

1-The type of test that is based on observations and nonverbal descriptions is called

1. objective
2. summative
3. qualitative
4. quantitative

2-The process of quantifying the characteristics of individuals according to explicit rules and procedures is called $\qquad$ .

1. measurement
2. test
3. rating
4. evaluation

3 -The use of achievement test is referred to as $\qquad$ testing when the teacher attempts to measure portions of the materials taught in the course.

1. general
2. progress
3. mastery
4. diagnostic

4-When the evaluation is for the purpose of reporting on the quality of a program and of determining if what the students have learned in the entire program is comparable to that of other programs, the evaluation is called $\qquad$ ..

1. proficiency
2. knowledge
3. formative
4. summative

5- $\qquad$ evaluation aims at providing information on the probable outcomes of a given instructional program.

1. Diagnostic
2. Prognostic
3. Attainment
4. Achievement

6 -The test that indicates the potential capacity of the learners and serves a prediction function is called $\qquad$ .

1. selection
2. entrance
3. competition
4. aptitude

7-Recognition form tests comprise the followings EXCEPT $\qquad$ .

1. matching
2. short-answer
3. multiple-choice
4. true-false

8 - Which one is NOT true about the multiple-choice items?

1. They are easy to write and can be scored by a machine.
2. The problem of guessing is pertinent to multiple-choice items.
3. They are brief and can be answered very quickly.
4. They lend themselves readily to systematic study.

9-The basic shortcoming of the matching item is that $\qquad$ .

1. a great many of them are included in a test
2. it is easy and less time-consuming to construct
3. it cannot be used for eliciting all types of information
4. it provide a much wider sampling of the subject matter


10-The backwash of a test is the effect of $\qquad$ .

1. teaching on testing
2. teaching on learning
3. testing on teaching
4. learning on testing

11-When constructing a test, the test developer should consider the following EXCEPT:

1. conditions of the environment
2. type of items
3. age and ability of testees
4. method of administering

12-The time required to complete test items vary according to the followings EXCEPT:

1. complexity
2. form
3. content
4. scoring

13-Which one is NOT among the purposes of pretesting?

1. To discover weaknesses in the directions.
2. To modify the manner of scoring.
3. To determine the facility level of items.
4. To identify poor or defective items.

14-Which sentence is NOT true about the item facility and discrimination?

1. Facility index higher than .90 is inappropriate.
2. Facility index lower than .30 is considered as easy item.
3. Items with discrimination indices below .20 are considered poor.
4. Items with discrimination indices above .80 are inappropriate.

15 - What is the median of the distribution in the following set of scores?
19,18,17,17,16,16,16,15,14,13,10,10,8,7,7

1. 15
2. 14
3. 16
4. 12
$16-$ On the above set of scores, the range is $\qquad$ . .
5. 14
6. 16
7. 12
8. 15

17-In a normal distribution curve, the percent of scores between the mean and +1SD is almost $\qquad$ . .

1. 84
2. 34
3. 68
4. 98

18-When there is a large number of low scores in a distribution, the scores are $\qquad$ .

1. negatively skewed
2. bell-shaped
3. balanced skewed
4. positively skewed

19- $\qquad$ refers to the percent of the score which is equal or falls below a given raw score.

1. Standard deviation
2. Percentile
3. Percentage
4. Variance


20-If a person's obtained score is 14 and the standard error of measurement is 0.5 , with 95 percent confidence one can say that his/her true score lies between $\qquad$ .

1. 13 and 15
2. 13.5 and 14.5
3. 14 and 15
4. 12.5 and 15.5

21-When the tester compares the performance of examinees with those of other representative subjects on local or national basis, the test is called $\qquad$ .

1. objective
2. criterion-referenced
3. norm-referenced
4. compromise

22- $\qquad$ shows how accurately and precisely the test measures what it is intended to measure.

1. Validity
2. Relevance
3. Reliability
4. Efficiency

23-The type of validity that correlates test scores with the same subjects' scores on a recognized measure taken at the time is called $\qquad$ .. .

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

24-When two equivalent forms of one test are administered to the same individuals, the $\qquad$ reliability is used.

1. split-half
2. rational-equivalence
3. test-retest
4. alternative-forms

25-If a test samples representatively all the important aspects of what needs to be tested effectively,
$\qquad$ .

1. it has specificity
2. it is balanced
3. it is fair
4. it is unfair

26-In testing vocabulary, the test designer should take into account the followings EXCEPT $\qquad$ .. .

1. scope
2. learnablity
3. frequency
4. availability

27-English native speakers are able to make compensation for the noise in the background by relying on their expectation of the context and on $\qquad$ in language.

1. accuracy
2. mastery
3. fluency
4. redundancy

28-The chief drawback of the oral interview test is the $\qquad$ . .

1. necessity for trained raters
2. subjectivity of scoring
3. time which is needed
4. lack of validity

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { تعداد سوالات : تستى :•r تشريحى: • Va: تشريحى: • مان آزمون (دقيقه) : تستى } \\
& \text { عنــــــوان درس : آزمون سازى زبان انگَليسى }
\end{aligned}
$$

29-What is an important factor in determining the difficulty level of a text?

1. Number of syllables in words.
2. Number of complex sentences.
3. Number of lines in the passage.
4. Number of words in the passage.

30-Measures that employ extended discourse contexts are called

1. discrete-point
2. direct
3. integrative
4. indirect
