

1-If one or two requirements of an experimental method are not met or deliberately ignored, the method is called -----.

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|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. non-experimental | 2. post-experimental |
| 3. pre-experimental | 4. true-experimental |

2-A distinct characteristic of the experimental method of research is to enable the researcher to make ----- about variables.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. randomization | 2. casual statements |
| 3. placebo treatment | 4. internal validity |

3-The method in which the treatment is introduced and reintroduced between every other pretest and posttest is called -----.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. equivalent time-series | 2. quasi experimental |
| 3. intact group study | 4. instrumentation bias |

4-If the magnitude of a variable increases but the magnitude of the other variable decreases, there is a ----- correlation between the two variables.

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. positive | 2. absolute | 3. relative | 4. negative |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

5-In any research, ----- effect is caused by the loss of subjects during the experiment.

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|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. maturation | 2. avoidance | 3. mortality | 4. ceiling |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|

6-One of the uses of longitudinal studies is that they can serve ----- purposes as well.

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|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. confirmatory | 2. descriptive | 3. exploratory | 4. causal |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|

7-Variables such as knowledge, happiness, and motivation that cannot be directly measured are called ----- variables.

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. abstract | 2. concrete | 3. discrete | 4. continuous |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|

8-Variables that cannot be defined in definite operational terms and cannot be easily measured are ranked using a(n) ----- scale.

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|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. interval | 2. nominal | 3. ordinal | 4. ratio |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|

9-Attributes of people or objects that are selected, defined, operationalized, and assigned certain functions in different research projects are called -----.

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|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. functions | 2. scales | 3. variables | 4. ratios |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|

10-A ----- variable is included in the research to modify the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. moderator | 2. control | 3. functional | 4. intervening |
|--------------|------------|---------------|----------------|

- 11- **The function of a variable is determined by the researcher and the -----.**
1. participants
 2. proficiencies
 3. research method
 4. control group
- 12- **Avoiding the inadequacies of previous research is one of the goals of -----.**
1. research method
 2. alternative hypothesis
 3. review of literature
 4. organizing the materials
- 13- **Due to abundance of materials, the researcher should concentrate on some key authors, key topics, and key studies. The word *key* is used here to mean ----- .**
1. the most relevant
 2. the most accessible
 3. the oldest
 4. the newest
- 14- **The purpose of a ----- is to investigate the characteristics of a variable or to determine the relationship between two or more variables.**
1. indirect question
 2. display question
 3. theory question
 4. research question
- 15- **The extent to which the change in the dependent variable is due to manipulations of the independent variable constitutes the degree of the ----- of research.**
1. internal validity
 2. external validity
 3. history effect
 4. selection effect
- 16- **Most researchers administer a ----- to check the initial differences existing between the groups of research.**
1. posttest
 2. pretest
 3. class interval
 4. cross validation
- 17- **The term ----- refers to the procedures employed in order to answer the research questions.**
1. government publication
 2. review of literature
 3. method
 4. hypothesis
- 18- **What is the last step in conducting a research?**
1. selecting an appropriate method
 2. preparing a research report
 3. data analysis
 4. data collection
- 19- **A person's likes or dislikes towards a particular language or speakers of a language is referred to as -----.**
1. attitude
 2. motivation
 3. anxiety
 4. inhibition

- 20- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good research question?
1. Interest
 2. Relevance
 3. Manageability
 4. Interference
- 21- The term ----- in research means that some phenomena do not change their basic characteristics in a given period of time.
1. reductive
 2. constancy
 3. generative
 4. explanatory
- 22- In any research a ----- usually states a relationship between two or more factors.
1. survey
 2. method
 3. measurement
 4. hypothesis
- 23- Which of the following is among the cognitive factors which can be used in a research about language learning and teaching?
1. Process
 2. Motivation
 3. Attitude
 4. Inhibition
- 24- Avoiding the mere duplication of previous research is one of the goals of -----.
1. hypothesis
 2. research method
 3. conclusion
 4. literature review
- 25- Which of the following is NOT among the four major methods of studying the interrelations of factors?
1. Causal-Comparative studies
 2. Public opinion surveys
 3. Field studies
 4. Correlational studies
- 26- The most common type of quasi-experimental method is known as ----- studies.
1. time-series
 2. correlational
 3. field
 4. comparative
- 27- Interrelation method is a subcategory of ----- methods of study.
1. experimental
 2. correlational
 3. descriptive
 4. casual
- 28- The extent to which the outcome of research would apply to other similar situations is called -----.
1. internal validity
 2. face validity
 3. content validity
 4. external validity
- 29- The two methods of investigating the development of a phenomenon are ----- and -----.
1. longitudinal-ex-post-facto
 2. longitudinal-cross sectional
 3. cross sectional-point sampling
 4. ex-post facto-point sampling

30- The method in which the researcher appears on the scene after the events have occurred and has no control over the events is called -----.

