



۱. When one moves from specific facts to general statement, it is called
- deductive reasoning
 - inductive reasoning
 - logic
 - scientific method
۲. The conclusion will be true in a deductive argument if
- the major and minor premises are true
 - the major premise is true and minor one is wrong
 - the premises are categorized to major and minor ones
 - the major premise dominates the minor one
۳. Which one is **NOT** among the sources of obtaining information?
- logic
 - sensory experience
 - prediction
 - expert opinion
۴. When the researcher's values, feelings and attitudes are integrated in research, it is named
- systematic approach
 - logical positivism
 - modified perspective
 - post positivism
۵. The main characteristics of research are systematic, replicable, reductive and ,
- unity
 - logical
 - constancy
 - confirmatory
۶. When the findings of one research is transferred to other researchers to prevent them from repeating the same research, it is categorized as implication of reductivity.
- conceptual
 - accurate
 - practical
 - consistent
۷. 'Answers to every new question would lead to still further question', this sentence relates to the nature of research.
- explanation
 - generative
 - improvement
 - replicable



۸. Three major methods of research are experimental, historical and
- applied
 - descriptive
 - exploratory
 - confirmatory
۹. In order to discover the mysteries of the universe, research is conducted.
- experimental
 - exploratory
 - confirmatory
 - pure
۱۰. Factors influencing TEFL are affective, cognitive and factors.
- political
 - psychological
 - social
 - technological
۱۱. Self-esteem, inhibition and emotion are the terms used in the domain of factors.
- social
 - emotive
 - affective
 - economical
۱۲. Which of the followings is TURE in formulating a research question?
- The students should choose the topic and conduct a research which is within the domain of their professors' interest.
 - The students try to formulate research question and to do research on topics suggested by their professor.
 - The students should consult their professors in polishing and improving their research question.
 - The students should go to their professors and seek advice for the research question itself.
۱۳. The characteristic of a good research question refers to the availability of all sorts of facilities required to complete a research project.
- manageability
 - narrowing
 - relevance
 - interest



۱۴. Frequency, intensity and range of a behavior are among the domain of questions.

- a. survey
- b. descriptive
- c. cause-effect
- d. correlational

۱۵. A null hypothesis predicts relationship between the factors involved in research.

- a. neither positive nor negative
- b. a positive
- c. either a positive or a negative
- d. a negative

۱۶. One of the goals of is to avoid inadequacies of previous research.

- a. limitation
- b. literature review
- c. delimitation
- d. method

۱۷. Which sentence is TRUE about the difference between MLA and APA styles of documenting the sources?

- a. In APA, the date of publication is recorded after the author's name whereas it is located at the end of the entry in MLA.
- b. The title of the book is underlined in APA whereas the title is italicized in MLA.
- c. The author's middle name follows his/her first name in MLA whereas it precedes his/her first name in APA.
- d. In MLA, only the first letter of the first word of the title is capitalized whereas in APA the first letter of every word in the title is capitalized.

۱۸. The variables which can be measured objectively are called variables.

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

۱۹. Nationality and left-handedness are the kinds of variables referred to as variable.

- a. dependent
- b. independent
- c. discrete
- d. continuous



۲۰. In scaling, the numbers are to name the variables, and they do not carry any mathematical value.

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

۲۱. The moderator variable is different from independent variable in that

- a. The researcher has control over the independent variable but not over the moderator variable
- b. The independent variable can be omitted from the hypothesis but moderator variable cannot be omitted
- c. The independent variable influences the outcome of the research but the moderator variable does not
- d. The moderator variable affects the dependent variable but independent variable does not

۲۲. In the following hypothesis, which one is the control variable? 'Among the students at the same age, girls with instruction on pronunciation will perform better on speaking tasks than girls without this instruction while such a difference will not appear among boys'.

- a. age
- b. instruction
- c. gender
- d. tasks

۲۳. Laws, reports, proceedings, decrees are the types of sources of information referred to as

- a. nonofficial records
- b. physical remains
- c. official records
- d. secondary source

۲۴. Which one is **NOT** among the factors influencing the survey method?

- a. The samples participating in the survey
- b. The instrument to be used in data collection
- c. The type of the information to be obtained
- d. The exact purpose of the survey

۲۵. The four major types of interrelational methods of research are case, causal-comparative, correlational and studies.

- a. social
- b. developmental
- c. experimental
- d. field



۲۶. Casual-comparative research is different from correlational research in that
- a. Casual-comparative studies involve two or more variables and one group
 - b. Correlation studies involve one independent variable and two or more groups
 - c. Casual-comparative studies involve two or more groups and one independent variable
 - d. Correlation studies involve two or more groups and two or more variables
۲۷. The type of research in which the researcher has no control over the events is called
- a. quasi-experimental
 - b. longitudinal
 - c. ex-post-facto
 - d. cross-sectional
۲۸. Researchers try to give a placebo to the
- a. both experimental and control groups
 - b. the whole population
 - c. control group
 - d. experimental group
۲۹. Among the factors influencing internal validity, refers to whatever happens to the subjects outside the experimental environment.
- a. selection
 - b. test
 - c. history
 - d. maturation
۳۰. validity of research refers to the extent to which the outcome of research would apply to other similar situations.
- a. mortality
 - b. external
 - c. construct
 - d. attrition