Null or nondirectional and alternative or directional
- 3) Positive and negative 4) Holistic and detail oriented

15- The review of literature is referred to as the process of

- 1) Documenting related materials 2) Information exchange
- 3) Evaluation of related topics 4) Performing an experiment

16- The first goal of ...- is to help researchers put the topic within a scientific perspective

- 1) Information accumulation 2) Language proficiency
- 3) A research question 4) Literature review

17- What are the factors that can provide the most appropriate instrument for the new researcher for the study being conducted?

- 1) Constancy, independability, reliability, and availability of the instruments used in previous research
- 2) Derivativity, cost-effectiveness, reliability and independability
- 3) Validity, reliability, cost-effectiveness, and availability of the instruments used in previous research
- 4) Relevancy, constancy, independability and derivativity

18- Which of the following statements is not correct?

- 1) ¹ Reference books and articles are another source of information for the researchers who are not familiar with the topic of investigation
- 2) Key studies can be used by researcher to find relevant information
- 3) Periodicals are the most valuable and informative source of information
- 4) Britannica and Americana are the name of two well-known encyclopedias

19- Chomsky is considered as a key author in the area of

- 1) Applied linguistics
- 2) Generative-transformational linguistics
- 3) Historical Linguistics
- 4) Literary Linguistics

20- ERIC is the abbreviation form of

- 1) European Research Initiative on CLL
- 2) Electronic Registration Information Center
- 3) European Research Infrastructure Consortium
- 4) Educational Resource information Center

21- Experimental method involves ... on the basis of the existing relationships among the variables

- 1) Discussing the comprehensive information
- 2) Making predictions
- 3) Finding the information
- 4) Investigating past events

22- What is the main purpose of historical method of research?

- 1) To test hypotheses about causes, effects, or trends of the events in the past
- 2) To collect data about present and past events

- 3) To present subjective evaluation of the data related to events
- 4) To find out what others have already said about a topic and retell it

23- In historical research, the major sources of information that researchers usually consult are.....

- 1) Reports, physical remains, databases
- 2) Generalized data, published materials, interpretation of existing data
- 3) Official records, nonofficial records, physical remains
- 4) Physical remains, personal experiences, journals

24- Which of the following statements is correct?

- 1) Secondary sources of information are as worthy as primary sources of information
- 2) Primary Sources of Information are produced for the purpose of transmitting information to be used in future
- 3) Secondary sources of information are the reports and documents provided by people who were present at the scene
- 4) None

25- External criticism is related to the ... the materials

- 1) Generalization
- 2) Authenticity
- 3) Subjectivity
- 4) 2&3

26- Descriptive methods can be classified into three major groups of ...

- 1) Survey, interpretational, and developmental methods
- 2) Survey, interpretational and experimental methods
- 3) Interpretational, interrelational, and developmental methods
- 4) Survey, interrelational, and developmental methods

27- Which of the following is not the purpose of researcher through survey methods?

- 1) Attempting to describe the complex statistical procedures
- 2) Attempting to determine the potential relationship between two conditions
- 3) Describing the nature of existing conditions
- 4) Identifying standards against which existing conditions can be compared

28- A ... is a phenomenon or a characteristic available to anyone who knows how to observe it

- 1) Concept
- 2) Factor
- 3) Fact
- 4) Process

29- What are the common types of surveys as a survey method?

- 1) School surveys, community surveys, public opinion surveys
- 2) Paper surveys, employee surveys, market surveys
- 3) Market surveys, community surveys, paper surveys
- 4) Business surveys, thesis surveys, school surveys

30- In a ..., a researcher makes an intensive investigation of a social unit- The data are collected about the present status, past- events, and environmental factors which contribute to the identity, individuality, and the behavioral patterns of the unit

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Field study | 2) Causal-comparative study |
| 3) Case study | 4) Correlational study |

31- The ... relates to the fact that from whom the data should be collected, and the ... regards the reservations that researchers should observe during data collection process.