1. ex-post-facto
2. casual- comparative
3. point sampling
4. cross sectional

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1- The main problem of using expert opinion as a source of information is that it is -----.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. objective | 2. subjective | 3. experimental | 4. correlational |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|

2- Research has a number of characteristics. Which of them refers to the fact that the researcher should employ a structured procedure?

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Generative | 2. Systematic | 3. Replicable | 4. Logical |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|

3- Which of the following types of research refers to exact or partial replication of previous research in order to support already discovered facts?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Exploratory research | 2. Confirmatory research |
| 3. Pure research | 4. Applied research |

4- What is the first step in conducting a research?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Selecting a research method | 2. Testing hypotheses |
| 3. Formulating a research question | 4. Preparing a report |

5- One of the ----- factors that can be a good topic for research is motivation.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. affective | 2. cognitive | 3. social | 4. physical |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|

6- Which of the following is NOT one of the main characteristics of a good research question?

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------|
| 1. Interest | 2. Relevance | 3. Manageability | 4. Scope |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------|

7- Which of the following questions asks about the degree of relationship between two or more factors?

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cause effect question | 2. Correlational question |
| 3. Descriptive question | 4. Experimental question |

8- The goal known as ----- enables us to understand the reasons for certain phenomena and to formulate relevant theories.

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|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. formulation | 2. explanation | 3. description | 4. prediction |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|

9- Which section of the paper should you read if you are interested in knowing the number of participants?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Method | 2. Discussion | 3. Introduction | 4. Conclusion |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|

10- The ----- section of a research study serves as a basis from which we can produce hypotheses.

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|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. abstract | 2. data analysis | 3. method | 4. theory |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|

11- Which of the following scales is appropriate for recording data about a person's first language?

1. Nominal scale
2. Ordinal scale
3. Interval scale
4. Ratio scale

12- Which of the following scale conversions is acceptable?

1. Nominal to ordinal
2. Ordinal to interval
3. Interval to ratio
4. Interval to ordinal

13- What is the control variable in the research question below?

What is the effect of oral method on adolescent learners' speaking ability?

1. Oral method
2. Age
3. Speaking ability
4. Language learning

14- The variable ----- can be considered a continuous and abstract variable.

1. race
2. intelligence
3. weight
4. height

15- Which of the following is concerned with systematic collection and an objective evaluation of data related to past events?

1. Correlational research
2. Empirical research
3. Quasi experimental research
4. Historical research

16- Which of the following is a concern when a historical researcher tries to make sure that a document is truly written by the person that is claimed to have written it?

1. General validity
2. External validity
3. External criticism
4. Internal criticism

17- The most suitable method to collect data about facts, opinions, and behaviors is the -----.

1. developmental method
2. cross sectional method
3. case study
4. survey method

18- The absence of ----- turns the experimental method to a quasi experimental method.

1. control group
2. pretest
3. randomization
4. experimentation

19- If we cannot prove that the changes in the dependent variable is due to the manipulation of the independent variable, our study loses its -----.

1. internal validity
2. reliability
3. external validity
4. practicality

20- Which of the following is the reasonable alternative for true experimental method?

1. Time series design
2. Pre-experimental design
3. Quasi-experimental design
4. One-shot design

21- Which of the following is a social factor in learning?

1. Self-esteem
2. Memory
3. Attitude
4. Anxiety

22- What should a researcher do with a general research question?

1. He should collect data on it.
2. He should do a review of literature on it.
3. He should first narrow it down.
4. He should formulate a hypothesis for it.

23- An uncertain answer to a research question is called a(n) -----.

1. inquiry
2. hypothesis
3. topic
4. statement

24- What type of reasoning is the oldest method of reasoning?

1. Deductive
2. Inductive
3. Empirical
4. Verifiable

25- Which of the following is **NOT** one of the major goals of research?

1. Description
2. Classification
3. Prediction
4. Explanation

26- Which of the following is **NOT** considered a cognitive factor in learning?

1. Learning inhibition
2. Learning process
3. Learning strategy
4. Learning style

27- What kind of hypothesis is the one below?

The new method has no significant effect on listening comprehension.

1. Null hypothesis
2. Directional hypothesis
3. Non-directional hypothesis
4. Alternative hypothesis

28- According to -----, something is meaningful only if we can observe it through one of our senses.

