



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی : ۸۰ 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 : آموزش زبان انگلیسی، مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۹۱ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۳۲ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۸

1-The representativeness criterion requires that the sample reflect the characteristics of the ----- as truly as possible.

1. selection 2. procedure 3. questionnaire 4. population

2-Selecting subjects from the already known proponents and opponents of a particular issue would constitute a/an ----- sample.

1. purposive 2. accidental 3. stratified 4. systemic

3-The advantage of structured interview is that it provides -----.

1. new questions 2. quantified data
3. more revealing questions 4. qualitative data

4-If the scores on a test correlate with the scores of another test, already known to measure the same trait, the test is said to have ----- validity.

1. conclusive 2. subjective 3. concurrent 4. practical

5-The Rorschach test presents the respondents with a series of -----, and they are asked to tell what they see.

1. waves 2. inkblots
3. colored circles 4. broken lines

6-If the distances among scores are equal, the scaling is called -----.

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

7-If ----- frequency is multiplied by 100, the outcome is called percentile.

1. relative 2. relative cumulative
3. ratio 4. cumulative

8-The -----is defined as the point or score value which falls at the 50th percentile of distribution.

1. average 2. mean 3. median 4. mode

9-When the frequency of the obtained scores is almost the same for all scores, the distribution would be -----.

1. negatively skewed 2. positively skewed
3. flat 4. bimodal



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10-In nominal scaling, the numbers have ----- value.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. mathematical | 2. no mathematical |
| 3. slightly mathematical | 4. absolute mathematical |

11-If we drop -----, the range of the distribution might change to a great extent.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the mean | 2. the two extreme scores |
| 3. the median | 4. the two middle scores |

12-Variance is defined as the square of the -----.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. standard deviation | 2. mean |
| 3. mode | 4. median |

13-Which of the following is NOT a property of the normal distribution?

1. The mean, mode and median are equal in value.
2. There are at least two modes.
3. It is asymptotic
4. It is symmetric

14-In a normal distribution, ----- percent of the scores fall between two standard deviations above and two standard deviations below the mean.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 14 | 2. 48 | 3. 68 | 4. 96 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

15-The mean of the distribution of the Z scores is always ----- regardless of the value of the mean of the distribution of the original raw scores.

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

16-By transferring a set of normally distributed scores into -----, different raw scores obtained from different measurement scales can be compared.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. a normal curve | 2. a mean |
| 3. a Z scale | 4. a median |

17-The mean and the standard deviation of a population are -----.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. samples | 2. parameters | 3. inferences | 4. statistics |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

18-The idea of making a generalization from sample to population entails -----.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. setting standards | 2. hypothesis testing |
| 3. problem formulation | 4. data gathering |



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19- Which of the following can be considered the formulation of probability?

1. the number of desired events over the number of possible outcomes
2. the number of desired events minus the number of possible outcomes
3. the number of desired events plus the number of possible outcomes
4. the number of possible outcomes over the number of desired events

20- Using inferential statistics helps researchers -----.

1. to explain the parameters of a sample
2. to take samples from a population
3. to make conclusions about the population
4. to describe the characteristics of a sample

21- As the number of subjects in the sample increases, the characteristics of the sample ----- those of the population.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. will be equal to | 2. approximate |
| 3. exceed from | 4. diverge from |

22- The level of significance is a criterion which shows how different the sample data should be -----.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. to check the observed value | 2. to accept the critical value |
| 3. to reject the null hypothesis | 4. to make an inference |

23- If the observed Z value is greater than the critical Z value, -----.

1. the difference between the sample and the population is not due to chance
2. the difference between the sample and the population is due to chance
3. the null hypothesis is not rejected
4. the null hypothesis is wrongly formulated

24- The levels of significance in behavioral research are usually set at the -----.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. 0.005 | 2. 0.001 |
| 3. 0.05 | 4. 0.1 |

25- T-test can be used to check whether two groups are ----- one another on a particular variable.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. different from | 2. significantly different from |
| 3. equal with | 4. exactly equal with |



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26-One of the important assumptions of t-test is that the scores must be on a(n) ----- scale.

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

27-On the basis of the -----, one would be able to decide whether the article is useful or not.

1. participants
2. statement of the problem
3. review of literature
4. abstract

28-In journal articles, the statement of the purpose is found -----.

1. in a separate paragraph after review of literature
2. in a separate paragraph after method
3. at the final end of the final paragraph reviewing literature
4. both a and c

29-The type of test or questionnaires used to collect data are described in ----- section of an article.

1. data analysis
2. statistical procedures
3. materials
4. design

30-The discussion section of a journal article includes -----.

1. nontechnical interpretation of the results
2. technical interpretation of the results
3. detailed explanation of research questions
4. a summary of results in one or more tables