



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی : ۸۰ تشریحی : ۰

تعداد سوالات : تستی : ۳۰ تشریحی : ۰

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1-The sources of obtaining information are the followings EXCEPT:

1. expert opinion
2. sensory experience
3. logic
4. argument

2-When one moves from a general statement of truth to a more specific one, the process is called

.....

1. deductive reasoning
2. logic
3. scientific method
4. inductive reasoning

3-A system of philosophy that excludes everything from its consideration except natural phenomena and their interrelations is called

1. modified perspective
2. logical positivism
3. systematic approach
4. verifiability principle

4-Which one is NOT among the characteristics of research?

1. generative
2. inductive
3. reductive
4. replicable

5-..... means that some phenomena do not change their basic characteristics in a given period of time.

1. constancy
2. systematic
3. uniformity
4. infirmity

6-A phenomenon refers to observing, classifying, and reducing many individual instances into a general statement.

1. logical
2. argumentative
3. conceptual
4. practical

7-The generative nature of research means that

1. the two research projects may lead to different outcomes
2. it attributes to the variations in the situation, time and subjects
3. findings of the previous research can be either confirmed or rejected
4. answer to every new question would lead to still further questions

8-Accumulating knowledge through description will enable the researcher to a phenomenon that may occur at a particular time in future.

1. describe
2. predict
3. explain
4. improve

9-By finding the effectiveness of the materials, a researcher adds some more material or eliminate some in order to the quality of the material.

1. explain
2. modify
3. improve
4. extend



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10-The kind of research referring to the nature of research includes confirmatory and

1. historical 2. experimental 3. descriptive 4. exploratory

11-The replication of previous research in order to consolidate already discovered facts and relations among facts are called

1. confirmatory 2. applied 3. causal 4. pure

12-The schematic representation of the factors involved in research is called

1. research hypothesis 2. data collection
3. data analysis 4. research design

13-Which one is NOT among the affective factors?

1. inhibition 2. motivation 3. interest 4. anxiety

14-Which factor is NOT among the factors influencing TEFL?

1. communicative 2. social 3. affective 4. cognitive

15-A good research question has the following characteristics EXCEPT:

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

16-The availability of all sorts of facilities required to complete a research project is called

1. narrowing 2. practicality 3. compatibility 4. manageability

17-..... questions ask about the degree of relationship between two or more factors.

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

18-A directional hypothesis predicts relationship between the factors involved in research.

1. either a positive or negative 2. a positive
3. a negative 4. neither positive nor negative

19-Which one is NOT among the goals of literature review?

1. To avoid inadequacies of previous research.
2. To help researcher put the topic within a scientific perspective.
3. To be familiar with the techniques for starting research.
4. To avoid mere duplication of previous research.



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

1. discrete 2. abstract 3. concrete 4. affective

21- The variables that range from a minimum point up to a maximum point such as height and population is called variables.

1. theoretical 2. operational 3. continuous 4. practical

22- Through scaling, people or objects are ranked on a particular variable along a scale from high to low or vice-versa.

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

23- By conducting research, one can make suggestions for future state of affairs.

1. experimental 2. historical 3. descriptive 4. inferential

24- Nonofficial records include the following EXCEPT:

1. Laws, reports, proceedings, decrees. 2. Diaries, autobiographies, letters.
3. Drawings, paintings, movies. 4. Speeches, phonographs, records.

25- Developmental, survey, and interrelational methods are the types of methods.

1. quasi-experimental 2. experimental
3. social 4. descriptive

26- methods include field studies, correlational studies, and case studies.

1. causal-comparative 2. interrelational
3. rational 4. cognitive

27- sampling is limited to studying short events or to the events in which measuring the duration is important.

1. continuous time 2. positive point
3. random 4. time point

28- Which sentence is NOT true about developmental research?

1. Cross-sectional method includes a large number of subjects.
2. Longitudinal method compares each observation with earlier/later ones.
3. Cross-sectional studies focus on more variables.
4. Longitudinal studies can serve exploratory purpose.



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29- The ineffective treatment given to the control group is called

1. pretest 2. test 3. posttest 4. placebo

30- Among the factors influencing internal validity, refers to any process that involve systematic changes over time, regardless of specific events.

1. testing 2. mortality 3. maturation 4. historical