1. logical positivism
2. behaviorism
3. nativism
4. structuralism

29- Which of the following should a researcher do in order to avoid mere duplication of previous research?

1. Survey study
2. Literature review
3. Hypothesis testing
4. Experimenting

30- If you are not familiar with the topic, a suitable source to start a review of literature is -----.

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|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. an encyclopedia | 2. a journal |
| 3. an academic thesis | 4. a new book |

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1- Which of the following might create a different degree of systematicity in research?

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. the nature of the parameters involved | 2. the number of people in the study |
| 3. the origin of the questions | 4. the scope of the study |

2- Which of the following acts as a validation technique in research?

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|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. reductivity | 2. replication | 3. generation | 4. systematicity |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|

3- A major goal of research studies is to go beyond description of phenomena and try to ----- the future course of action with a high degree of confidence.

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|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. improve | 2. explain | 3. experiment | 4. predict |
|------------|------------|---------------|------------|

4- Which of the following refers to exact or partial replication of previous research in order to consolidate already discovered facts and relations among facts?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. descriptive research | 2. exploratory research |
| 3. confirmatory research | 4. historical research |

5- Which of the following is formulated to state a relationship between variables?

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. hypothesis | 2. model | 3. question | 4. explanation |
|---------------|----------|-------------|----------------|

6- The schematic representation of the factors involved in research is known as the -----.

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. research hypothesis | 2. research report |
| 3. research design | 4. research procedure |

7- Which of the following stages should be done after data collection?

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|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. data tabulation | 2. data analysis |
| 3. data interpretation | 4. data preparation |

8- Which of the following is NOT among the steps that should be taken to formulate an acceptable research question?

1. The instruments should be devised.
2. The area of research should be determined.
3. The research question within a specific area should be formulated.
4. The parameters and the characteristics of the question should be identified.

9- According to Brown (1987), there are three concepts in the cognitive domain. Which of the following is one of them?

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|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. strategy | 2. technique | 3. interaction | 4. discrimination |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|

10- Which of the following is an affective factor which refers to the defence system a person might create around himself?

1. self-esteem
2. inhibition
3. anxiety
4. motivation

11- Which of the following concepts is among the main social factors of language learning?

1. risk taking
2. locus of control
3. attitude
4. motivation

12- Which of the following statements is **FALSE** ?

1. Language planning is one of the fundamental issues in language education.
2. One area of research in literature is the simplification of literary texts.
3. Affect generally refers to how the brain processes information.
4. In language education, social, psychological, and political factors are involved.

13- The concept of ----- refers to the availability of all sorts of facilities required to complete a research project?

1. interest
2. validity
3. relevance
4. manageability

14- What type of question should be formulated to study the degree of relationship between two variables?

1. cause-effect
2. correlational
3. descriptive
4. experimental

15- Which of the following is **NOT** among the main goals of review of literature?

1. to avoid inadequacies of previous research
2. to avoid mere duplication of previous research
3. to help researchers put the topic within a scientific perspective
4. to examine the validity and reliability of previous research

16- Which of the following is **NOT** recorded by the researcher in reviewing a document?

1. the date of publication
2. full name of the author
3. full title of the document
4. the author's birth place

17- Nationality is a variable which can be considered ----- and at the same time ----- .

1. discrete/ abstract
2. a. continuous/ concrete
3. c. discrete/ concrete
4. b. continuous/ abstract

18- Weight can be measured on ----- scale because it has value both above and below zero.

1. interval
2. nominal
3. ordinal
4. ratio

- 19- **According to a hypothesis, instruction has no effect on vocabulary development among Iranian adults. What is the independent variable in this hypothesis?**
1. vocabulary development
 2. age
 3. instruction
 4. nationality
- 20- **Which of the following is a variable that cannot be observed and measured and stands between independent and dependent variables?**
1. control variable
 2. extraneous variable
 3. intervening variable
 4. moderator variable
- 21- **Which of the following research methods helps researchers to gain insights into the solutions of contemporary problems which are rooted in the past?**
1. experimental research
 2. action research
 3. quasi-experimental research
 4. historical research
- 22- **Which of the following is investigated by carrying out internal criticism of a document?**
1. authenticity
 2. genuineness
 3. accuracy
 4. reliability
- 23- **Which of the following is the most reliable source of information in historical research?**
1. registered documents
 2. official records
 3. personal notes
 4. public announcement
- 24- **In survey studies, the most common data collection instrument is the -----.**
1. questionnaire
 2. record
 3. test
 4. literature
- 25- **The studies known as ----- include more subjects but have their focus on fewer variables.**
1. cross-sectional studies
 2. case studies
 3. field studies
 4. longitudinal studies
- 26- **In ----- research, the researcher tries to compensate for the violation of certain principle.**
1. true experimental
 2. pre experimental
 3. quasi experimental
 4. non-experimental
- 27- **The treatment that is given to the control group and is usually non-effective is called the -----.**
1. placebo
 2. null
 3. maturation
 4. halo

28- The concept of ----- refers to the extent to which the change in the dependent variable is due to the manipulations of the independent variable.

