



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

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?

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.

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 -----.

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

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

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?

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)