

سری سوال: یک

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲، روش تحقیق در مسائل زبان آموزی

رشته تحصیلی/گد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی، آموزش زبان انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۰۹۱) - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۱۳۲) - آموزش زبان

انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۸

1-the process through which every member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample is called -----.

1. representation 2. randomization 3. experimentation 4. quantification

2-The selection method in which the researcher selects every nth subject is called ----- sampling.

1. simple random 2. systematic random
3. stratified random 4. cluster

3-Which of the following is considered random sampling?

1. availability 2. accidental 3. purposive 4. cluster

4-Which of the following is LEAST likely to be among the ethical considerations in research?

1. privacy 2. equality 3. anonymity 4. confidentiality

5-What is major problem with closed questionnaires?

1. they are difficult to prepare 2. they are hard to administer
3. they take away the respondents' freedom 4. they are limited in the scope

6-What is the main drawback of indirect method of administering questionnaires?

1. mailing expenses 2. finding enough respondents
3. addressing the envelopes 4. the low return rate

7-Which of the following is FALSE with regard to questionnaire's items?

1. The questions should follow a clearly established theory.
2. The questions and instruction should be clear enough.
3. The questions should be arranged randomly in terms of difficulty.
4. The questions should be designed in a way that they provide honest responses.

8-Which of the following provides the most valid sort of data about a phenomenon?

1. questionnaires 2. interviews 3. observations 4. tests

9-The degree to which the scores on a test are related to the scores on another already established test administered at the same time is called ----- validity.

1. concurrent 2. construct 3. predictive 4. content

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10- Which of the following are developed to help researchers overcome some of the problems inherent in self-report measures?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Likert scales | 2. data analyses |
| 3. data inventories | 4. projective measures |

11- Which of the following scales is appropriate for classifying respondents' first languages?

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

12- A researcher needs to classify his participants in four groups of excellent, very good, good, and weak learners. Which data scale is more appropriate?

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

13- Which of the following is obtained by dividing absolute frequency by the total number of scores?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. cumulative frequency | 2. relative frequency |
| 3. percentage | 4. percentile |

14- What does the highest point of a polygon represent?

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1. mean | 2. median | 3. mode | 4. range |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------|

15- Which of following is more appropriate as a measure of central tendency when the N is small and the distribution is skewed?

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| 1. mode | 2. median | 3. mean | 4. variance |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------------|

16- The ----- is considered a poor measure of variability because the extreme scores have drastic effect on it.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. range | 2. standard deviation |
| 3. variance | 4. variation |

17- Which of the following is used to compare scores from different distributions?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. raw scores | 2. derived scores |
| 3. standard scores | 4. interpreted scores |

18- Which of the following is NOT a property of a normal curve?

1. it is bimodal.
2. mean, median, and mode are the same value.
3. it is asymptotic.
4. it is symmetric.

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19- What percentage of scores fall between mean and one standard deviation above the mean on a normal curve?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. about 50 percent | 2. about 35 percent |
| 3. about 70 percent | 4. about 95 percent |

20- Ali has got a score of 35 in class whose mean is 25 and standard deviation is 5. What is his z score?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. -1 | 2. +1 | 3. -2 | 4. +2 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

21- What is the result of dividing desired event by the number of possible outcomes?

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. percentage | 2. possibility | 3. probability | 4. distribution |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|

22- If we need to determine the probability of a score belonging to a certain distribution, we should convert the raw score into a -----.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. z score | 2. percentage score |
| 3. frequency | 4. mean score |

23- In order to determine the extent of error, researchers commonly use two levels of error: .05 and .01. What are these called?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. critical values | 2. observed values |
| 3. degrees of freedom | 4. levels of significance |

24- When can we reject the null hypothesis?

1. when the observed value is smaller than the critical value
2. when the observed value is the same as the critical value
3. when the observed value is the same or larger than the critical value
4. when the critical value is much larger than the observed value

25- In a directional hypothesis at 05, we can reject the null hypothesis if the observed Z value should exceed the value of ----- .

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1.64 | 2. 1.96 | 3. 2.33 | 4. 2.58 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

26- Which of the following is used to determine if the difference between two means is significant or not?

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------|--------|
| 1. t-test | 2. ANOVA | 3. chi-square | 4. SEM |
|-----------|----------|---------------|--------|

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27- Which of the following is NOT an assumption of t-test?

1. the scores should be on an ordinal scale
2. every subject should be assigned to only one group
3. every subject's score should be independent
4. only two groups should be compared

28- In which section of a research paper should we write about the participants?

1. introduction
2. abstract
3. method
4. conclusion

29- Which of the following is LEAST likely to be seen in a paper abstract?

1. the purpose or objective of the study
2. a description of participants
3. a summary of important results
4. suggestions for further research

30- Which of the following refers to the way in which the groups are arranged prior to the statistical analysis of the data?

1. procedure
2. statistical measures
3. experimental design
4. materials and instruments