1. content validity
2. predictive validity
3. internal validity
4. external validity

29- Which of the following is caused by the loss of participants during the experiments?

1. mortality effect
2. maturation effect
3. selection effect
4. random effect

30- Which of the following references is written correctly based on APA?

1. Farhandy, H. (1995). Research methods in applied linguistics. Tehran: Payame-Noor University Press.
2. Farhandy, H. (1995). Research Methods in Applied Linguistics. Payame-Noor University Press. Tehran.
3. Farhandy, Hossein. (1995). Research methods in applied linguistics. Tehran: Payame-Noor University Press.
4. Farhandy, H. Research methods in applied linguistics. Tehran: Payame-Noor University Press.(1995)

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1- Which one doesn't exist in the definition of research?

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Systematic analysis | 2. Subjective analysis |
| 3. Controlled observations | 4. Development of generalizations |

2- Why was positivism less successful in its application to the study of human behavior?

Because

1. human behavior is too complex to be accounted for by observation
2. in positivism unobservable phenomena could be researched
3. positivism believes that unobservable things are also meaningful
4. positivism excludes natural phenomena and their interrelations

3- The scientific method involves the process of inference. An inference may be or

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. relevant / irrelevant | 2. scientific / nonscientific |
| 3. subjective / objective | 4. inductive / deductive |

4- Which one is NOT a characteristic 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.

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|---------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| 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.

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|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| 1. exploratory | 2. confirmatory | 3. applied | 4. pure |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|---------|

7- After selecting method to conduct research, the researcher

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|

9- A researcher narrows down the topic by

1. eliminating the variables step by step
2. eliminating some words from the research question
3. limiting the required facilities
4. limiting the number of participants in the study

10- What kind of research questions seek to find causal relationships between the factors of interest?

1. Descriptive
2. Correlational
3. Cause – effect
4. Frequencies

11- is a tentative and suggested answer to the question.

1. Topic
2. Hypothesis
3. Research question
4. Relationship

12- In hypothesis, the researcher predicts the existence of a relationship between two factors.

1. non-directional
2. directional
3. null
4. positive

13- What kind of hypothesis is this?

"There is no relationship between the age and the degree of language acquisition of the learners?"

1. Positive
2. Negative
3. Directional
4. Null

14- The process of documenting related materials is referred to as

1. review of literature
2. testing the hypothesis
3. formulating the research question
4. reporting the research

15- Which one helps the researcher to avoid mere duplication of previous research?

1. Data collection
2. Data interpretation
3. Review of literature
4. Forming a hypothesis

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

1. operational
2. concrete
3. theoretical
4. abstract

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

1. Finding the sources of information.
2. Reading and organizing the materials.
3. Recording bibliographical information.
4. Documenting the sources.

18-Variables which range from minimum to maximum are called

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|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. discrete | 2. continuous | 3. concrete | 4. abstract |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|

19-..... definition deals with the variable in terms of its measurable characteristics.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Concrete | 2. Abstract | 3. Operational | 4. Theoretical |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|

20-Through scaling, people or objects are ranked on a particular variable.

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|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. nominal | 2. ordinal | 3. internal | 4. ratio |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------|

21-In scale, one can determine the negative values.

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|----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. ratio | 2. interval | 3. ordinal | 4. nominal |
|----------|-------------|------------|------------|

22-..... variable is under the control of the researcher.

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|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Directional | 2. Intervening | 3. Dependent | 4. Independent |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|

23-External criticism of documents relates to and internal criticism of documents relates to of the document.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. writer / content | 2. content / writer |
| 3. category / vocabulary | 4. vocabulary / category |

24-Each piece of evidence should be compared with all other pieces of information. This is to the data.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. cross-validate | 2. interpret | 3. collect | 4. analyze |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|

25-A(n) is a phenomenon or characteristic available to anyone who knows how to observe it.

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|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. behavior | 2. opinion | 3. fact | 4. action |
|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|

26-In a study , a researcher makes an intensive investigation of a social unit.

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|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. causal-comparative | 2. correlational |
| 3. field | 4. case |

27-Two key terms in field studies are and

1. direct observation / controlled events
2. direct observation / naturally occurring events
3. indirect observation / controlled events
4. indirect observation / naturally occurring events

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

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