- 1) Interviews- questionnaires
- 2) Topic of interest- ethics
- 3) Sampling- ethics
- 4) Most appropriate method of research- instruments of measurement

32- By definition, ... is the process through which every single member of a population is given an equal chance to be included in the sample.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Randomization | 2) Representativeness |
| 3) Sampling | 4) Representation |

33- Selecting subjects from the already known proponents and opponents of a particular issue would constitute a ... sample.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1) Purposive | 2) accidental | 3) availability | 4) cluster |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|

34- Which one is not among the major rights in ethical considerations?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1) Right to confidentiality | 2) Right to privacy |
| 3) Right of remaining anonymous | 4) Right of access to documents |

35- ... is a method of collecting data through which a researcher can witness the variable or the outcome of the variable that can be conducted in two ways:

- 1) Questionnaires- open-ended form and closed form-
- 2) Observation- direct and indirect
- 3) Interviews- structured or unstructured
- 4) Tests- direct and indirect

36- Content validity, sometimes called ... or ... , is an important type of validity which enables the researcher to check the correspondence between the content of the test and the content of the materials to be tested-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1) Question -comparative validity | 2) Question - forecast validity |
| 3) Logical- or criterion validity | 4) Logical- or curricular validity |

37- ... is probably the most well-known type of the association techniques which requires the respondents to describe a stimulus such as a picture, an inkblot, or a word.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Rorschach inkblot test | 2) Thematic Appreciation Test |
| 3) Word association test | 4) Self-report test |

38- The way the data are coded will depend, in part, on the ... used to measure the variables.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1) Attributes | 2) Fields | 3) Scales | 4) Subjects |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

39- Which of the following statements is not correct?

- 1) Relative frequency can simply be calculated by dividing the absolute frequency by the total number of scores-
- 2) - Relative frequency can simply be calculated by multiplying the absolute frequency by the total number of scores
- 3) When the number of absolute frequency is adjusted by taking the total number of scores into account, the outcome is called relative frequency
- 4) The relative frequency is sometimes called proportion

40- When the relative cumulative frequency is multiplied by 100, the outcome is called and is represented by P.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|--------|
| 1) Percentile | 2) Percent | 3) Pure Frequency | 4) 1&2 |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|--------|

41- What is the name of statistical technique used to compare the means of two groups?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1) T test | 2) ANOVA test | 3) F test | 4) One-way ANOVA test |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|

42- The probability of an event is determined by dividing the ... by

- 1) Possible predictions- desired outcomes 2) Possible events- desired outcomes
 3) Desired events- possible outcomes 4) Desired predictions- possible outcomes

43- The probability of --- belonging to a certain distribution can be predicted through the probability theory, the Z distribution, and the information from raw scores.

- 1) A certain variability 2) A certain score
 3) A certain mean score 4) A Z value

44- A ... is a statement about the relationship between at least two variables and can be either directional or nondirectional.

- 1) Prediction 2) Probability 3) Null hypothesis 4) Hypothesis

45- Which of the following statements is not correct?

- 1) To make a null hypothesis the researcher doesn't need to have a comprehensive review of the literature
 2) There are two forms of a hypothesis: directional and nondirectional
 3) Making a directional hypothesis is more demanding than making a null hypothesis
 4) In null hypothesis the researcher predicts any particular direction

46- Directional hypothesis works with one side of the distribution which is called ... test of the hypothesis-

- 1) F test 2) One-tailed 3) Two-tailed 4) None

47- Using ... statistics, helps researchers to make conclusions about the population.

- 1) Basic 2) Inferential 3) Univariate 4) Bivariate

48- The sampling distribution of the differences between the means is obtained from sampling ... of samples and plotting the differences between the means.

- 1) The smaller distribution 2) The difference between two pairs
 3) Larger size 4) An infinite number of pairs

49- The standard deviation of the means is sensitive to the

- 1) The number of subjects is one sample 2) Sample size
 3) The difference between the groups 4) The independent variable

50- has various functions and can be used to compare two means and check whether two groups are significantly different from one another on a particular variable or not.

- 1) Independent t-test 2) Matched t-test

3) T-test

4) None

