

پیامبر اعظم (ص): آنکه در جست و جوی دانش بیرون رود، در راه خداست تا آنگاه که باز گردد..

1. According to -----, something is meaningful if we can observe it through one of our senses.
a. positivism
b. behaviorism
c. cognitivism
d. realism
2. Which of the following is used to describe a scientific study?
a. interpretive
b. reductive
c. additive
d. conservative
3. Research is said to be ----- when the answer to a particular question may lead to the appearance of some further questions.
a. systematic
b. logical
c. recursive
d. generative
4. When research is able to ----- a phenomenon, it can understand the reasons for that and can formulate relevant theories for it.
a. explain
b. describe
c. predict
d. formulate
5. What is called ----- research is conducted to uncover the mysteries of the universe.
a. confirmatory
b. applied
c. practical
d. exploratory

6. Which of the following is considered an affective factor that might have a role in learning?
- a. anxiety
 - b. learning strategy
 - c. cognitive style
 - d. hemispheric dominance
7. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good research question?
- a. replicability
 - b. manageability
 - c. confirmability
 - d. credibility
8. A study concerned with the degree of relationship between language proficiency and intelligence levels is labeled a(n) ----- study.
- a. experimental
 - b. interpretive
 - c. correlational
 - d. survey
9. When we formulate a -----hypothesis when state that there is no relationship between two variables.
- a. null
 - b. directional
 - c. non-directional
 - d. negative
10. When a researcher decides to select a -----hypothesis", he should support his selection on the basis of evidence from the review of literature.
- a. directional
 - b. null
 - c. non-directional
 - d. strong

11. Which of the following are the areas focused on by the review of literature?

- a. introduction, procedure, and theory
- b. results, conclusions, and method
- c. theory, method, and data analysis
- d. implication, introduction, and theory

12. It is known that a(n) -----forms the foundation of research and the basis for producing hypotheses.

- a. problem
- b. theory
- c. question
- d. assumption

13. Which of the following is a primary source of information for a study?

- a. articles
- b. dictionaries
- c. directories
- d. yearbooks

14. A(n) ----- variable is one that is objectively measured by the different researchers with the same results.

- a. discrete
- b. continuous
- c. concrete
- d. abstract

15. A variable that is not measured directly such as "honesty" is called a(n) ----- variable.

- a. discrete
- b. dichotomous
- c. continuous
- d. abstract

16. The variable of "aptitude" can be said to be both -----.

- a. continuous and abstract
- b. abstract and discrete
- c. concrete and discrete
- d. continuous and concrete

17. A(n) ----- definition should make it clear how we can measure a certain variable.

- a. theoretical
- b. practical
- c. applied
- d. operational

18. A variable that is measured on a(n) ----- scale has an all or nothing nature and should be assigned to one category only.

- a. nominal
- b. interval
- c. ordinal
- d. ratio

19. In which of the following scales, numbers do NOT have mathematical values?

- a. ordinal
- b. nominal
- c. interval
- d. ratio

20. A variable that the researcher observes and measures to determine the effects of treatment is called ----- variable.

- a. independent
- b. moderator
- c. dependent
- d. control

21. Which of following can help researchers to find solutions to contemporary problems which are rooted in the past?
- experimental research
 - quasi-experimental research
 - historical research
 - applied research
22. When we ask if a certain document is truly written by the person that is claimed to have written it we are concerned with the -----.
- internal criticism
 - external criticism
 - external validity
 - internal validity
23. The information such as facts, opinions, and behaviors are commonly obtained by doing a(n) --- -----method of research.
- survey
 - experimental
 - descriptive
 - historical
24. In a ----- research, we should always be dealing with direct observation and natural events.
- historical
 - exploratory
 - pure
 - field
25. A(n) ----- study is concerned with establishing a cause-effect relationship among variables.
- correlational
 - associational
 - true experimental
 - applied historical

26. The process called ----- refers to the fact that every single member of a population is given an equal chance to be included in the sample.

- a. experimentation
- b. replication
- c. measurement
- d. randomization

27. The ----- validity refers to the extent to which the results of research is because of the interventions by the researcher and not other factors.

- a. internal
- b. external
- c. content
- d. construct

28. When one of the requirements of true experimental method is not met, the design change to a(n) -- ----- one.

- a. quasi-experimental
- b. correlational
- c. pre-experimental
- d. causal-comparative

29. We call a study a(n) ----- one, when there is no control group and the subjects are given one experimental instruction or treatment for a given period of time.

- a. one-group pretest posttest
- b. intact group
- c. pretest posttest only
- d. one-shot case

30. A variable called a(n) ----- variable exists between the cause variables and the effect variables.

- a. extraneous
- b. intervening
- c. control
- d. moderator