

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?
- anxiety
  - learning strategy
  - cognitive style
  - hemispheric dominance
7. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good research question?
- replicability
  - manageability
  - confirmability
  - credibility
8. A study concerned with the degree of relationship between language proficiency and intelligence levels is labeled a(n) ----- study.
- experimental
  - interpretive
  - correlational
  - survey
9. When we formulate a -----hypothesis when state that there is no relationship between two variables.
- null
  - directional
  - non-directional
  - 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.
- directional
  - null
  - non-directional
  - 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